

*The Antiseptic* criticises very severely the condition of medical education in India. Judging by what *The Antiseptic* has to say, there is good grounds for complaint.

According to the investigations of Drs. Sandes and others, it appears that leprosy is likely to spread from the ill to the well by the bite of insects, such as flies, mosquitos, fleas, and bed bugs.

Among the recipients of honorary degrees from the University of Christiania, which has just celebrated its jubilee, are Sir Thomas Barlow, Sir William Osler, and Sir John Rose Bradford.

Dr. Samuel Jones Gee, one of the most distinguished of British clinical teachers, died recently at the age of 82. For many years he was one of the active staff of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. It was in the wards of that institution that he taught and was revered by so many generations of students.

Canada is not the only place where there appears to be great abuse of hospital privileges by patients. *The Antiseptic* is vigorous in its condemnation of the system in Madras, India, whereby those who can afford to pay for medical and surgical attendance evade doing so by going into a hospital and securing free treatment. This causes much loss to the general practitioner.

University Medical College located in Kansas City has made some important changes in its curriculum. It has made arrangements with Medical Colleges throughout the country whereby these will do the first two year's work of a regular medical course. The students will be admitted into the University Medical College of Kansas City to complete their course. There will be furnished a thorough course on bacteriology and pathology. The x-ray equipment is to be the very best obtainable.

Calf Lymph and Tuberculosis was up for discussion in the House of Commons. Mr. Goldstone asked the President of the Local Government Board whether, in view of the fact that the report of the Commission on Tuberculosis stated definitely that secretion of the cow, such as milk, could communicate tuberculosis to human beings, he would cause inquiry to be made as to whether tuberculosis was not similarly communicable to human beings by means of vaccination with calf lymph. Mr. Burns answered that the matter had already been carefully investigated, and it had been conclusively shown that there was no risk of tuberculosis being communicated to human beings by means of glycerinated calf lymph.

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