

schools, 479 in the eclectic, 90 in the physio-medical and 206 in nondescript or unclassifiable schools. For the homeopathic and eclectic schools the totals are the lowest since 1880.

There were 4,741 medical graduates last year, likewise the lowest number in fifteen years. The regular schools had 4,370; the homeopathic, 215; the eclectic, 116; the physiomedical, 12, and the nondescript colleges, 28. The homeopathic schools have the lowest number since 1880 and the eclectic schools the lowest since 1900.

There are 9 less colleges than in 1907, the total now being 152, consisting of 123 regular, 16 homeopathic, 8 eclectic, 2 physiomedical and 3 nondescript or unclassifiable schools.

Women students constitute 3.7 per cent. of all students, about the same proportion as last year. Statistics show that college terms are being gradually lengthened.

Tabulated statistics of medical students and graduates for the past eight years show the average percentage of graduates to the total matriculants was 20.4 instead of 25 (one class of four). Four colleges, however, graduated on an average over 30 per cent. of all their matriculants.

A list is published showing that 374 medical colleges organized in the United States have ceased to exist under their original titles, some becoming extinct, some having merged into others, and some taking new titles. A portion of these were fraudulent institutions.

Of the 152 existing colleges, 13 now require one or more years of work in a college of liberal arts for admission, and 40 others have voted to establish this requirement in 1910 or before. Five state examining boards have established the requirement for preliminary education of one year's work in a college of liberal arts, which applies to all beginning the study of medicine in the session of 1908-9 and thereafter.

Retrospect of Current Literature.

MEDICINE.

UNDER THE CHARGE OF DRS. FINLEY, LAFLEUR, HAMILTON, AND HOWARD.

S. FLENNER AND J. W. JOBLING. "Antimeningococcic Serum."
Jour. A. M. A. July 25, 1908.

The authors have tabulated 357 cases of epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis treated with the antimeningococcic serum, taking account of all the leading features, all having been diagnosed bacteriologically as well as by the usual clinical tests. Forty-three moribund patients