knowledge of the parts of the body is indispensable for the surgeon. Infectious diseases cannot be understood without a knowledge of bacteriology. Of great importance also is the autopsy, by which the relation of outward signs to the actual pathologic condition is ascertained.

Years of preparation, therefore, are needed before the student comes to the actual study of patients. This preparation requires one or two years of collegiate work and two or three years of medical study in laboratories. Then come the two years in advanced study in dispensaries and hospitals, and, finally, a year or more of intern work.

Dr. Adami lays particular stress on the development by the student of a personal sympathy for the patient. Important as is all the other training and skill in the diagnosis and treatment of disease, he counts this all for naught without the sympathetic study of humanity and the capacity to enter into their lives:

"After all, it is the old, old lesson that I have to preach to you. Though you know all the 'ologies and practice all the modern methods of diagnosis and treatment, though you know Latin, German, French, Italian, and speak with tongues of men and of angels and have not charity—do not let your hearts go out to your fellows—you are become as sounding brass or as a tinkling cymbal."

He declares that the main strength of British medical education is that it has realized the need of this sympathetic relationship and the weakness of the German medicine that it has too largely neglected it. He believes that the chief benefit from the addition of two collegiate years to the preliminary training is that, by the larger contact with his fellows, the student will develop this study of humanity. This experience will be largely aided by the study of the actual palpitating patient at the bedside. Lastly, it will be more completely developed in the fifth year spent in a hospital.

California August Report

Dr. Charles L. Tisdale, secretary of the California State Board of Medical Examiners, reports the written examination held at San Francisco, August 2-5, 1910. The number of subjects examined in was 10; total number of questions asked, 100; percentage required to pass, 75. The total number of candidates examined was 151, of whom 121 passed, including 22 osteopaths, and 30 failed, including 9 osteopaths. The following colleges were represented:

PASSED

College	Year Grad.	Per Cent.
Oakland College of Medicine and Surgery	(1910)	83.4, 86.4, 86.5.
University of Southern California	(1909)	82.1
College of Physicians and Surgeons, San Francisco	(1909)	76.9, 77.6; (1910) 76.8, 78.9, 84.7.
Cooper Medical College	(1909)	76.9; (1910) 75.9, 77, 79.5, 80.1, 80.3, 81.5, 81.9, 82.5, 85, 85.4, 85.4, 87.5.
California Medical College, Eclectic	(1905)	79.3
University of California	(1908)	77.9; (1910) 79.8, 83.5, 85.7, 87.2, 87.3, 89.6.
College of Physicians and Surgeons, Los Angeles	(1909)	78.2; (1910) 77.9, 80.4, 82.3, 82.7, 86.4, 86.6, 87.4, 90.2.
Hahnemann Medical College of the Pacific	(1910)	85.8
College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago	(1901)	83.2; (1903) 79.8; (1906) 78.9; (1908) 88.2.
American Medical Missionary College	(1900)	88.6; (1903) 82.3, 85.5; (1906) 89.8, 90.4.
Northwestern University Medical School	(1908)	83.6, 84.8; (1909) 83.1; (1910) 86.8.
Rush Medical College	(1895)	80.5; (1909) 82.2, 92.4
Louisville Medical College	(1897)	78.8; (1905) 81.1
Hospital College of Medicine, Louisville	(1902)	77.1
University of Iowa, College of Medicine	(1906)	78
Tulane University of Louisiana	(1908)	75.5
Medical School of Maine	(1889)	87
University of Maryland	(1893)	83.4; (1895) 84.6
Johns Hopkins University Medical School	(1908)	83.9, 89.9; (1910) 87.1, 84.6.
Harvard Medical School	(1907)	85.7
University of Michigan, College of Med and Surg	(1909)	80.9
Detroit College of Medicine	(1896)	88.1
University of Minnesota, Homeopathic Department	(1908)	79.9
University of Minnesota, College of Medicine and Surgery	(1905)	77.2; (1909) 80.6.
St. Louis University	(1906)	85.2; (1910) 80.3
Kansas City Medical College	(1891)	77
Creighton Medical College	(1906)	80.5
Columbia University, College of Physicians and Surgeons	(1905)	81.7; (1909) 82.8.
New York Homeopathic Med. College and Hospital	(1906)	80
University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College	(1910)	85
Bellevue Hospital Medical College	(1893)	84.3
Long Island College Hospital	(1892)	88.8
Ohio Medical University	(1903)	77.4
University of Oregon	(1908)	75.8
Hahnemann Medical Coll. and Hosp., Philadelphia	(1909)	77.8
Jefferson Medical College	(1910)	88.3
University of Pennsylvania	(1904)	82.8
Medical College of South Carolina	(1903) 84.4; (1910)	82.9
Vanderbilt University	(1906) 84.1; (1910)	84.6
McGill University, Quebec	(1910)	75
Western University, London Ontario	(1906)	82.7
University of Edinburgh, Scotland	(1909)	92.9
University of Finland, Helsingfors	(1910)	83.1
University of Turin, Italy	(1902)	86.7
Durham College of Medicine, England	(1910)	78.5

FAILED

Hahnemann Medical College of the Pacific	(1909)	71.6
College of Physicians and Surgeons, San Francisco	(1903) (1907) 51.6, 72.7; (1910) 69.5.	71.9;
College of Physicians and Surgeons, Los Angeles	(1906)	69.2
Cooper Medical College	(1910) 64,	72.1
California Medical College, Eclectic	(1910)	72.4
Chicago College of Medicine and Surgery	(1910)	70.5
Indiana Medical College	(1903)	72.9
University of Louisville	(1892)	70.6
Kentucky School of Medicine	(1906)	61.7
Hamline University	(1907)	72.4
American Medical College, St. Louis	(1898)	43.9
University Medical College, Kansas City	(1905)	69 4
Syracuse University	(1903)	72.1
Cleveland Homeopathic Medical College	(1892) 55; (1903)	72
Jefferson Medical College	(1884)	76.5
University of Toronto, Ontario	(1903)	73.2

* Fell below 60 per cent. in one or more branches.

The following questions were asked:

ANATOMY

[Answer ten questions only]

1. Name the visceral contents of the middle epigastric region. 2. Describe the changes that take place in the vascular system at birth. 3. Draw diagram showing relationship of stomach, spleen, pancreas and kidneys to the back. 4. Name the uses and supports of the arch of the foot. 5. Give the boundaries of the axilla and name its contents. 6. What are the anatomic conditions that minimize the effects of violence on the skull? 7. Describe the course of the brachial artery. At what point may it be most easily compressed? 8. Give the relations of the prostate gland. 9. Make drawing of the shoulder sufficient to show the relation of the bony points. 10. Give the sensory and motor distribution of the median nerve. 11. Give the relations of the abdominal aorta. 12. Name the chief varieties of joints and give their subdivision with an example of each of the latter.

PATHOLOGY

[Answer eight of the written questions and identify four slides]

1. What blood changes are found in simple anemia? And describe the general or systemic effects if this condition is long continued. 2. Give the pathology of chorea. 3. Describe the macroscopic and microscopic characteristics which distinguish malignant tumors or growths from those of a benign or non-malignant type. 4. Describe fully the effects and changes which result from an excess of secretion of the thyroid gland, and the effects and changes resulting from a deficiency of the thyroid secretion. 5. Describe the pathologic changes which take place as a result of chronic lead poisoning. 6. What organism is responsible for tropical or amebic dysentery? What part of the intestinal tract is principally affected, and describe the changes resulting from the disease? 7. What are the principal causes of the ordinary summer diarrhea or dysentery of children, and describe the condition of the intestinal tract usually present? 8. What conditions most frequently give rise to cerebral thrombosis; what part of the brain is most likely to be affected, and what blood-vessels most likely to be involved, and why? 9. In imperfect closure or insufficiency of the mitral valve of the heart describe, in the order of their occurrence, the changes which take place in the heart and blood-vessels and the resulting pathologic condition in other parts of the body. 10. Describe the condition of the lung in cases of delayed resolution in croupous or lobular pneumonia, and what is the usual ultimate result if not relieved. 11. Identify two slides. 12. Identify two slides.

HISTOLOGY

[Answer ten questions only]

1. Make a diagram of a transverse section of the spinal cord showing white and gray matter, position of motor and sensory roots of spinal nerves, central canal and principal motor cells. 2. Describe the muscular coats of the esophagus. 3. Name the various forms of encapsulated sensory nerve-endings. 4. Describe minutely a medullated nerve fiber. 5. Describe the blood-supply of a hepatic lobule. 6. Describe a renal Malpighian corpuscle. Make drawing. 7. Name two cells typical of the human cerebellum. Give short description of each and make drawings. 8. Tell how you would distinguish a transverse section of the duodenum from a longitudinal section of the transverse colon. Make diagram. 9. Name the blastodermic layers from which the following tissues and organs are formed: (*a*) enamel of the teeth; (*b*) finger-nails; (*c*) urinary bladder; (*d*) pancreas; (*e*) lymph nodules of the intestines. 10. What is meant by the following terms: (*a*) Haversian canal; (*b*) osteoblasts; (*c*) osteoclasts; (*d*) lymphocytes; (*e*) eosinophils? 11. Examination of slides. 12. Examination of slides.

CHEMISTRY

[Answer ten questions only]

1. Define alkaloid. Name five alkaloids commonly used in medicine. 2. How much of the following ingredients will be found in the urine of an adult who passes 1,500 c.c. of normal urine daily: (*a*) urea, (*b*) chlorids, (*c*) phosphates? 3. What is a chemical symbol? Give the symbols of ten elements. 4. Give the composition of properties of and tests for sulphuretted hydrogen, and mention any chemical agencies by which its offensive odor may be