serious functional symptoms. It is still too early to determine the average duration of the different ocular manifestations.

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S. S.

ANNOTATION

Medical Education in England

Everyone interested in medical education should read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest the admirable and most timely notes on the subject which Sir George Newman has written in the form of a memorandum addressed to the President of the Board of Education.* It may be mentioned at once that there is not much about ophthalmology in them, but the ophthalmologist will find ample food for thought. He will see his speciality in its proper perspective as an item in the medical student’s curriculum; he will have impressed upon him the great importance of anatomy, physiology, and pathology as the only sound basis of all clinical studies, including his own; and he will be inspired to take a more active part in attacking those vast problems of ophthalmology upon which stress has been laid before in these Annotations, and which

* "Some Notes on Medical Education in England." By Sir George Newman, K.C.B., M.D., F.R.C.P., Chief Medical Officer and a Principal Assistant Secretary to the Board of Education. *Cd. 9124.* Price, 9d. net. His Majesty’s Stationery Office.
belong to the domain of preventive medicine. He will realize more fully that "Medicine has become a quasi-public profession, in the character and equipment of which the State is deeply concerned." Teachers "should possess not only high academic qualifications in learning and skill of craft, but also undoubted pre-eminence as teachers, and this and not anything else should be the merit which places them in authority." "The immediate need of English medicine lies in the application of the findings of the laboratory." "A real university standard is unattainable until and unless examinations follow and do not lead the curriculum."

These are some of the wise saws in the introductory sections. The preliminary sciences, anatomy, physiology, pharmacology, pathology, the teaching of the clinical subjects, obstetrics and gynaecology, preventive medicine, and the place of research in medical schools are successively reviewed, always with a mind attuned to appropriate harmony and stress. There can be little doubt that ophthalmology is destined in the future to be essentially a subject of postgraduate study, and we may well regret that Sir George Newman's section on the study of medicine after graduation is so short. He emphasizes the need for some arrangement whereby all students shall receive special postgraduate training in one form or another before embarking upon practice, and whereby all practitioners shall find facilities available for periodically bringing their knowledge and practice up to date. In this connection he points out that we do not avail ourselves of the services of distinguished authorities in an effective way. "After all, it is the great teacher and the great investigator who draws disciples, and not the successful consultant; and, therefore, here, as elsewhere, it is men and not institutions which are the real pivot of the work."

BOOK NOTICES

Preliminary note on the disturbances of vision observed in Guatemala in those affected with certain filarial tumours. (Apuntes preliminares sobre los trastornos de la vision observados en Guatemala en los enfermos portadores de ciertos tumores filariosos.) By R. PACHECO LUNA. Guatemala: Tipografia Sanchez & De Guise, 8a, Avenida Sur, No. 24. 1917.

Pacheco Luna is professor of clinical ophthalmology in the School of Medicine in Guatemala, and chief of the ophthalmic clinic in the General Hospital. Through the kindness of his colleague, Dr. don Rodolfo Robles, he has had the opportunity of examining more than 100 individuals affected with ocular disturbances which
Medical Education in England

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