

During his University medical career John Edgar took the following classes:
Natural history; botany; chemistry; anatomy; physiology; regional anatomy; materia medica; pathology;
physic; clinical medicine; clinical surgery; surgery; midwifery; forensic medicine.

He won the following prizes:

Year 1882-1883

Anatomy, junior division - second class certificate of merit

Botany - second class certificate of merit

Year 1883-1884

Embryology & surgical anatomy - certificate of merit (listed 3rd in order of excellence)

Practical chemistry - second class certificate

Year 1884-1885

Institutes of medicine - first class certificate - 87 per cent

Embryology & surgical anatomy - certificate of merit (listed 3rd in order of excellence)

Year 1885-1886

Therapeutics & Materia Medica - first class certificate

Practical pharmacy - medallist (1st in class)

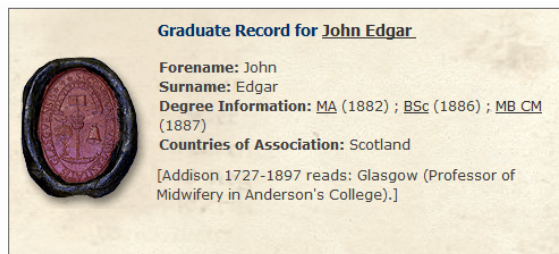
Year 1886-1887

Midwifery - second class certificate

Practice of medicine - second class certificate

Surgery - first class certificate (listed 11th in order of merit)

Below is his graduate record and seal



The following page is an extract from the British Medical Journal of July 2, 1910 with an obituary and testimony for John Edgar.

practical side of things that his attention turned. He was always ready with some useful suggestion in an anxious case, and though his manner was very different from Begbie's, he had the same knack of inspiring a confidence which helped to pull many a patient through.

Shortly after his retirement from the active staff he was appointed a manager of the infirmary, and he served in this capacity for ten years, during most of which time he was Chairman of the Medical Committee. He made an excellent manager, he was trusted both by his lay and medical colleagues, and his ready tact smoothed away many difficulties. In the difficult duty of electing to the staff he took altogether exceptional trouble to find out which was really the most suitable of the applicants, and it was always for him that Muirhead's vote was cast.

His private life was sad. His wife, a Miss Torrie, died a year after their marriage, and their only child soon followed her mother to the grave. A little marble bust standing in his consulting room was all that remained to him of family life. But he never grew soured, and though he went little into society, he always welcomed old friends who went to see him, and his interesting conversation usually made the visit much longer than was intended. Though outwardly shy and gentle, he was a man of very strong convictions, and when he was convinced of the justice of a cause he spared no pains to achieve its success. Many a young man in Edinburgh owes more to Muirhead than he will ever know. He died as he would have wished, in harness; his life was tranquil, and his end was peace.

The funeral, which took place on June 27th at Warriston Cemetery, was attended by a large assembly of mourners, including Dr. John Playfair, Vice-President of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh; Sir William Turner, Principal of Edinburgh University; and Mr. W. Mure, C.B., representing the Scottish Widows' Fund Life Assurance Society. The managers of the Royal Infirmary, who were also represented at the funeral, at their meeting on the same day unanimously adopted, on the motion of Dr. Affleck, a resolution which concluded in the following terms:

His intimate acquaintance with, and interest in, the affairs of the infirmary, together with his practical sagacity and calm judgment, were ever a source of strength in the counsels of the board, while his uniform urbanity and kindness of heart won for him the regard and affection of his colleagues. The managers lament the loss of one who proved so worthy and generous a friend to the infirmary, and they desire to place on record their grateful and heartfelt tribute to his memory.

JOHN EDGAR, M.A., B.Sc., M.B., C.M.,

SENIOR SURGEON, SAMARITAN HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, GLASGOW.

The intimation of the death of Dr. John Edgar at the early age of 48 came as a great shock and surprise to his many friends and professional brethren in the West of Scotland. We understand that the cause of death was a gangrenous appendix. He had experienced slight threatenings of abdominal trouble on several occasions, but in the past these had readily yielded to treatment. The fatal attack began somewhat in the same way, but when surgical aid was called in the condition was found so serious that little help could be held out, and within three days of the operation the end came.

Dr. Edgar received his medical training at Glasgow University where he had already obtained the degree of Master of Arts. His college career was distinguished by many appearances in the prize lists, and he was awarded the medal in Practical Pharmacy. In 1886 he graduated B.Sc., and an year later took the degrees of M.B., C.M.

From the first he seems to have formed the intention of devoting himself to women's diseases, and to further his plan he attended post-graduate classes abroad, and studied at Vienna and Berlin.

Early in his career he acted as resident surgeon and physician, and as clinical gynaecological assistant in the Royal Infirmary. Subsequently he became attached to the Maternity Hospital, and obtained valuable clinical experience, first as resident surgeon and later as a district physician. He rose to be assistant physician, and met with the reward of strenuous diligence when, in 1896, he was appointed visiting surgeon to the Samaritan Hospital for Women. This post he filled with great distinction, and retained till the end of his life, when he had become

the senior surgeon on the staff. Popular with his professional friends and his patients, he soon built up a large practice, and in later years his services as a consultant were in great demand.

In addition to his clinical work, Dr. Edgar was prominent as a teacher. In 1896 he succeeded Dr. W. L. Reid in the chair of midwifery and gynaecology at Anderson's Medical College, and the successive generations of students benefited by his clear teaching. Previous to this appointment he had acted as assistant to the professor of midwifery at St. Mungo's College.

Dr. Edgar became a Fellow of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons in 1896. He was a prominent member of the various local medical societies, and held office in many of them. He was an ex-vice-chairman both of the Obstetrical and Gynaecological Society and of the Medico-Chirurgical Society. His contributions to these societies were numerous, and he was a frequent participator in the debates. Many of his contributions appear in the *Transactions* of the Obstetrical Society, but in addition he contributed many valuable papers to the leading medical journals.

Apart from his medical work, Dr. Edgar took a prominent part in the religious sphere. He held strong views. His well-known lecture on *Where are the Dead?* has reached a circulation of over 40,000, and has been delivered all over Great Britain. His interests in religious matters led him quite recently to undertake a trip to Palestine and Egypt, and we understand that there is a book in the press dealing with certain researches which he and his brother carried out in the East.

Medico-Legal.

ACTION AGAINST DENTAL HOSPITAL, DUBLIN.

In our issue of February 19th (page 482) we reported the result of an action taken by a Mr. Myles Keogh against the Incorporated Dental Hospital, Dublin, for an alleged libel contained in the resolution, "That Mr. Keogh cannot be accepted as a student at this hospital, the committee having the right by their by-laws to refuse any student without assigning cause," which was forwarded to the plaintiff in response to his request to be admitted as a student at the Dental Hospital. It was further contended that the alleged libel had been made public owing to the fact that in the plaintiff's absence the letter containing a copy of the resolution had been opened and read by his clerk. Judgement was given for the defendants, but a motion was entered for a new trial. This motion has now been refused and the previous judgement confirmed by a decision in the King's Bench Division that the resolution was not in itself libellous, and that the alleged publication was one for which the defendants were in no way responsible. The court was of opinion that the by-law authorizing the committee to refuse any student without assigning a cause was a wise rule, and that compliance with it did not involve an imputation of a defamatory character on a particular candidate for admission.

DEATH AFTER EXTRACTION OF TEETH.

AN inquest was held at Bandon, co. Cork, on June 23rd, touching the death of a girl aged 19, who had died the previous day from haemorrhage following the extraction of six teeth by an unregistered dentist. Evidence as to the cause of death was given by Dr. Bennett, who stated that in his opinion the patient had been in an unfit condition to undergo the extraction of so many teeth. The dentist, a Mr. Tuff, was present during the inquiry, but, after consultation with his solicitor, determined not to give evidence. The coroner spoke strongly on the present state of the law, which permits men to go about the country exacting fees and endangering the lives of the people with impunity, and told the jury that if they believed the death to have been caused by the operation they ought to say so. The jury found that the deceased died from haemorrhage caused by the extraction of six teeth while she was not in a fit physical condition to be operated on, and added a rider condemning the action of unqualified dentists going round the country doing the work of qualified dentists.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT.

Suspensory Awards.

WHEN a man who has been in receipt of compensation has recovered, it has been the recognized practice in England to make an award of a nominal amount—for example, 1d. a week—in order that if incapacity should again supervene he may apply again for compensation. The Scottish court, however, has refused to adopt this practice. In a recent case (Court of Session, June 3rd) it appeared that a medical referee had been asked to examine an injured workman. In his report he stated that the man was not incapacitated, and was able to do his ordinary