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

![Graduate Record for John Edgar](image)

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 a great comfort to him that Muirhead's vote was cast for him.

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 in family life. But he never grew sour, 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 principles, and when he was asked to give his opinion of a justice of a case 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 Wariston 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 James, the 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 evening following the interment, unanimously adopted the resolution of Dr. Allkind, 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 to the councils 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 58 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 those 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 two days the patient expired.

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 degree of B.Sc., M.B., and C.M., 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 this plan he attended post-graduate classes abroad, and studied for a time in 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 of the operation and later surgery as a district physician. He rose to be assistant physician, and met with the reward of strenuous diligence when, in 1886, 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 1886 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 1886. He was a prominent member of the various local medical societies, and held office in many of them. He was an enthusiastic supporter of both the Obstetrical and Gynaecological Society and of the Medico-Chirurgical Society. His contributions to these societies were numerous, and he was a frequent participant 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. In his own words he was an advocate of the principle of a man's right to choose his own religious denomination, and he was an opponent of the practice of using his influence as a doctor to secure a respect which he did not consider due to the faith of others.

In our issue of February 19th (page 483) we reported the result of the action taken by a Mr. Myles Keogh against the Royal 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 being under the impression that 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. The court found against the by-law authorizing the committee to refuse any student without assigning cause, and that compliance with it did not involve an imputation of a defamation character on a particular candidate for admission.

DEATH AFTER EXTRACTION OF TEETH.

An inquest was held at Bandon, co. Cork, on June 23rd, inquiring into 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, 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 madmen, paupers, country resorts, and the people with impunity, and told the jury that if they believed the claim to have been true he was willing to pay 1866 he was willing to pay £100 to say so. The jury found that the deceased died from haemorrhage caused by the extraction of six teeth while she was being 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.

Suspensive 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 sum to permit a man to return to work 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 work as a labourer.