

dent such as would amply justify the full surrender to the Universities of the right to direct the preliminary education of intending medical students, by accepting, as *bona fide* evidence of general education, their degrees in arts. Has it any more right to doubt the sincerity of the Universities in the matter of matriculation than in that of degrees? I honestly think not; and I should be very glad to see the entire matter of preliminary education left in the hands of the Universities. I would be quite willing to advocate even a higher standard of education than that now required by the Medical Council for matriculation, if such was thought desirable. I have no doubt that the time is not far distant when the higher mental discipline secured by the pursuit of the subjects of general education much farther than what is now demanded, will be regarded as an important desideratum to the more thorough preparation of the student for the effective pursuit of his professional studies. But, in order to meet the circumstances of many worthy young men, I would be satisfied to see the standard of preliminary education put at a *bona fide* matriculation in any recognized University. This would save very considerable expense to the Council, and would, in my judgment, secure all that we have by the present arrangement. On no account, however, should the Council allow itself to be committed to a course which, in the first place, is retrogression, and secondly, is a direct reflection upon the honesty of the several Universities. If it cannot entrust the Universities with this matter, it would be far better to allow it to remain in its present shape.

W.

In a communication to *New Remedies* Wm. T. Plant, Registrar of Syracuse University, states that they subject students to a preliminary examination; their college year is nine months long; they insist upon attendance throughout the entire year of all candidates for the degree; they make a systematic division of studies and insist upon each regular student following the prescribed course. Harvard, Syracuse, and Ann Arbor are the only schools in the States that compel a nine months' course.

Hospital Reports.

(REPORTED BY MR. BURTON.)

CLINICAL LECTURE ON SYCOSIS.

BY DR. J. E. GRAHAM.

James T—, age 23, single, waggon-maker by trade. Perfectly well in every other respect, cleanly in habits, never had any constitutional disease. Relations healthy. In the fall of 1875, was shaved by a barber, who inflicted a slight wound on lower and outer aspect of right side of chin. Soon afterwards at this spot, little blotches were noticed of whitish-yellow colour, containing pus. These on being opened discharged their contents and scabbed over with a firm, dry, well-marked crust. On dessication taking place the underlying skin was found to be reddened and inflamed. The disease gradually spread over the right side of the face first, then over the front of the chin and upper lip, and lastly, commencing from a fresh nucleus at the upper part of the left cheek, spread downwards to the chin. It attained these dimensions in about a year's time.

In the fall of 1876, had a severe attack of typhoid fever, during which, the disease entirely disappeared, only to return, however, upon the departure of the fever. Admitted into the Toronto General Hospital October, 1877. Both sides of face, upper lip and chin, of a darkish red colour, dotted here and there with small pimples containing pus. Is in excellent health in all other respects.

This, gentlemen, is a case of sycosis menti, or, as it is commonly called, barber's itch.

There are two forms of sycosis, True Sycosis and Sycosis Parasitaria. This is an example of true sycosis. The principal points to be noted are: the location of the disease and the form of the pustules. You see that the eruption covers only that part of the face, usually occupied by a growth of hair, and there are no indications of its presence on other parts of the body. The pustules you perceive are isolated, and if you observe them closely you will distinguish the presence of a hair growing out from the centre of each papule. This is highly characteristic of true sycosis.