

graduates are not generally received with that cordiality and favour which the bonds of fellowship ought to enclose. The reason for this we fain would have some one tell us, for it is not apparent on the surface. If the members of the lower faculty be inflated with a sense of self-superiority, we can only point out that many of the medical graduates are also graduates in arts; some hold literary degrees from kindred institutions, and others, although devoid of the literary hall-mark of any University, are men whose general culture is not inferior to that of others so distinguished. Rather, however, than have these real or fancied disabilities continued, we would venture to suggest three alternative remedies, to wit:—Let the arts degree be deemed and held an indispensable pre-requisite, as it is in France (the baccalaureate of letters or of science), to entrance upon the medical curriculum; or, let the arts matriculation examination be substituted for the medical, and a special course of two or three years' training in science, and especially the scientific subjects pertaining to medicine, with a final certificate or degree conferred upon examination, be enjoined upon and required from all entrants into the medical faculty; or, lastly, let the standard of the medical matriculation examination be at once raised to a full and fair equality with the measure of general culture usually supposed to be attested by the arts degree, plus a proficiency in the special scientific subjects now regarded as ancillary to the study of medicine. In the interests of the medical faculty especially, and of the University at large, we think the Senate would do well to ponder on some such course. In the meantime, although we dare not venture to affirm of the University of Toronto, as has been so truthfully asserted of the University of London, that her medical graduates have been the chief authors of her fame, yet we are bold to aver, without fear of contradiction, that the medical alumni of our *alma mater* will, at least, do her no discredit; and we trust the day is not far distant in which, if the changes we have indicated be effected, she may properly be found addressing them as, "O! et presidium, et dulce decus meum!" Of one thing we are certain: if the day of trial and misfortune be not (as some, not altogether pessimistic, are wont to

predict) far off, the medical graduates of the University will be found—and their influence in the country is not small—foremost at the outposts of defence, the most faithful of her bulwarks, the most dutiful of her sons.

We trust that all whom our present voice can reach will not fail to rally at the signal now sent forth for a grand gathering of graduates on the 7th instant, to renew the memories and fond associations of "auld lang syne," and to talk together in a brotherly way of the present health and future welfare of our dear young *alma mater*.

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### SUMMER COMPLAINT IN CHILDREN.

The season of disaster among the infants is even now upon us, and the bulk of the physician's practice during the next few weeks will be in caring for the bowel complaint of children. Doubtless the vast majority of these complaints are directly traceable to errors in diet. The physiological fact is unknown to the vast majority of mothers, and is forgotten or disregarded by very many physicians, that the infant, before it has its teeth, does not secrete saliva in sufficient quantity for the digestion of starch food, and the consequence is the general prevalence at this season of infantile diarrhœa. Cow's milk, next to that of the mother the most natural food for the child, very rapidly sours during this weather, unless greater precautions are taken than is generally possible, and it thus becomes a fruitful cause of trouble. What is wanted is a food which shall obviate the objection to both farinaceous or starchy preparations and milk. With such a food in the hands of mothers, disease and death among the children, at this season particularly, would be largely reduced. It remained for Liebig to prepare a formula for such a food, and many physicians can testify to its success. It is easy to understand, however, the difficulty in the way of preparing this food by the general practitioner, and it is with pleasure we note the fact that Horlick's Food for Infants, which is prepared after Liebig's formula, can now be had at most of the drug stores. We have found that little else is required in many cases of summer complaint, than to place the child on this food as its exclusive diet.—*Michigan Medical News*.