

in a forward dislocation, the motion is outward, upward and a little backward; in a dislocation backward, it is forward, upward and outward; and in a downward dislocation it is upward and outward. According to his representation, the maneuver—the description of which is somewhat lacking in clearness—is so easily performed that in winter it is unnecessary for the surgeon to remove his overcoat. No snap is heard on reduction, as the muscular action which causes it is wanting. It is also of importance that the patient should not be told of the intended procedure.—*P. Med. Chir. Pr.—Deutsch. Med. Ztg.*

**ACNE SYCOSIS TRACEABLE TO A BARBER'S SHOP.**—I have lately had under observation four well-marked cases of sycosis of the beard, occurring within short intervals of each other. All the cases occurred in a small town where it was possible to definitely trace the source of infection in a way which would be impossible under the more complicated conditions of life in a large town. All the four patients had at different times, but in each case immediately preceding the appearance of the disease, been shaved in the same barber's shop. The symptoms were as follows: Redness, tenderness, pustular exudation at the hair roots, and eventually purulent scabs irregularly distributed over the shaven surface. The treatment adopted was purely local, as recommended by Mr. Malcolm Morris—viz., the application of bread poultices each night until all the scabs were cleared away, and during the day compound sulphur ointment and soft soap in equal quantities. The patients were directed to cut the beard with scissors instead of the razor, and all soaps were prohibited as tending to cause irritation of the already tender parts. Epilation was tried in two of the cases with success. Acne sycosis is not only a most troublesome and disfiguring complaint, but is specially to be dreaded on account of the obstinacy with which it resists treatment, and the usually prolonged duration of the disease. That the source of the infection is in some part of the apparatus used in the operation of shaving is certain, and I think the shaving-brush is probably the

vehicle. This is never thoroughly cleansed nor submitted to the germicide action of boiling water like the razor, but each sitter is in his turn lathered with a common brush from the common soap bowl, never at a greater temperature than that of lukewarm water. It would not be difficult or expensive to dip the brush as well as the razor in boiling water between each operation, and suitable precaution might be taken with regard to the soap without any great extra expense. Precautions of this kind are, I believe, insisted upon in some parts of Europe, and should either by precept or law be enforced in this country. Considering how often the skin is abraded or a pimple chapped and made to bleed in the operation of shaving, it is probable that other diseases of a more serious nature than sycosis may be conveyed in the same way and the source entirely unsuspected.—*W. Williams, M.A., M.B., & B.S., Oxon., in London Lancet.*

**THE TRADE IN DEGREES.**—We have in recent numbers published several items of news in reference to the University of Toronto, lately destroyed by a disastrous fire, and to the prompt and generous aid which has been offered by English universities and colleges towards the restoration of its lost library. Nothing could better foster the friendly sympathy which ought to exist between the mother country and its colonial daughters than such spontaneous generosity in the face of a great calamity, and we should always be ready to lend our support to steps of the kind. But of late ugly rumors have been abroad that another university in Toronto, in no way connected with the State University, has been offering to England a more than doubtful boon in the shape of degrees *in absentia*, such as once made certain German universities notorious, and such as are still dealt in by "diploma mills" in the United States. The "University of Trinity College, Toronto," was established by Royal Charter in 1852, "for the education of youth in the doctrines and duties of the Christian Religion as inculcated by the United Church of England and Ireland, and for their instruction in the various branches of science and literature which are taught in the Universities of