

needed in these cases is nourishment, and not drugs, and beef in this condition appears to supply the want better than anything else with which we are acquainted. Even very young infants, with irritable stomachs will retain, digest and absorb this, and in most instance, evince a desire for renewed supply, when almost everything else fails.

We do not underate the value of change of air, going from the city to the country, from unwholesome to wholesome surroundings, flannel bandages around the abdomen, etc., etc., but unless sufficient nourishment can be supplied to the system, all is in vain. All have frequently seen in this disease, the child with a voracious appetite, swallowing more food than a healthy child, suffering from actual starvation, from almost absolute indigestion, the diarrhoea kept up by irritation, caused by the passage of this food through the bowels. In this case digestible nourishment is the *sine qua non*, and raw beef sprinkled with a little lactopeptine, the specific. Others may have found something of more utility than this, but we have failed to do so. The various germicides may prove more effective remedies in future, than those mentioned, but sufficient time has not elapsed at present, to satisfactorily establish their superior utility, and therefore we must be permitted to retain the established remedies till the recent ones have been proved more successful.

AMERICAN GRADUATES IN CANADA.

The question of reciprocity in the matter of medical degrees in the United States and Canada, was to have been taken up, says the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, by the American Medical Association which met recently at Chicago. The fact that "the Canadian schools, and notably those of Ontario, ignore the degrees of all other universities conferring medical degrees, whether in Europe or America," is considered a grievance.

If it had said "Councils" instead "of schools" the above would have been more correct, as the schools, of course, have nothing to do with the licensing of practitioners. It is further stated that "while the Canadian graduate is courteously received in the United States, his degree recognized by the Boards of Health there, and his status unquestioned by the medical societies, in Canada the graduate of schools of medicine, cer-

tainly in no way the inferior of their best institutions," is not allowed to practise because he has not fulfilled the supposed vexatious requirements which entitle him to be registered in Canada. Now, a kindly and fraternal feeling between the medical men of the United States and Canada is greatly to be desired, and none know better than Canadians the advantages we derive from the great schools and hospitals of our neighbors as well as from their medical literature and advances in the science of medicine, for which they have been famous. But unfortunately, there are schools and degree-granting institutions in the United States which are simply a disgrace to that country. This is readily admitted by all the best men on both sides of the line. Now, free trade would be all very well if we could permit only the men whose education is up to the modern standard to come among us, but how draw the line? We certainly do not wish our country flooded with "wild-cat" degrees from the Western States, nor yet with bogus medical diplomas like those which were lately "sold by the hundred at Philadelphia," and so the only recourse we have is to shut out all. We do not consider our medical institutions better than, nor even as good as, the great schools of our neighbors, but we do hold they are better than the vast majority of institutions there which have the power to grant degrees in medicine.

When, however, the *Inter Ocean* put the case of European licentiates being excluded, and especially by Ontario, it was right as to the injustice of such exclusion.

What reason our Council in Ontario can advance for keeping out British licentiates we are not able to surmise, unless, indeed, it be solely for the sake of fees paid for Council examinations. We would like an expression of the feeling of the medical men of Canada, on this latter point, for we can but think that the concensus of opinion would be to allow all British licentiates to register here; especially since similar action has lately been taken in England, admitting our licentiates to registration there. The matter was under discussion at the meeting of the Council last week, but as shown by the report in another column it has been referred to a special committee which will report next year, and in the meantime British licentiates will not be permitted to register. We would say to the Ontario Medical Council, protect