

from all medical schools, shall as heretofore, go for degrees in Medicine and Surgery, as well as in Arts, to our universities only.

ONTARIO MEDICAL COUNCIL.—The *Br. Med. Jour.* Feb. 5th, 1887, has the following comments on the proposed action of the Ontario Medical Council, in regard to British qualifications: "It is reported that the Medical Council of Ontario proposes to refuse to register diplomas obtained in Great Britain or Ireland, and to compel all persons holding such diplomas to submit to an examination before the Council. All persons registered in the United Kingdom have been entitled to registration in Ontario without undergoing further examination. The reason for this retrograde step is stated to be, that many students of medicine from the Province, after graduating in one of the universities, travel to England, where they spend one year in further study, and obtain an English qualification, on the strength of which they claim registration on their return to Ontario. As the Ontario Medical Council does not, we are informed, refuse to permit men to practise after a three-years' curriculum, it is not clear that the new regulation is framed in the interest of the public. The new Medical Act (1886) permits the registration of colonial diplomas in this country on and after next June, yet this is the epoch chosen by the Ontario Medical Council to impose a vexatious regulation. What name must be applied to such a course? It is not reciprocity, for the Province withdraws a privilege at the moment that the Old Country grants a privilege; perhaps it is to be styled retaliation. Has not La Rochefoucauld a maxim to the effect that the surest way to turn a friend into an enemy is to do him a service?"

TYPHOID FROM A SINGLE DRAUGHT OF WATER.—M. Dujardin-Beaumetz, reports (*Br. Med. Jour.*), the case of a family which was stricken with typhoid by drinking once of water from a contaminated well. They had rented a house at a fashionable resort, and *then* were warned that the water was dangerous. As a result of such warning, no member of the family used the water until the last day of their stay, when the artificial water they had been using being exhausted, the wife said: "For once, surely, there can be no harm in drinking the well-water." Out of nine persons who

partook of it, six have since died from typhoid. On examination, the water was found to contain the bacilli said to be causative of typhoid fever.

PATHOGNOMONIC SIGN OF CANCER OF THE STOMACH.—German writers have held that in cancer of the stomach, hydrochloric acid is always absent. This has been corroborated (*Lancet*) by M. Debove, who finds such a condition to be constant in cases of cancer, and he proposes such it shall be a pathognomonic sign of malignant disease of the stomach. He says hydrochloric acid is constantly present in every other form of indigestion. In the case of a patient shown by him to the Société Médical des Hopitaux, the diagnosis of cancer was made by this means when no other symptom was present, though there is now no doubt as to the nature of the disease. M. Debove proposes that the liquid shall be obtained from the stomach by means of the œsophageal tube, and tested for HCl. Among other tests mentioned is the German one of a solution of gentian violet, 1 to 5000, which gives a blue color with HCl.

CHRYSOPHANIC ACID IN ACNE.—Dr. Metcalfe (*Boston Med. and Surg. Jour.*) highly recommends this agent in acne. He says he has not failed to cure perfectly any case in which the treatment has been adopted. The face is to be washed with soap and well dried, at night. Before retiring, the parts in which the acne is, are to be well rubbed with an ointment of 3 grains of the acid to the ounce of vaseline, and this is repeated nightly until a sharp inflammation of the skin ensues. The inunction is then omitted till the dermatitis is gone, when it is repeated. In most cases a 3-grain ointment is of sufficient strength, but occasionally the strength is to be increased up to 5 grains to the ounce, or even more. The patients are to be cautioned about the staining of their fingers and clothes and to guard their eyes.

CONTAGIOUSNESS OF TETANUS.—The idea that tetanus is contagious is gaining ground. The *Lancet* mentions an interesting paper, read by M. Langer, in which he seems to show clearly that the disease is contagious. He mentions the case of four patients who died of tetanus, after different wounds which should not have produced serious trouble, but who were placed in contiguous beds. Another case is cited in which a veterinary sur-