

more intimate knowledge of the question, think it should be materially raised, even going so far as to contend that a degree in arts should be demanded. Others think it would be well to leave things as they are for a few years. This view is clearly stated in the report of the Committee on Education, as presented at the last meeting of the Ontario Medical Council, from which we quote the following :

"Your Committee have duly considered the advisability of raising the standard of matriculation for students wishing to take the medical course, and register at this College, as instructed by resolutions to them referred, and in view of the fact that the matriculation has been three times changed in the last ten years, and that it is much higher now than at any former time, and that as this present standard has been required but a very short time, your Committee do not think it advisable to make any further advance in that direction at present."

MEDICAL SCHOOL OPENINGS.

The Medical Colleges have been opened in due form, and the regular work of the winter sessions is in full blast. In the University of Toronto a new departure was made, and there was what was called "The Annual Convocation of the University of Toronto and University College," which was supposed to be a general opening for the Faculties of Medicine, Law, and Arts. The miserable little convocation hall was of course crowded, and the proceedings were very interesting; but the Medical Faculty appeared almost to have lost its identity while the audience gazed on the grand parade of University College prize-men (male and female), and listened to English and Latin speeches and orations from professors and students in the same college. However, there came a change, and for eleven minutes things assumed a medical aspect while Dr. Daniel Clark delivered an admirable address, in which he referred to the position of the Medical Faculty in the University, spoke of the importance of the subject of medical psychology, which had long been recognized in this University, and the difficulties in obtaining a sufficient supply of dissecting material. Although all present were interested in the proceedings of the Convocation, it was

thought by many that it would be well in the future to have a separate "opening" for each of the different Faculties.

Trinity Medical College adhered to the old custom, and had its separate opening exercises. Dr. Bingham, who is popular with the students, delivered an address on "Preventive Medicine," which was well received by the students and their friends who were present. We regret that we are unable to give a full report of the able addresses of Drs. Clarke and Bingham, but are pleased to state that they were a credit both to our profession and to the Schools they represented.

We are unable to state exactly the numbers of students in the Medical Colleges of Toronto, but we understand they are large, and will in the aggregate approach six hundred. All will probably agree that immediate demands are likely to be amply satisfied.

HOT-AIR INHALATION IN PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

During the past few months we have heard much about the efficacy of inhalations of hot-air in pulmonary tuberculosis. In September of last year Halter, of Germany, published a paper on the immunity of limeburners from pulmonary phthisis. Dr. Wright, in a paper published last December in the *Record*, claims that hot-air inhalations are a specific in this disease inasmuch as they check the growth and multiplication of the tubercle bacilli. Dr. Trudeau, in a paper read before the Association of American Physicians (*Medical News*), gives a report of four cases in which he carried out this treatment for periods varying from one to three months. The time of inhalation was rapidly run up to four hours daily, divided into two sittings, during which the temperature of the inhaled air was maintained at 200°C. (392°F).

The results were not very encouraging. The different examinations of the sputa invariably showed the presence of the bacilli. Dr. Trudeau thinks that "although difficult of absolute demonstration it is most probable that the temperature of the air-cell itself can be influenced but very slightly, no matter how high or how low that of the inspired air may prove to be. The intense vascularity of the lungs, the fixed