

every other. But, unfortunately, it was found that applying antiseptics externally was insufficient to prevent its advance. Hueter found that only when a 2% solution of carbolic acid in water was injected, so that the whole erysipelatous area was undermined, was the disease conquered, and the multiplication of cocci stopped. But this method was too severe, although unfailing in its results, and many experiments have been tried with a view of accomplishing as good results with less suffering and cruelty. Kraske recently advocated scarifying the erysipelatous area, and applying carbolised compresses, but this would be no less painful than the former. Very recently, Professor Von Nussbaum, of Munich, claims to have absolutely arrested the erysipelas without pain and in an easy manner. When erysipelas attacks a wound, or sets up at any point, after proper disinfection and covering it with a gauze compress, Professor Von Nussbaum paints the whole erysipelatous surface with ichthyol ointment, composed of equal parts of ichthyol and vaseline. He then covers the painted part over with 10% salicylic lint, and fixes it on with a hydrophilous gauze bandage. This has absolutely arrested the disease in every case. "In a word," he says, "all symptoms of active irritation were, as it were, charmed away and returned no more." He recommends ichthyol collodion in erysipelas of the face, and ichthyol soap when on the hairy scalp.

He does not claim any antiseptic power for ichthyol, but thinks it probable that its reducing action so starves the nutrient soil of the cocci, that it is no longer suitable for their multiplication.

If this treatment be found so wonderfully successful in other hands, a great boon has been conferred upon us, and the professor is entitled to the gratitude not only of the sufferers, but also of the profession.

DEGREES IN MEDICINE.

The Toronto School of Medicine has applied to the Legislature for University powers, so far as to enable that "Corporation by or through such member or members as they may from time to time elect or appoint for such purpose, to confer the degrees of Master of Surgery and Doctor of Medicine upon candidates.

It seems a very strange departure for a medical

school to take, and one undoubtedly calculated, were the powers sought for bestowed upon the school, to lower medical degrees very much in Canada. For were such powers given to one school, they could not with the least show of justice be withheld from any of the others, and it needs no prophet to predict the result of the erection of as many medical graduating bodies as there are medical schools.

Trinity School is also seeking a few slight amendments to her Act of Incorporation, of no importance, outside of the Corporation itself. In view of the bare possibility of the degree conferring power being given by the Legislature, to any school of medicine, the Corporation of Trinity School has petitioned that it is desirable that they should be placed on an equal footing with other medical schools and colleges in respect to the power to grant degrees in Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery. A section has been added to the Trinity Amendment Bill making due provision in this direction. Let us hope that this section may not be rendered necessary. On looking at the *Ontario Gazette* it appears that the notice of the application of the Toronto School was published more than a fortnight before that of Trinity. We believe we are correct in saying that unless degree conferring powers are given to other medical schools, Trinity has no wish whatever to obtain them. But were they so given, not only Trinity but all other medical schools in Ontario, would of necessity have to obtain equal privileges. Now it is scarcely to be conceived that the Legislature will grant such powers to all the medical schools in the Province. The whole history of University education goes to show that where many institutions in a country are given university powers, the degrees become cheap and comparatively worthless, and the reason for such deterioration is on the surface. Such action on the part of the Legislature would be to throw us hopelessly backwards for years as regards medical education, for we know by experience how tenacious of life even the smallest and most insignificant of degree granting institutions are. The medical profession in Ontario occupy, under present circumstances, at least a respectable position. Let us hope that we shall never fall upon the evil days of the cheap and worthless degrees, which have so long disgraced some of the states in the neighbouring republic; but that our young men