

FOR HÆMORRHOIDS. — External hæmorrhoids are first washed with an aseptic lotion, and an application of the following ointment is made three or four times a day :

R Iodoformi gr. v.
Ext. belladonnæ gr. x.
Chrysarobin gr. xv.
Vaselin ʒj. — M.

Internal hæmorrhoids are treated with suppositories, each containing :

R Ext. belladonnæ gr. ½.
Iodoformi gr. ⅓.
Chrysarobin gr. j.
Ol. theobromæ ʒss.
Glycerini q.s.

—*Medical News.*

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DR. ORR.

Contributions of various descriptions are invited. We shall be glad to receive from our friends everywhere current medical news of general interest. Secretaries of County or Territorial Medical Associations will oblige by forwarding reports of the proceedings of their Associations.

TORONTO, FEBRUARY, 1893.

DR. SANGSTER'S CIRCULAR TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION OF ONTARIO.

A short time ago, Dr. Sangster, of Port Perry, issued a circular letter to the medical profession of the Province. After the time spent by him in enquiring into Council matters, the least that might have been expected would be a rigid adherence to facts; but unfortunately he astutely garbles them, and in many cases makes use of statements which are incorrect, and arguments which are misleading. The JOURNAL will, as briefly as possible, deal with this circular, taking up the various clauses in their order.

The schools and universities gave up their right to grant degrees—which included licence to practice—so also did the homœopaths, on the distinct understanding that they would have representatives in the Council about to be formed.

Of the twenty-seven members in the Council, twelve are territorial, five are homœopathic, and ten collegiate. Of the ten collegiate members, the representative of Regiopolis has not been appointed for years, while the representative from Ottawa University has not taken his seat for years, so that there have been practically but eight collegiate representatives. If, as it is alleged, they combine against the profession in the interests of the schools, is it likely they would rest satisfied with allowing one-fifth of their number to absent themselves?

The homœopaths also gave up their rights and powers, and in return were given a certain number of representatives in the Council.

The schools and universities have not the rights and privileges of the British Universities, but they had them before the establishment of the Council. On the other hand the British Medical Council have sought similar powers to those possessed by the Ontario Medical Council; but on account of the opposition of the universities and schools have not been successful.

The British Medical Council is not analogous to the Ontario Medical Council, for the simple reason that the British universities and schools will not permit the British Council to take full charge in Britain as the universities did in Ontario. When the Registrar in Great Britain writes a letter to any member asking his address, with a view of keeping a correct register, if no answer is received in three months, the name may be erased.

As to vested rights of universities and schools, they certainly exist. The argument put forth is, that because the profession did not concede the privilege to these bodies, they never had any. The writer of the circular does not tell the profession that, until the universities and schoolmen, assisted by a few of the general profession, combined and secured the Act, and got the medical profession incorporated and a governing body established, the general practitioner had no voice in matters pertaining to medical education in this Province. Such matters were entirely under the control of the schools and universities, whose degrees carried with them the right to a license.

The standard of the profession has been advanced by the medical schools, and the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario of to-