

great lacuna in the present work seems to us to be the absence of a section upon shoeing from whose ill-performance so large a part of the incapacity and suffering of the horse arises.

*Estudios Clinicos de Neuropatologia.* Por José Armangué y Tuset. Barcelona, 1884.

The greater portion of this work has been already published in the scientific journals of Spain, France, and Italy. They show a spirit of close observation of minute details and an intimate acquaintance with the literature of the subjects treated of, such as is common in the effete civilization of Europe, but unhappily in our young and enterprising country few have attained to such a degree of intimacy.

The article upon Meningitis Granulosa is a monument of clinical observation and serves for a display of profound erudition and acute criticism. He draws a distinction between Granular and Tubercular Meningitis. Granular tuberculosis is curable for these reasons, viz. : It is not always tubercular; although it may be tubercular it cannot be denied that tuberculosis is curable; there are material proofs from autopsies that tubercular lesions of the brain have been recovered from. He recommends the iodide of potash as the medicament most likely to be of service. The article upon Ophthalmic Megrim bears also the marks of the masterly learning and unwearied industry of the author.

*Elements of Modern Chemistry.* By Adolphe Wurtz (Senator), member of the Institute, etc. Second American Edition. Translated and Edited from the Fifth French Edition by William H. Greene, M.D. With one hundred and thirty-two illustrations. London and Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co., 1884.

It has been said that the characteristic of the French nation is lucidity. Nowhere than in their scientific writings is this characteristic more marked. The present work even in its English dress is a good example of the correctness of this observation of the great English critic.

The strength of argument supported by the aptitude in illustration, together with the clearness of diction, combine to afford us unmitigated pleasure in reading this small volume. In no work have we seen Berthollet's Laws or Mendelejeff's Periodic Theory more succinctly stated or more clearly set forth.

The scientific excellence of the work and its adaptability to the educational needs it was designed to meet are sufficiently indicated by the appearance of numerous editions in its native land. Since writing the above the dolorous news has come that the celebrated chemist has passed over to the majority. But a short time ago we had to deplore the loss of Dumas, and now Wurtz is no more. Light may the earth lie upon him.

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### Personal.

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J. B. DUMAS, the eminent French chemist, is dead, aged 84.

DR. O. S. WINSTANLEY has returned from his California trip.

DR. ELLIS was elected President of the Canadian Institute.

PROF. C. ADOLPHE WURTZ, the eminent chemist of Paris, is dead.

DR. R. L. MacDONNELL, of Montreal, spent a few days in Toronto in April.

WILLARD PARKER, M.D., LL.D., died on the 25th April in his 84th year.

M.R.C.S., ENG.—H. H. GRAHAM, M.B., Toronto, passed on the 30th April.

DR. COVERTON has assumed the duties of Chairman of the Provincial Board of Health.

DR. W. S. OLIVER, after a very short residence in Toronto, has returned to Halifax.

DR. WM. H. WELCH, having accepted a position in the Johns Hopkins University, leaves Bellevue.

PETER SQUIRE, of the "Companion to the British Pharmacopœia," died on April 6th, in the 86th year of his age.

DR. J. W. LESSLIE has been appointed surgeon to the Queen's Own, and Dr. Nattress assistant surgeon.

GEO. COLQUHOUN, M. D., of Iroquois, has been appointed Coroner for the counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.

PROF. S. D. GROSS, M.D., LL.D., died in Philadelphia on the 6th of May, at the age of 84 years. His body was cremated.

THE new City Board of Health is composed of Dr. Pyne, Mr. Alan Macdougall, Dr. Carroll, Mr. A. R. Denison, Mr. Meredith, Aldermen Blevins, Defoe and Irwin.

DR. MACFARLANE left for England in the *Parisian* on the 23rd ult. for a three months' trip. Dr. Fulton had engaged his passage on the same vessel but illness in his family prevented his departure.