

As Apohaqui water is pleasant to take, being entirely free from either a bad odor or taste, it is admirably suited for the treatment of those very common deranged nutritional states arising from chronic gastric and intestinal dyspepsia. It fulfills the prominent indications in the treatment of lithæmia. From its composition, we should judge that it will prove serviceable in that numerous class of cases of chloro-anæmia where iron and its congeners are not tolerated until the gastric and intestinal mucous membranes are restored to a normal condition.

Apohaqui Water also possesses the valuable property of emulsifying oils, especially those of the fatty kind. Added to cod-liver oil in equal parts, it forms a perfect emulsion. This emulsion has now been employed in the Montreal General Hospital for some time back, and gives great satisfaction. From a considerable experience of its use as a vehicle for the administration of cod-liver oil, we feel confident that it will replace all other agents used for this purpose. In the administration of this emulsion it is well to remember its alkaline properties, and that therefore it should be given some time after the meals—about that period of digestion when the contents of the stomach are making their way into the duodenum; that is, from an hour and a half to two hours after eating. By giving it at this period there is more certainty of its being quickly absorbed, and therefore less liability of it interfering with gastric digestion. For lithæmic and gouty states, Apohaqui water had better be administered on an empty stomach. For acid dyspepsia, a short time before meals.

MCGILL UNIVERSITY, FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

The fifty-fifth session of the Medical Faculty of McGill University was opened by an address from Sir James Alexander Grant of Ottawa, on Monday, October 3rd. The address, which we publish in full, was delivered before an audience composed of the Principal (Sir William Dawson), the Dean (Dr. Palmer Howard), the entire teaching staff of the Faculty, and a body of students considerably over two hundred in number.

On the same evening, the Dean and Medical Faculty of McGill