

students. Its respected Dean, Dr. Canniff, is an able teacher, and we regret his talents—at present, at all events—are lost to the cause of Canadian Medical education.

#### MONTREAL IN 1842.

A correspondent, signing himself D. G., publishes in the *Montreal Gazette* of the 28th of November, some interesting details with regard to Montreal in 1842. Among other items he gives a list of forty-one medical men, who were practising in Montreal in that year. Of this number, all but twelve or thirteen, have passed to their long home. Of those who are still living—we believe eight are still in the city, and all but one actively following their profession. The others are scattered, all but one we think being in Canada. Who would think that thirty-two years would so completely change the Medical aspect of our city.

A LECTURER aptly demonstrated the theory that heat generates motion, by pointing to a boy who had accidentally sat down on a piece of lighted punk.

#### OBITUARY.

Dr. Anderson, of Ormstown, Que, who died on the 11th Nov. after a somewhat lengthened illness, was a man of genial temperament and excellent professional attainments. He had for many years followed his profession in that section of the country and was esteemed and beloved by all who had the pleasure of knowing him well. He was progressive in his ideas and kept well up to the times in Medical literature. He was a subscriber to the *Canada Medical Journal*, during the eight years of its existence, and up to the day of his death took the two journals which were established on its discontinuance.

Dr. Francis E. Anstie, so widely and favorably known to the profession throughout the world for his masterly treatise on neuralgia and his other numerous contributions to medical science, died on Saturday, September 12, after an illness of only three days. His attack is said to have been produced by exposure to sewer-emanation while examining the sanitary defects of a school at Wandsworth. In him the British profession loses one of its brightest ornaments.

#### TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

Quite a number of our friends have neglected to forward their subscriptions for volume 2. *Would they kindly do so at once.*

#### OVARIOTOMY.

We learn from our Southern Exchanges that it is proposed to erect a memorial statue in honor of Ephraim McDowell, M.D., of Kentucky—the originator of ovarotomy.

#### MONTREAL GENERAL HOSPITAL OUT-DOOR STAFF.

The Governors of this Institution having decided to place its dispensary or out-door department, under the charge of a special staff—who should have all the privileges of the in-door staff—a provisional election took place early in November. The following medical gentlemen were elected, viz:—Dr. Gilbert P. Girdwood, Professor of Practical Chemistry, McGill University; Dr. George Wilkins, Professor of Pathology and Lecturer on Practical Physiology, Bishop's University; Dr. Thomas Simpson, and Dr. George W. Major.

We congratulate these gentlemen on their appointment, and feel assured that the formation of this new department, which we have long urged, will still further advance the usefulness of this noble charity.

#### SWALLOWING A TOOL-CHEST.

It is reported that in the different prisons of Paris there are five or six deaths every year from the effect of swallowing what is known as an "escape-box." This remarkable box is made for the special accommodation of prisoners. It is of polished steel, about three inches long, and contains turn-screws, hammers, silk thread, and other implements necessary for escape. The box appears to be easily swallowed, but sometimes fails to reappear as intended, and the death of the victim is the result. But, when it does pass the bowels, the lucky prisoner is prepared to cut the thickest iron bars and set himself at liberty.

#### ANÆSTHESIA DURING SLEEP.

Dr. W. R. Cluness reports in the *Pacific Medical and Surgical Journal* of June, 1874, two cases in which chloroform was administered and anæsthesia produced during sleep. One case was that of a girl of eight years, and the other a girl two and half years of age. In each case a surgical operation was performed. Neither of the patients offered the least resistance or showed any signs of consciousness in passing under the influence of the chloroform.