

session of Medicine and Surgery. Several amendments were proposed, but no material alteration was made, with the exception of the first clause, by which the Homœopathists and Eclectics were allowed a representation in the Medical Council; each body being privileged to elect five members, while the Allopathists return twenty. The bill will be read a third time on Saturday.

The discussion was an extremely interesting one, and was conducted in a very friendly spirit; the evident wish being to render justice to all. Several of the members—amongst others—the Hon. M. C. Cameron and Mr. McMurich were very warm in their praises of Homœopathy, adding their own personal testimony to the virtue of "little pills."

The general intent of the Bill is to heal those petty jealousies which have so long disgraced the profession, by uniting all parties under one organization, which shall alone have power to grant licenses, and that only on being satisfied that the claimant is properly qualified. A general Board of Examiners is to be appointed, and a rigid examination prescribed, on subjects of general importance; such as chemistry, anatomy, botany, physiology, &c., but on materia medica, therapeutics, and the practice of medicine, on which the Homœopathists and Eclectics hold different views from their older brethren, the examination is not to be held compulsory. Not only will this measure raise the status of physicians, but by doing so the public safety is thereby rendered more secure, and Dr. McGill in introducing the bill confers a boon on both physician and patient.

We are pleased to see this spirit of conciliation and toleration among the rival schools, and more especially as it emanates from themselves. The advice of "physicians, heal thyself," although very difficult to practice, has been successfully put in operation, and we hope the old differences will never recur. "Let brotherly love continue."

### CANADIAN PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.

The regular monthly meeting was held on Wednesday evening, 6th inst., at the usual place.

The President occupied the chair.

After reading of minutes of last meeting, the following were proposed and elected members of the Society:—

#### PRINCIPALS.

T. J. O'Connor, Toronto.  
M. Springer, Waterloo.  
S. Snyder, "  
R. E. Bywater, Colborne.  
Thos. Carre, McLeod.

#### ASSISTANTS.

Wm. H. Cox, Brantford.  
A. B. Bennett, "  
Neil McEachron, Wardsville.  
F. Lobb, Toronto.

The President said with regard to the proposed bill that he had an interview with Dr. McGill, who had kindly consented to take charge of the measure, and although very late in the Session would bring the matter before the Atty.-General, and use his best endeavours to obtain its passage during the present session. The President said he would make a point to see Dr. McGill again on the following day. Letters were read from Mr. J. McLean, Walsingham, and Mr. James Coombs, on the subject of the Pharmacy Act, which were referred to the Secretary for reply. The Printing Committee reported, through the Treasurer, that the Journal had been successful, so far, and with the aid of the money granted by the Society, no liabilities would be incurred for the first year. The Lecture Committee reported, through Mr. R. W. Elliott, that the final arrangement made with Dr. May was for him to supply chemicals and apparatus to the students for the sum of fifty dollars for the course; and that the lectures were in successful operation; the class numbering about thirty—the Wednesday evening lecture being devoted to theoretical, and the Friday evening to practical chemistry, with experiments, in which each student takes part.

The attention of the Society was drawn to the number of complaints regarding the irregular receipt of the Journal, and the Secretary was instructed to bring the matter before the publisher.

The Treasurer said there was some misunderstanding regarding the time when the fees of the Society were due, and wished the question decided by the Society; some were favourable to having the fees commence with annual term of the Society, while others thought it better that members should be liable for fees from the date of their election; and this was the opinion of the majority of those present. With regard to the notification of the fees being due, it was proposed to publish, in the Journal, the names of those one, two and three months in arrear; but the opinion of the members was that it would be better to notify the members by circular when the payments were due, and the Corresponding Secretary was advised to do so.

Meeting adjourned.

HENRY J. ROSE,  
Secretary.

A correspondent sends us the following:—"I want try twenty 5c worth of stof to tak a way frecklas." The above was interpreted:—I want to try twenty-five cents worth of stuff to take away freckles.  
"5 sens guz griz"—for five cents worth of goose grease.

### Notices of Books.

FIRST PRINCIPLES OF MODERN CHEMISTRY: A MANUAL OF INORGANIC CHEMISTRY FOR STUDENTS, AND FOR USE IN SCIENCE CLASSES, by U. J. LAY SHUTTLEWORTH. London: Churchill & Sons, 1867.

The object of this work is to supply a strictly elementary manual of inorganic chemistry, adapted for use in science classes; but the author appears to have had special reference to the requirements of the matriculation examination of the University of London, as he confines himself to the limits of that examination. The compounds of the metals are not treated on, and details of manipulation are, with few exceptions, omitted, as tending rather to confuse the student, and being generally unintelligible except when accompanied with actual demonstration at the lecture table, in presence of the objects used. The author lays little claims to originality, by giving credit to the lectures of Dr. Williamson, at University College, and those of Dr. Frankland, at the Royal College of Chemistry, as furnishing him with a considerable part of the matter collected in the book.

The system of notation proposed by Dr. Frankland is employed throughout the work; but old methods for the description of chemical changes are retained on the ground that "the atomic theory, and its more modern adjuncts—though founded only in part on experimental data, and sure, ere long, to pass away—have a temporary value which it would be short-sighted to overlook."

Two preliminary chapters are devoted to the explanation of such of the principles of physics as are deemed necessary, and considerable space is devoted in the after part of the book, to the discussion of questions of a purely theoretical character relating to modern chemistry. The student is, however, hurried on with a rapidity incompatible with a thorough understanding of the subject, and unless accompanying a course of lectures, we do not think Mr. Shuttleworth's work of much value, as an aid to a substantial knowledge of chemical science; although it is quite possible, that as an aid to those about to pass a stated examination, before a certain college, it would prove a material help.

THE MANUFACTURER AND BUILDER: A PRACTICAL JOURNAL OF INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS: Western & Company, New York, January, 1869.

We have been favored with a copy of the first number of this able periodical, and accredit it, at once, a place in the front rank of industrial journals. To the artisan and mechanic it promises to be of incalculable value, and more especially to those persons engaged in building, or pursuits of a like nature. Nor are the wants of the manufacturer forgotten, as a number of well written, practical articles will testify. The journal contains thirty-two large octavo pages, and is profusely embellished with illustrations. It will be issued monthly, and if we are to judge by the number before us, its success is certain.