

There are but few survivors of the class of 1854, but among them are Dr. Robert Craik and Dr. Thomas Simpson, of Montreal, and Sir James A. Grant, of Ottawa. Of the professional staff of McGill Medical Faculty in 1854, there are but two now living viz., Dr. Duncan C. McCallum and Dr. William Wright, the latter now a clergyman, and for many years out of Medical practice.

Dr. W. W. Kelly (C.M., M.D., Bishop's, 1903), has settled at Flintville, Wisconsin, U. S., 15 miles from Green Bay, where, under the auspices of Dr. W. E. Fairfield (C.M., M.D., Bishop's, 1887), of Green Bay, Wisconsin, his success is assured. Dr. Fairfield, a native of Clarenceville, Que., is ever on the lookout for good positions for Bishop's men. He is another Bishop's man who has achieved marked success.

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## Book Reviews.

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**Surgical Emergencies—The Surgery of the Head**, by Bayard Holmes, B.S., M.D., Professor of Surgery in the University of Illinois, Professor of Clinical Surgery in the American Medical Missionary College, Chicago. Attending Surgeon, the Chicago Baptist Hospital, New York. D. Appleton & Co., 1893.

This is the first of the series of books on the everyday surgery of the human body, which has been in preparation for some time. It omits the surgery of the eye, ear, nose and throat and other well-established specialties. The author places before the reader at the beginning of each chapter, the motive for the study of the chapter, and some concrete examples of the more important conditions requiring surgical attention. Three distinct kinds of subjects have secured attention; those conditions which are most frequently met with are thoroughly discussed, those that are less frequently met with, but require instant relief, receive the next share of attention; and last of all those that are of great theoretical importance, though of less frequency, are also fully considered. Every possible device is used to secure in the mind of the reader the most intense and lasting impression, and one which insures for the subject an individuality and integrity which is inconsistent with a dissected and chopped-up discussion. The author says, "Probably nine-tenths of all the surgical work which the general practitioner is called upon to perform is confined to one-ninth of the subjects found in our Encyclopedia of Surgery, and it is therefore unreasonable that the discussion of surgical