

Dr. E. S. Wood (M.D., McGill 1883) has been appointed a Surgeon on one of the Western Sections of the Canadian Pacific Railroad.

Dr. Field, of Barbadoes, who has been spending some time among his friends in Montreal, has left for home.

Dr. C. E. Cameron (M.D., McGill, 1883) has sailed for Europe, where he intends remaining two years.

Dr. W. R. Sutherland (M.D., McGill, 1878) has been appointed an Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy in McGill College. He has sailed for Europe, and intends spending six months between Paris and Berlin.

Dr. William Gardner, Professor of Hygiene and Medical Jurisprudence and Lecturer on Gynecology in McGill Medical Faculty, has given up general practice, and intends devoting himself entirely to Diseases of Women.

Dr. Sirois (C.M., M.D., Bishops, 1883) has commenced practice in Three Rivers, Mass., U.S.

Dr. Casswell (C.M., M.D., Bishops, 1883) has left for the North West, where he intends to locate.

Dr. MacCallum has resigned the Chair of Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children in McGill College. The chair has been divided, and Dr. Arthur A. Browne (M.D. McGill, 1872) has been appointed Professor of Midwifery, and Dr. William Gardner (M.D. McGill, 1867) has been appointed Professor of Gynecology.

Dr. Stewart of Brucefield, Ont., (M.D. McGill, 1872) has been appointed Professor of *Materia Medica* in McGill Faculty of Medicine *vice* Dr. Wright resigned. Dr. Stewart has for some time been in Vienna. This appointment has rather surprised Montreal Medical men, but it is believed that for some time the Faculty have looked upon Dr. Stewart as Dr. Wright's successor.

Dr. C. A. Wood, (M.D. Bishop's, 1876) has resigned the Chair of Chemistry in Bishop's Medical Faculty. It is believed Dr. Wood will be elected to another Chair in the Faculty.

Dr. William Young (M.D. Bishop's, 1877) has been elected Professor of Chemistry in Bishop's Medical Faculty, *vice* Dr. Wood resigned.

Dr. W. D. Ross, of Pembina, U. S., who graduated at McGill in 1875, and who is a son of Judge Ross of Ottawa, died last month from diphtheria. He had been settled at Pembina for some time, and was much beloved.

REVIEWS

A Practical Laboratory Course in Practical Chemistry. By JOHN C. DRAPER, M.D., LL.D. Wm. Wood & Co., New York.

The object of this little work is to give the medical student a course in chemical manipulation and in the use of symbols and equations sufficient for his requirements as a practising physician.

After a few pages devoted to general manipulation and definitions, wherein under Valence the element nitrogen is given as N''' the course proper commences. This is divided into four sections. Section 1, on Poison, includes, amongst the inorganic, As, Sb, Hg, Pb, Cu, P, the mineral acids, oxalic and hydrocyanic acids, and the alkalis. The student is here informed that Marsh's test consists in the conversion of arsenic into arsenite of hydrogen, while for the description of the test he is referred to larger works; with this exception the reagents in use for the detection of the above poisons are given in full, and the following errata only require correction:—

The formulæ for copper carbonate $Cu CO_3$, and lead carbonate $Pb CO_3$; the action of ammonia upon calomel and upon corrosive sublimate; the statement that liquor potas. arsenitis contains per oz. 4 grs. of arsenic; and a printer's error which makes ferrocyanide of potassium the precipitate obtained from copper salts by ferrocyanide of potassium. The organic poisons noticed are strychnia and morphia with the preparations of opium; the easy detection of meconic acid in the latter is here omitted.

Section 2 gives simple tests for the detection of impurities in water, with estimation of hardness by means of Clark's soap test.

Under sections 3 and 4 prominence is given to the examination of urine, normal and abnormal, and to urinary sediments and calculi. The examination of the animal fluids, being of special importance to the practising physician, the space taken up by these two sections very properly comprises nearly half the work; methods for the quantitative estimation of phosphates, chlorides and sugar in urine are given—the only noticeable omission being that of urea by the nitroso-nitric and hypobromite processes.

Conveniently every other page is left blank, in order that the student may make notes of his experiments and of facts obtained from oral instruction.