

selves together to secure a directing voice in political developments. Not a session passes without some acts directly or indirectly affecting medical men passing through the legislature, and in this country where the profession is well represented in the Dominion and local cabinets and in both city and rural districts, where practitioners can bring their influence largely to bear, it is our own fault if measures conducive to the general interests of our body are not secured to us. Not long since the veterinary work of this Province was considered of far more importance than the hygiene of human beings. Happily for us that regime has now passed away, and our enlightened and popular confere who presides at the head of the department of agriculture and health, may be relied upon to do his duty, not alone to the profession but to the public. Reform in the department of public health is urgently needed and no doubt when matters of more burning interest, but of less consequence, are got rid of legislation of a more satisfactory nature, with regard to it, will take place. We will be glad to receive reports from the various hospitals, and will feel much indebted to the resident medical officers if they will kindly forward to us any cases of interest which may come under their care. We at present cull the journals of the world for all matters likely to interest medical men far away from the centres of progress, and endeavor to keep our readers posted on all that is new in medicine and surgery.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A meeting of the medical profession will be held at the office of the LANCET, on Thursday evening, the 29th of December, at 8:30, to consider several matters of general interest to the profession. It is hoped that all

medical men practising in Winnipeg will arrange to attend.

BORATE OF AMMONIUM.—Lashkevich (cited in the Lancet) has found this salt of great value in phthisis. He gives five grains three times a day, in solution, alone or with codeine, hyoscyamus, or some other sedative. The effect is to reduce the expectoration and, in some cases in the early stage, to diminish the fever. Inhalation of a spray of the solution also reduces the expectoration and alleviates irritating and painful conditions of the mouth and throat.—*N. Y. Med. Jour.*, Aug. 27.

ANTIPYRINE IN CHOREA MINOR.—Dr. Wollner (*Munchner Med. Woch*) treated successfully with antipyrine a chlorotic girl sixteen years of age, who suffered from chorea minor after an attack of acute rheumatism without cardiac affection. Complete recovery took place in twelve days. The dose administered was 15 grains three times a day.

METHOD PROPOSED FOR DESTROYING THE PHYLLOXERA.—Dr. Clemm has patented the following process in most civilized countries: He incorporates with the soil sulphides and carbonates which easily undergo decomposition, preferably potassium. Peat, which has been made to absorb sulphuric, nitric or phosphoric acid, is then also introduced. The acid gradually acts upon the sulphide and the carbonate, liberating sulphuretted hydrogen and carbonic acid in the soil. These two gases, according to the experiments of Dr. Eyrich, of Mannheim, are rapidly and uniformly distributed, and prove fatal to the *phylloxera* in its underground stage, as well as to Colorado beetles, field mice, moles, etc. The potash remains in the soil as a sulphate, nitrate or phosphate. The only question is whether useful animals, such as earthworms, humble bees, carnivorous ground beetles, etc., will not be destroyed also?