

on the advertising of drug firms. Not that we have anything to say against these advertisements, for very often they furnish very interesting reading, but a journal should have enough subscribers to pay its way independently of what it may receive from this source.

BROWN-SEQUARD'S ELIXIR OF LIFE.

In these days, when one wonderful discovery rapidly succeeds another, the wisest course for the scientific man to pursue is one of expectancy. What seems impossible to-day becomes merely improbable to-morrow; and the possible of one day becomes an accomplished fact the next. So that when a man with so great a reputation for accurate observations as Brown-Sequard, to whom physiology owes so much of its present solid basis, makes a statement before a learned society, it is nothing short of folly to ridicule it, until it has been deprived of the experience of others. For years, he says, he has been engaged in studying the influence of the testicles on the organism of their owner, and he had come to the conclusion, as many others have done, that their influence is very great. By removing the testicles from a young man the whole tenor of his life is changed, and he becomes prematurely old. It is also well known that the fulness or emptiness of the seminal vesicles decides whether he will feel tame or fiery. By some it is thought that after the spermatic fluid is secreted, some of its life-giving qualities may be absorbed again by the economy, giving greater mental and physical vigor to him who husbands it than is possessed by him who spends it lavishly. Brown-Sequard has gone a step beyond. By bruising the testicles of young animals in a mortar, macerating in water and filtering the liquid, he obtains a clear juice which he injects hypodermically into aged people, with, he claims, the most remarkable results. He asserts that on his own person a few such injections have restored to him the vigor of

middle age, and a Dr. Varliot, who has repeated the experiment on aged paupers, who were unaware of the treatment to which they were being subjected, assures us that the result so far has been confirmatory. Dr. Hammond, at Washington, is also experimenting, and we shall only have to wait patiently a few months in order to know exactly what the discovery is worth.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

At the triennial meeting of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Province of Quebec held at Laval University, Quebec, on July 10th, the President, Dr. Hingston, presiding. The Treasurer, Dr. Lachapelle, submitted his financial statement, showing that the total receipts of the College from 1st July, 1886, to 1st July, 1889, had been \$16,013.03 and that, after paying all expenses, there remained a balance on hand of \$4,672.64, together with five shares of the Bank of Montreal.

The thanks of the College were unanimously voted to the Treasurer for the able manner in which he had discharged his duties during the last nine years, and the meeting then proceeded to the election of forty new governors for the next three years, with the following result:

City of Quebec.—R. F. Rinfret, L. Larue, C. T. Parke, A. G. Belleau, A. A. Watters and E. A. de St. George.

District of Quebec.—P. M. Guay, Come Rinfret, R. Fiset, L. H. Labrecque, L. T. Rousseau, P. E. Grandbois and A. Moiresset.

District of Three Rivers.—Hon. J. J. Ross, E. C. P. Chevrefils and F. Trudel.

City of Montreal.—T. A. Rodger and J. M. Beausoleil.

District of Montreal.—Hon. Dr. Pacquet, P. Laberge, J. O. Mousseau, J. H. L. St. Germain, J. Lippe, H. A. Mignault, Hon. Dr. Marcell, Jules Prevost and J. B. Gibson.

District of St. Francis.—Drs. J. F. Austin, F. Pare and T. Larue.

The new Board met immediately, when the president, Dr. Hingston, presented his report, which was unanimously adopted. The representatives of the universities were then named as follows:

McGill.—Drs. Craik and Geo. Ross.