

man is rendered temporarily unsuited for their active life. . . . The dried sediment of the pool, blown about by the winds and currents of air, is inhaled by man, and so the plasmodium may find its way back again to the host from whom its ancestors had, perhaps, started generations back. I would conjecture that on entering man and on entering the larval mosquito it develops into a flagellated spore similar to the flagellated spore into which it develops in the mosquito's stomach. In this it should be enabled to penetrate the mucous surfaces and get into the human blood-cell. Many mosquitoes die without getting to water; all male mosquitoes die without seeking water. They may die far from water, blown away, as we know mosquitoes are, by high winds. The bodies of such mosquitoes fall in time on soil and decompose. The parasites they contained pass into the resting stage, and in this form they also may be carried into the air by currents, or be blown about as dust, or be shaken out by man when he disturbs the soil. In this way the plasmodium may find a route back to man again. In this way, too, we may explain the occurrence of those cases of malaria which apparently, though not really, are unconnected with swamp or stagnant water. Such is my view of the life history of the malaria parasite, and the rôle of the mosquito with regard to it, and of the process by which man becomes infected."

This interesting discovery may bring a certain amount of consolation to the poor mortal racked by chills and fever, when he realizes that his arch enemy, the mosquito, is suffering even as he is; and, it is certainly encouraging to know that in fighting the mosquito we are also fighting the propagator and breeding-place of malaria. Systematic war on mosquitoes by killing their larvæ—for instance by spraying stagnant pools and marshes with crude petroleum—is now seen to be more necessary than ever, and when it has been persistently enough urged by scientific men, it will doubtless be carried on on a large scale.—*Literary Digest*.

WHEN you meet an employé of Parke, Davis & Co., whether on the road or in the house, you meet an enthusiast. He does love to expatiate on the wonderful growth of "his" firm—the number of its laboratories, branch houses, agencies, and representatives; its twenty-nine distinct lines of pharmaceutical preparations and its six thousand different products. It reminds you of John Bright waxing eloquent in the House of Commons over his favorite theme—the prosperity of the United States.

But there is good ground for his enthusiasm and for marvel at the amazing success of this firm. Recently they have opened two new branch

houses to satisfy the rapidly growing demand for their preparations—one at New Orleans and another at Baltimore.

The price list which Parke, Davis & Co. are now distributing, and which suggested these reflections, is an admirable catalogue in its completeness, convenience of arrangement, and wealth of miscellaneous information. By all means write the house for a copy.

And remember, too, that the products of this firm are so many weapons for your assistance in the perpetual, harrassing warfare with disease—weapons upon which you may rely through thick and thin, in emergencies as well as in routine practice. Their label on a bottle or box means that the contents have been prepared with the utmost skill, and with scrupulous deference to purity and activity.

THE CUTANEOUS IRRITATION OF MEASLES, ETC.

—Balsam of Peru is a useful addition to many ointments, both on account of its pleasant odor and because it is in itself a valuable non-irritating antiseptic. When added to vaseline it is much more readily mixed if a few drops of alcohol or castor oil are added. The following may be recommended to allay the cutaneous irritation of measles, chicken-pox, etc ;

R—Lanolini puris, 3 j.
Vaselin, 3 iij.
Ol. ricini, ℥ iij.
Aq. dest., 3 v.

Ft. ung.—Sig. Apply as required.

Preparations of vaseline or parolene can have a pleasant odor given to them by the addition of a few drops of oil of wintergreen.—*Practitioner*.

ELIXIR SALICYLIC COMP.—Wm. R. Warner & Co.'s Elixir Salicylic Comp. is at the present time, no doubt the foremost remedy for rheumatism, gout, lumbago and kindred diseases. In acute inflammatory rheumatism, two tablespoonsful every few hours, diminished to one tablespoonful every three hours produces desired effects. It is a pleasant and permanent remedy, and is put up in 12 oz. square blue bottles by Wm. R. Warner & Co. It is advisable to purchase Elixir Salicylic Comp. (Wm. R. Warner & Co.) in original packages to avoid substitution of inferior imitations.

SYPHILITIC GUMMATA OF THE HEART.—During a recent meeting of the Montreal Medico-Chirurgical Society, *Montreal Med. Jour.*, Vol. xxiv., p. 474, Dr. Finley presented the report of a case of syphilitic gummata of the heart and liver, and exhibited the pathological specimens showing the characteristic lesions.