

nine is sold at nearly four dollars per ounce and sulphate of cinchonidia at only eighty cents, every physician should be acquainted with the above facts. It will be seen that it only requires about a drachm (or ten cents' worth) of the drug to completely control the disease."

In the *Louisville Medical News* of November 24th, Dr. A. G. Hobbs, writing on the same subject says: In malarious districts, such as in Southern Indiana, cinchonidia is the country practitioner's greatest boon. The difference in its cost as compared with quinine—one-fourth—is no small item to him who has his two or three ounces to buy. During the last three months I have used cinchonidia almost exclusive of quinia in nearly three hundred cases of chills, intermittent, remittent, and bilious fevers, and out of the whole number have been compelled to resort to arsenic in but five cases of chills. My experience in these three hundred cases of malarious fever is as follows:

1. I think it fully equal to quinine as an antiperiodic. Have never used it as an antipyretic as in typhoid fever, pneumonia, etc.; but if I ever find it necessary I shall not hesitate to risk it as such.

2. It produces no tinnitus aurium; at least, I have never been able to discover it in the size doses that I give it to stop malarious attacks.

3. The stomach undoubtedly tolerates it better than quinine.

4. I find it, so far as I can observe, fully equal to quinine as a tonic in combination with iron.

I administer it in doses same as quinine by bulk, which is about one-third greater by weight.—*New Remedies*.

VALUE OF RESPECTABLE PROFESSIONAL STANDING.—In a recent trial in New York city a medical gentleman, "who openly boasted that he did not care to become a member of any medical society, was severely handled by the attorney of the opposite side, who made it appear to the jury that the gentleman in question was not regular, and that his testimony should be taken with the allowance given to all suspicious witnesses. The result was what might have been anticipated. There is no argument, even in a court of law, against respectable connection and high standing in the profession; while a suspicion of the contrary is always a handle for an adversary; the moral of all of which is that it is safer to be respectable, even if it does incur the necessity of belonging to some recognized medical organization."

SALICYLATES IN DIABETES.—Dr. Muller Warnech, of Kiel (*Berlin. Klin. Wochens.*), has tried the salicylate of soda in two cases of diabetes mellitus, and finds:—1. That it removes the symptoms, though not always permanently. 2. The symptoms disappear the more rapidly the larger

the dose. 3. In moderate doses (9 or 10 grammes daily), its influence soon becomes exhausted, but larger daily doses (14 to 16 grammes), exert an increasing effect on the diabetes. 4. Salicylate of soda can be used without disturbance of the general health for a long time in diabetes. Any symptoms of poisoning at once disappear on stopping the medicine for a time. 5. Salicylate of soda has only a slight irritating effect, even if given for a long time, on the kidneys. Ebstein, of Gottingen, used it in diabetes in 1876, with great benefit.—*The Doctor*.

NIGHT MEDICAL SERVICE.—The night medical service, whose organization in Paris we noted some months since, is working well. It will be remembered that the police authorities guaranteed the moderate fees agreed upon. It is stated that during 1876 the defaulting payments have amounted to less than two hundred dollars.—*Med. Times*.

Reports of Societies.

MICHIGAN STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.—The regular quarterly meeting of the Michigan State Board of Health was held in Lansing on the 9th of Oct. Dr. Kedzie, Committee on Poisons, etc., read an important report on "Labeling Medicine." He gave many instances of poisoning by taking the wrong medicine through mistake because it was not labeled. He urged that every medicine, and every injurious substance which may be mistaken for medicine, should be distinctly labeled, "Never administer as medicine any substance of the composition of which you are ignorant or in doubt." The paper was accepted with thanks, and a committee, of which Dr. Kedzie is chairman, was appointed to investigate another branch of the subject in reference to danger from the dispensing of drugs or medicines by unqualified or inexperienced persons. This committee is to confer with the Michigan pharmaceutical association, which has already given attention to the subject.

Dr. Baker presented tables, diagrams, etc., on the subject of the death rate as relative to age, climate, etc.

Leroy Parker, chairman of the committee on legislation, made a brief report relative to the subjects of boards of health in cities and villages, and mentioned that since the last meeting considerable progress had been made in securing health officers for such boards. The secretary stated that the progress in this direction had been great, and it was largely due to Mr. Parker's efforts.