

Salophen in these conditions are almost specific, is shown by the large number of observations already published. In the nervous form of influenza, which is more frequently met with at the present day than the other varieties, Salophen alone or in combination with Phenacetine is also promptly efficient in relieving the distressing rheumatoid pains. The advantages of this remedy are well summarized by Dr. John Davis Harley (The Lancet, December, 1896) who says: "For acute, articular and muscular rheumatism, as well as most forms of neuralgias, Salophen is the most successful remedy offered. In my practice, both private and hospital, I have met with phenomenal success with Salophen in all forms of acute rheumatism and neuralgias. Salophen is non-irritating to the stomach and free from any toxic action on the nervous system. As an anti-rheumatic, anti-neuralgic and anti-pyretic, Salophen approaches as near a specific as any remedy known to the profession."—New England Medical Monthly, March, 1897.

THE HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY ABUSE

When I look over the long list of presidents of this Society, and perceive such names as Hosack, Cock, the two Rogers, Delafield, Bulkley, Taylor, Finnell, Hubbard, Peasley, the two Elliotts, Jacobi, Sands, Peters, Bumstead, Purdy, Sturgis, Webster, Vanderpoel, Lewis, Grandin, and Fisher, I cannot but feel that I have received a great honor in being chosen as a successor to these gentlemen.

In the great changes that have taken place in this city between 1806, when this body first came into existence and the population was about 90,000, and the present year, during which it is estimated that the dwellers within our corporate limits number 1,851,060, medical societies have multiplied, not only for scientific, but also for social, topographical, and collegiate reasons, and the County Society no longer occupies the same relative position that it did for years after its foundation; and this has too often caused

those not familiar with its work to overlook the fact that it is possessed of great powers, which would make medical men instinctively turn to it as an arm of strength in time of trouble or epidemic. It has at the present time a membership of 1484. It is the official or representative society of the medical profession in the county of New York; while, through its delegates, who can become members of the State Society by the simple process of attendance for two successive years, it has an intimate affiliation with the larger organization, and, by this intermediary, with every county medical society in the State. It has three standing committees of great importance. By means of one upon Ethics it regulates the professional conduct of the members with an authority that very few men would care to dispute. By its committee on Hygiene it keeps watch over the public health, and the committee upon Prize Essays gives an opportunity for generous recognition to many a struggling man of talent. It has a large and active Comita Minora, acting as councillors to the President. It has a salaried legal counsel standing ready to protect the interests of the profession against imposture and injudicious legislation. It is in the metropolis; and its incentives, its opportunities, and its dignity are that of the greatest city of the country; so that what it does (provided it be worthy of notice) is known of all physicians throughout the broad American nation. I do not need to remind you how effectively these powers have been used in the past and are being employed in the present, for the historian of the battles that have been fought and won here for a higher standard in medicine, would need more than an evening to chronicle them.

It would seem, from what information is at my disposal, that the members of this society are not aware of the fact that Section 41 of the Consolidation Act, Chapter 410, Laws of 1892, disqualifies a physician from being the President of the Municipal Board of Health in these words:—