

Queries and Minor Notes

ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATIONS and queries on postal cards will not be noticed. Every letter must contain the writer's name and address, but these will be omitted, on request.

JINTAN—A CHINESE NOSTRUM

To the Editor:—Enclosed I am sending you a couple of packages of Jintan. This stuff is sold far and wide over China. I have never yet seen any article so widely advertised as this is in China. The whole country is literally covered with its ads. Needless to say, the most extravagant claims are made for it. It has a large sale.

I should like very much to know something about what it contains and about how much would be the cost of the ingredients to make pellets that I enclose. With this information I can get in some effective blows in exposing the cheat.

A. C. SELMON, S. D. A. China Missions Training School, Shanghai, China.

ANSWER.—The specimen of Jintan (small, reddish-brown pills said to be made by H. Morishita) referred to by our correspondent was analyzed by the Chemical Laboratory of the American Medical Association. It reports:

Qualitative tests indicated the absence of potent alkaloids, iron and other heavy metals, saline laxative salts and emodin-bearing cathartics such as rhubarb, aloes or cascara in therapeutically effective amounts. Sugars were present in considerable quantities and the pills were highly aromatized, suggesting "breath perfumes" like "sen sen." A vegetable drug was present but was not identified. Physiologic experiments indicated that the pills possessed no material potency.

As the unidentified drug is likely to be of Japanese or Asiatic origin, and as the pills appeared to be devoid of therapeutically active drugs, no great amount of time was spent in an attempt to recognize this drug.

While the reported examination is not exhaustive, it seems to demonstrate sufficiently the general worthlessness of the nostrum. We cannot estimate the cost of the ingredients, but we venture a conjecture that the principal expense in the business is the advertising.

ARTICLES ON PAINFUL FEET

To the Editor:—Please give a list of references to articles on painful feet (excluding fallen arches).

H. C. STEIN, M.D., New York.

ANSWER.—

- Porter, J. L.: Painful Affections of Feet, *Surg., Gynec. and Obst.*, January, 1911; abstr., *THE JOURNAL*, Feb. 4, 1911, p. 379.
- Watkins, G. T.: Unusual Manifestations of Defective Feet, *California State Jour. Med.*, February, 1911; abstr., *THE JOURNAL*, March 4, 1911, p. 698.
- Strunsky, M.: Avoidance of Mistakes in Diagnosis of Foot Troubles, *New York Med. Jour.*, Feb. 4, 1911; *The New Heel*, *THE JOURNAL*, April 12, 1913, p. 1152.
- Osgood, R. B.: Pathologic and Symptomatic Weight-Bearing. Consideration of Prevention and Cure of Foot-Strain, *Am. Jour. Orthop. Surg.*, February, 1912.
- Tubby, A. H.: Some Obscure Affections of Foot, *Clin. Jour.*, London, April 23, 1913.
- Dunlop, G.: Foot-Strain: Anatomic Explanation with Suggestions for Treatment, *Washington Med. Ann.*, July, 1914.
- Hibbs, R. A.: Muscle Bound Feet, *New York Med. Jour.*, Oct. 24, 1914; abstr., *THE JOURNAL*, Nov. 7, 1914, p. 1698.
- Tyrrell, J. B.: Foot Troubles as Factor Affecting Human Efficiency, *Med. Rec.*, New York, Nov. 7, 1914.
- Millikin, M.: Foot as Affected by Modern Shoe, *Ohio State Med. Jour.*, November, 1914.
- Billington, R. W.: Static Foot Disorders, *Tennessee State Med. Assn. Jour.*, February, 1915.
- Lower, F. S.: Foot Ailments, *Illinois Med. Jour.*, March, 1915.

MANUFACTURE OF SALVARSAN

To the Editor:—Is salvarsan or neosalvarsan made in the United States? If so, by whom?

A. S. GOCKLEY, M.D., Carroll, Iowa.

ANSWER.—So far as we know, neither salvarsan nor neosalvarsan is manufactured in the United States. Under United States patents granted to the Farbwerke vorm. Meister, Lucius and Bruening, Hoechst a. M., Germany, this concern controls the sale of the products in this country. So far the products sold here have been those manufactured by the Farbwerke in its German factory, and we are not

aware that the owners of the patents have taken any steps toward the production of salvarsan or neosalvarsan in the United States.

As the United States (differing in this from other countries) grants patents on the process, as well as on the product, the manufacture of salvarsan in the United States by others than the holders of the patent would be contrary to the law, even if a totally different process of manufacture were used from that covered by the patent.

We understand that in England the patent has been suspended, and that it is being manufactured there, and that under another name it is being made in Canada.

NEXT DOSE IN TUBERCULIN THERAPY

To the Editor:—Please tell me where I can find an article by Dr. Myer Solis-Cohen on "The Determination of the Next Dose in Tuberculin Therapy."

EDWARD SPEIDEL, M.D., Louisville, Ky.

ANSWER.—*THE JOURNAL*, Oct. 17, 1914, p. 1386.

Medical Education and State Boards of Registration

COMING EXAMINATIONS

- ARIZONA: Phoenix, October 5-6. Sec., Dr. John Wix Thomas, 209 National Bank of Arizona Bldg., Phoenix.
- COLORADO: Denver, October 5. Sec., Dr. David A. Strickler, 612 Empire Bldg., Denver.
- IDAHO: Wallace, October 5. Sec., Dr. C. A. Dettmen, Burke.
- MINNESOTA: Minneapolis, October 5-8. Sec., Dr. Thomas S. McDavitt, 814 Lowry Bldg., St. Paul.
- MONTANA: Helena, October 5. Sec., Dr. William C. Riddell, Helena.
- NEW HAMPSHIRE: Concord, September 15-16. Sec., Dr. Walter T. Crosby, Pembroke Bldg., Manchester.
- NEW YORK: Albany, Buffalo, New York, Syracuse, October 5-8. Mr. Harlan H. Horner, Chief, Examination Division, State Education Bldg., Albany.
- PORTO RICO: San Juan, October 4. Sec., Dr. Quevedo Baez, Allen St., San Juan.
- RHODE ISLAND: Providence, October 7-8. Sec., Dr. Gardner T. Swarts, State House, Providence.
- UTAH: Salt Lake City, October 4-5. Sec., Dr. G. F. Harding, 407 Templeton Bldg., Salt Lake City.

California April Report

Dr. Charles B. Pinkham, secretary of the Board of Medical Examiners of the State of California, reports the written examination held at San Francisco, April 13-16, 1915. The total number of subjects examined in was 9; total number of questions asked, 90; percentage required to pass, 75. The total number of candidates examined was 32, of whom 22 passed, including 1 drugless practitioner, and 10 failed, including 5 drugless practitioners. One applicant was licensed under the Army and Navy clause. The following colleges were represented:

College	PASSED	Year Grad.	Per Cent.
College of Physicians and Surgeons, San Francisco	(1914)	77.4	79.1
Cooper Medical College	(1903)	81.9	(1912) 75.7
Hahnemann Medical College of the Pacific	(1913)	83.4	(1914) 79.7
University of California	(1914)	85	
University of Illinois	(1914)	81.9	
Tulane University of Louisiana	(1914)	75	
Johns Hopkins University	(1913)	88.4	
New York Homeo. Med. Coll. and Flower Hosp.	(1913)	82	
Jefferson Medical College	(1905) 82.2; (1914)	79.1, 79.5, 81.4,	82.8, 90.9
Trinity Medical College	(1890)		
McGill University	(1911)	83.5	
University of Bonn, Germany	(1914)	79.8	
University of Geneva	(1913)	87.2	

FAILED

California Eclectic Medical College	(1913)	72.1
College of Physicians and Surgeons, Los Angeles	(1914)	72
Oakland College of Medicine and Surgery	(1914)	67.4
Jenner Medical College	(1901)	74.7
Harvard University	(1913)	71.8

LICENSED UNDER THE ARMY AND NAVY CLAUSE

College of Phys. and Surgs. in the City of N. Y.	(1887)	1
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