

was not taken. By this distension of the bladder, the pelvic viscera are pushed more into their normal positions. Hoehne of Kiel reported that in 236 cases of pseudo-mucinous cystoma, 9 of the patients succumbed later to carcinoma in the small pelvis or elsewhere. They were under observation for from two to twenty-eight years. The next congress will be held at Dresden in 1907, with Leopold as president. "Operations That Enlarge the Pelvis" will be the first subject to be discussed, followed by "Asepsis in Gynecologic Operations." The *Centralblatt f. Gynäkologie* has the detailed report of the congress in Nos. 26 and 27, but the last *Deutsche med. Wochft.* and the *Münchener med. Wochft.* have each a summary of the transactions.

## Correspondence

### The Dangers of Acetanilid.

DODGE CITY, KAN., July 14, 1905.

To the Editor:—I was walking along the street some months ago and overtook my venerable friend, the Methodist minister, who said "Doctor, I'm glad to see you. What is antikamnia?" I told him that it is a mixture of uncertain composition, used with greater or less success for the relief of pain; that its principal constituent is acetanilid, a valuable remedy under certain conditions, but dangerous when used by the laity.

The old gentleman took from his vest pocket a little square box containing twenty-five tablets of about five grains each. The box was labeled "antikamnia," and the legend declared that the remedy would cure a number of unpleasant and more or less dangerous conditions to which humanity is subject, but there was not a word to indicate the size of the dose or the frequency with which it might be repeated. The minister told me he had received it through the mails with the compliments of the Antikamnia Company, and without other instructions or information than was printed on the box.

My friend resented the "compliments" of the Antikamnia Company, presented in this manner, and my heart warmed to him; for are there not many of his kind who, not content with prescribing biblical relief for moral sickness, undertake to extend their practice so far at least as to prescribe for physical ailments some of the quack remedies advertised in church papers? Therefore, when my friend made it plain that he was insulted by the "compliments" aforesaid, my heart warmed to him.

I told him that in every state there is a law restricting the practice of medicine to those who have made long and careful preparation for discharging the heavy responsibilities involved in such practice; and that there is a like law governing the compounding of prescriptions and the dispensing of drugs; but that any one is permitted to send anywhere in the United States dangerous drugs, by simply paying the postage, an example of which privilege was before us.

"Doctor," said my friend, "this is simply infamous. I wonder why the postal authorities permit it."

And I wondered, and am wondering yet.

W. H. GRAVES.

### Chronic Purpura Hemorrhagica.

CHICAGO, July 14, 1905.

To the Editor:—As a sequel to THE JOURNAL'S editorial, June 10, on "Chronic Purpura Hemorrhagica," a case purporting to be one of that disease was reported in THE JOURNAL, July 8, by Dr. H. H. Loveland. Considerable confusion naturally exists in the classification of a group of diseases about which we know so little as those of the hemorrhagic group. Still we are justified in differentiating sharply between scurvy and hemophilia, and between a typical hemophilia and any of the members of the purpura hemorrhagica group. It would seem to me ill-advised to classify the above mentioned case as one of an extremely rare and, to say the least, imperfectly established disease, when it presents no features incompatible with, and many speaking quite directly in favor of, a diagnosis of typical hemophilia. Perhaps too little attention is paid to the fact clearly pointed out by Litten that such symptoms as petechiæ, ecchymoses, pains in the joints and even

arthritises are met with in all diseases of the hemorrhagic group, and can have no real value in differentiating one from another. So far then as the symptoms themselves go, Loveland's case might be either hemophilia or purpura hemorrhagica. The fact that the patient's father and mother were healthy has no significance, since hemophilia is generally transmitted through the mother who personally shows no symptoms. It would be of more interest to know whether any of her brothers or mother's brothers had bleeding tendencies. On the other hand, the statement that out of twelve children of the patient's family five died in infancy, is highly suggestive, as such occurrences often have been recorded in bleeder families. Further, the author states: "I do not know when the purpura began, but it must have been in the very early months," suggesting that it may have been congenital; and again, that he never, in a period of about eight years, saw the patient free from signs of the bleeding tendency, indicating a remarkably persistent, uniform course. Both of these observations tend to confirm the hemophilia idea, and to discredit the other, since most of the purpuras attacking young infants result fatally, and granting the possible establishment of the disease after birth, it would be, to say the least, extremely rare for it to run such a uniform chronic course. It is of some interest to know also that the patient was a boy. With regard to the question of scurvy, that disease can be eliminated from the discussion on the history of the diet alone, if for no other reason.

R. T. WOODYAT.

## Deaths

**Augustus Palmer Dudley, M.D.** Dartmouth Medical College, 1878, of New York City, member of the American Medical Association, International Gynecological Society, American Gynecological Society, New York Obstetrical Society, New York Academy of Medicine, professor of gynecology in the Postgraduate Medical School and Hospital, surgeon Harlem Hospital, professor of gynecology Medical School of University of Vermont, died of pulmonary tuberculosis in Liverpool, Eng., July 15, while on his way to attend the International Congress of Gynecology at St. Petersburg, aged 52. Dr. Dudley was chairman of the Section on Obstetrics and Diseases of Women in 1893, and was a regular attendant on and participant in the work of that Section and of the Association. He was a frequent contributor to medical journals and was recognized as a high authority on gynecologic subjects and as a surgeon of marked ability.

**William C. Jacobs, M.D.** Medical College of Ohio, 1862, member of the American Medical Association, Mississippi Valley Medical Association, Summit County and Ohio medical societies, Union Medical Association of Northeast Ohio, Cleveland Medical Society, died at his home, Akron, Ohio, after a short illness, of septicemia following a pin prick sustained while treating a patient, aged 65.

**Edward S. Wood, M.D.** Harvard, 1871, professor of chemistry Harvard, member American Public Health Association, American Pharmaceutical Association, Boston Society for Medical Improvement, Massachusetts Medical Society, died at his summer home in Pocasset, Mass., of cancer of the intestines.

**William A. Moal, M.D.** University of Maryland, 1879, of Baltimore, died at the Johns Hopkins Hospital, July 12, after an operation for appendicitis, aged 56. He was joint author with the late H. Newell Martin of a work on dissection. He had not practiced for a number of years.

**Walter McCandless, M.D.** University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, 1899, died in Pittsburg, suddenly, while having teeth extracted, July 10. Death occurred during early administration of an anesthetic.

**Edwin Stanton Fowler, M.D.** University of the City of New York, formerly of Springfield, Ill., died at the North Shore Health Resort, Winnetka, Ill., July 11, aged 77.

**Clarence G. Kiefer, M.D.** Baltimore University School of Medicine, 1892, of Baltimore, died at the City Hospital, Baltimore, July 11, after a long illness, aged 37.

**George H. Moran, M.D.** University of Maryland, 1865, of Morgantown, N. C., died at the Whitehead Hospital, Salisbury, N. C., June 23, after an operation, aged 65.

**Herman A. Newbold, M.D.** Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, 1895, died at his home in Morristown, N. J., July 10, aged 30.