Association News

THE COMMERCIAL EXHIBIT

(Concluded from page 1427)

in window-tent construction, will be on exhibition. The standard tent put out by the company has the endorsement of the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, and has been very generally adopted by the medical profession. Visitors will no doubt be attracted by the complete line of tent ventilators, paper blankets and "everything for fresh air with comfort," which will be shown.

HENRY K. WAMPOLE & COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA. SPACES 16 AND 17.—This company intends to display to physicians the ability of a manufacturing concern to produce on a large scale products that combine therapeutic efficiency with pharmaceutical elegance. It will comprise pulverous pills, compressed tablets, fluidextracts, elixirs, effervescent salts, capsules, etc. Special attention will be directed to bismuth hydrate compound and glycerodine, as preparations illustrating the firm's ability to produce elegant and at the same time efficient products for the physician.

WILMOT CASTLE COMPANY, ROCHESTER, N. Y. SPACE 57.—Its latest designs in sterilizers and sterilizing outfits will be exhibited by this firm, including pressure and non-pressure sterilizers; the efficiency of both processes will be demonstrated. Physicians will thus be able to determine both what kind of sterilizers are best adapted for their uses and also the various methods of heating same. In this connection special attention will be given to electric heating.

WILLIAM WOOD & COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY. SPACE 64.—This firm will present an exhibit arranged on the same general lines as last year. Advance proofs of many of the new illustrations for the forthcoming edition of Cunningham's "Anatomy" will interest students and teachers. New editions of such standard works as Dana's "Nervous Diseases," Ziegler's "Pathology," Baruch's "Hydrotherapy," Cabot's "Physical Diagnosis," and Chapin's "Infant Feeding" will be shown; together with the new "Embryology" by Bailey and Miller, McKay's new "Operations on the Uterus, Perineum and Round Ligaments," Norman Kerr's "Operative Midwifery," Calmette's "Venom's," etc., and many others.

Hotel Headquarters

The following list of hotel headquarters is repeated from the issue of April 3, in which it first appeared:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS	Marlborough-Blenheim
PRACTICE OF MEDICINE	Hotel Dennis
SURGERY AND ANATOMY	Hotel Chalfonte
OBSTETRICS AND DISEASES OF WOMEN	Haddon Hall
DISEASES OF CHILDREN	Hotel Traymore
NERVOUS AND MENTAL DISEASES	Hotel Brighton
HYGIENE AND SANITARY SCIENCE	Hotel Seaside
PHARMACOLOGY AND THERAPEUTICS	Hotel Chelsea
OPHTHALMOLOGY	Hotel Rudolf
LARYNGOLOGY AND OTOLGY	Hotel St. Charles
CUTANEOUS MEDICINE AND SURGERY	Hotel Shelburne
PATHOLOGY AND PHYSIOLOGY	Hotel Windsor
STOMATOLOGY	Hotel Royal Palace

Correspondence

Vaccine Therapy of Colds

To the Editor:—In the newspapers recently, there have been several more or less sensational articles in regard to my alleged discovery of the germ of cold, or a new serum or antitoxin for colds.

The facts are as follows: I have not discovered any new germ of colds, or any antitoxin, or antiserum, nor have I made any attempt to do so. I have made some experiments on vaccination for acute coryza, following out in a measure recommendations made by Dr. R. W. Allen in an article which appeared in the *Medical Record*, Dec. 19, 1908. Dr. Allen mentions four organisms and gives the dosage used for cure as well as for immunization. He also says that when there is

doubt as to the organism, he uses a vaccine containing several of the organisms mentioned.

My method is to use an autogenic vaccine prepared as follows: "Blow" the nose thoroughly to clean out contaminating organisms. Swab out each nostril with a diphtheria swab and inoculate two (to guard against possible loss) agar slant tubes. Incubate twenty-four hours. Prepare a vaccine in the usual way from the growth and inject one cubic centimeter (less for children) hypodermatically. The results in the few cases treated by me are most surprising, the colds in each instance disappearing in twenty-four hours. In one experiment, the immunity has apparently lasted nearly two months. One patient is not "subject to colds," but the others are, almost continually during the winter, and I have never seen anything act so satisfactorily as this method. I intend to use it whenever opportunity offers.

These three experiments prove nothing, but they demonstrate the advisability of continuing the method. Should further experiment confirm its value, there is no reason why the physician without laboratory facilities should not use his diphtheria swabs and send them to a laboratory where the vaccine could be prepared and sent to him for injection, and thus, as one of my medical friends said, "restore the treatment of colds from the drugstore to the physician, where it belongs." Or the practitioner could use the old method and incubate his cultures in a "pocket in his undershirt," or "held with adhesive strips in the axilla."

Dr. Allen advises using his vaccine "at the onset of the attack, or not until the third day, as considerable constitutional disturbance may result if used in the interval." In one of my cases decided constitutional disturbance resulted. Twenty-four hours after "catching cold" the vaccine was ready and injected. About five hours later there was a chill followed by fever, dryness of skin and throat, headache, pains in the joints and general malaise. These symptoms were rather severe for three hours, then after a short nap of about half an hour, largely disappeared, though the headache persisted slightly until next morning. The point of inoculation was decidedly tender the first day and somewhat so the second. The cold was gone in less than a day following inoculation.

The number of bacteria injected has not been estimated, nor has the opsonic index been determined. One injection has been sufficient in each of the three experiments.

I should consider it a favor if anyone who tries this method would communicate his results to me.

CHARLES B. MORREY, Columbus, Ohio.

Professor of Bacteriology, Ohio State University.

An Appeal for Information on Alcohol in Beverages and in Medicines

To the Editor:—As superintendent of the Department of Medical Temperance of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, I have been chosen as one of the representatives of the United States Government to the International Congress on Alcoholism to be held in London in July. It has also been arranged that I shall read a paper in the scientific section. All I expect to do with such a paper is to tell what is being done among American medical men in regard to investigations of alcohol, and something of the present trend in the medical use of alcoholic liquors. As I wish to present a fair and truthful picture of the present attitude of American physicians to the alcohol question, I ask that physicians reading this will kindly send me a brief statement of their personal opinion of the use of alcoholic liquors, both as beverages and in the treatment of disease. Professors in medical schools, or health officers, or physicians practicing in connection with large hospitals please state that they are such.

As some who read this may not know what the work of the medical temperance department of the W. C. T. U. is, I may say that this department teaches women to avoid self-drugging, and shows the dangers of resorting to alcoholic liquors for family ills. The work is based entirely on the teachings of eminent physicians. The department began the public agitation against fraudulent "patent medicines," and is keeping

it up, for during the past year I have personally sent out over 20,000 copies of the "Great American Fraud," besides tens of thousands of my own leaflets on that subject. Physicians who understand my work are much interested in it, and many have helped me. May I not hope that a great avalanche of postal cards or letters will reach me in response to this appeal? Will it be fair for me to assume that, if only a few answer, only a few are interested in the questions to be discussed at the Congress on Alcoholism?

(MRS.) MARTHA M. ALLEN, Marcellus, N. Y.

Eye Bandage and Priority of Description

To the Editor:—In reply to Dr. Friedenwald's letter in THE JOURNAL, April 10, page 1196, I wish to state that I have used the eye bandage for ten years, and have failed to find it described or illustrated in the text-books or journals at my disposal. For that reason I published the article. I would not knowingly claim anything belonging to another.

G. A. MORLEY, Crookston, Minn.

Queries and Minor Notes

ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATIONS will not be noticed. Queries for this column must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, but the request of the writer not to publish name or address will be faithfully observed.

WORMS IN EGGS

To the Editor:—Some time ago one of my patients opened a hen's egg, in the white of which was a small worm about one-twelfth of an inch thick and one and one-half inches long. The egg and the worm were given to me, but were accidentally destroyed. In the *Medical World*, February, 1909, page 62, I find recorded a similar observation. Can you give me any further information on this subject?

WESLEY C. STICK, Hanover, Pa.

ANSWER.—It occasionally happens that intestinal parasites wander from the intestines into the female genital ducts. This is a particularly easy matter in the case of birds, where the intestine and oviduct discharge into a common genitointestinal cloaca. From the brief description of the parasite it is probable that it was a nematode, possibly the *Heterakis perspicillum* (Rudolphi, 1803). This worm lives in the small intestine of fowls, and on wandering into the oviduct may become surrounded by albumin during the formation of the egg, but before the formation of the eggshell. It has been observed in the egg on a number of occasions. The worm has never been reported as a parasite of man and its size would, generally, lead to its discovery before being swallowed. It has, therefore, no practical medical importance.

Occasionally a rather closely allied parasite of man, the common pin worm (*Oxyuris vermicularis*) wanders from the rectum through the anus, and after entering the vagina, makes its way further up the genital tract. Occasionally, too, certain trematodes belonging to the genus *Prosthogonimus* (as *P. ovatus*) are found in the hen's egg. Such cases have been reported by Diesing in 1850, Landois in 1882, Linton in 1887, Spencer in 1889 and Rallet in 1893. These parasites inhabit the bursa fabricii whence they enter the oviduct and are easily included in the albumin before the eggshell is formed.

THE BLACK MOTOR CAR IN THE AUTOMOBILE NUMBER

THE JOURNAL has issued three Automobile Numbers, in 1906, 1908 and 1909. The contributions from physicians published therein have been accepted from the authors as fair and unprejudiced testimonies and very little complaint of any unfairness has come to THE JOURNAL. In the third number, however, March 6, 1909, there was only one contribution referring to the cars made by the Black Manufacturing Company, of 124 E. Ohio St., Chicago. The author of that letter had had unfortunate experience with his car, and his letter was a most unfavorable criticism. The publication of this letter caused a great many protests to be sent to THE JOURNAL from satisfied owners of Black automobiles. Instead of selecting any one of these letters for publication, we will merely say that they are from physicians in various parts of the country who have tested the Black automobile in country practice, over all kinds of roads, including sand and mud. These writers speak as favorably of their cars as do those who use other medium-priced cars. It seems evident, therefore, that it is unfair to judge the products of this company by the testimony of one man whose experience had been unsatisfactory.

MOLDS, CASTS AND MODELS

To the Editor:—THE JOURNAL has made me disgruntled by allowing contributors to speak of all kinds of splints, molds and molded splints indiscriminately as "casts." The iron-worker knows the difference between a mold and a cast, and the artist distinguishes between his models, molds and casts. It is rather irritating, therefore, to find our medical brothers less particular. A recent article reached the point of absurdity. Five times the word "cast" was used when molds or molded splints were meant; and a cast, *i. e.*, a plaster-of-Paris reproduction, of a leg was called, not a "cast," but a "model." A model it certainly was not, for it was not intended for reproduction; instead, an appliance was to be fitted on it. In this case the human leg was the "model" and the cast reproduced it. The cast was not to be used as a model for anything. The editors of THE JOURNAL have taken many liberties with my articles. They have changed anything that seemed good to them, even to the title, and the articles have always gained in clearness thereby. And I can not believe that THE JOURNAL'S contributors would feel hurt if the editors were to rescue them from a misuse of ordinary English words.

F. S. M.

ANSWER.—Our correspondent is undoubtedly right in the distinction which he draws between a mold—a form or matrix for shaping something in a fluid or plastic condition—and a cast—a reverse copy, in some plastic material, of a mold. We fail to find, however, that he is fully justified in his contention in regard to the word "model." According to the Standard Dictionary, a model is "an object, usually in miniature, representing accurately something to be made or already existing . . . A model may be either the thing to be copied or the copy that has been made from it." Thus, a miniature reproduction of a ship is called a "model," though not intended to serve as a pattern in making future ships.

TO DISGUISE THE ODOR OF ETHER

To the Editor:—What will effectively disguise the pungent odor of ether? I do not want an oil, but would like some alcoholic or ethereal extract like cologne, etc., that would accomplish the purpose.

D. KRAMER, New York.

ANSWER.—Compound esters like ethyl acetate (acetic ether) or amyl acetate, or valerianate might be tried, but some of the essential oils such as oil of wintergreen, sassafras, etc., would be more efficient.

The Public Service

Army Changes

Memorandum of changes of stations and duties of medical officers for the week ended April 24, 1909:

Hartnett, E. H., major, ordered to duty at Fort Du Pont, Del., on the expiration of his present leave of absence.

Murray, A., capt., ordered to Fort Du Pont, Del., instead of the Philippines division.

Tefft, W. H., capt., Fort Baker, Cal., ordered to duty with troops at Sequoia National Park, Cal.

Cox, W., capt., honorably discharged from the service of the United States, with one year's pay.

Richards, R. L., capt., relieved from duty at Fort Wayne, Mich., and ordered to Washington, D. C., for a special course of instruction at the Army Medical School.

Yost, J. D., capt., granted leave of absence for one month.

Coffin, J. M., capt., relieved from duty at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark.; will sail July 5, 1909, for Philippine service.

Snyder, H. D., Smith, A. M., Wilson, J. S., Fuller, L. A., Skinner, G. A., Edger, B. J. Jr., Robbins, C. P., majors, relieved from duty in the Philippines division in time to sail July 15 for San Francisco.

Reynolds, C. R., capt., relieved from duty with Company C, Hospital Corps, and ordered to duty at the Walter Reed Army General Hospital, Washington, D. C.

Woodruff, C. E., major, Kirkpatrick, T. J., major, relieved from duty at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., and Fort Moultrie, S. C., respectively, in time to proceed to San Francisco and sail July 5, 1909, for Philippine service.

Hess, L. T., major, granted an extension of one month to his leave of absence.

Perley, H. O., colonel, ordered at the expiration of his present leave of absence to Denver, for duty as chief surgeon, Department of the Colorado, and attending surgeon in Denver.

La Garde, L. A., lieutenant-col., when relieved from duty at Denver, ordered to San Francisco for duty as chief surgeon, Department of California.

Kean, J. R., lieutenant-col., ordered to New York City, to represent the medical department of the army at the meeting of the Medical Society of the County of New York, April 26, 1909.

Graves, L. K., M. R. C., honorably discharged from the service of the United States May 8, 1909, his services being no longer required; granted leave of absence to include May 8.

Kierulff, H. N., M. R. C., granted leave of absence for 23 days.

Johnson, T. H., M. R. C., ordered to active duty and assigned to duty at Fort Du Pont, Del.

Foster, G. B., M. R. C., ordered to active duty, and assigned to duty at Fort Totten, N. Y.

Haley, J. C., M. R. C., ordered to active duty, and assigned to duty at Fort Porter, N. Y.

Fox, J. S., M. R. C., ordered to active duty, and assigned to duty at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.