The Methods of the Cheney Medicine Co.

Drs. Brown and Lenox, Rogers, Ark., send us an account of a case of catarrh which was not cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. The patient, Mr. Robert Parks, consulted these physicians for catarrh and stated that he had just finished his twenty-sixth bottle of Hall's Catarrh Cure, but that instead of being benefited he was worse. Mr. Parks wrote to the Cheney Medicine Co., the makers of Hall's Catarrh Cure, giving his experience, and asking the firm to pay \$100 in accordance with the advertisements: "\$100 for any case of catarrh which it will not cure" or to refund the money he had paid.

The following is a copy of a letter which he received in reply:

TOLEDO, OHIO, March 30, 1906.

ROBERT PARK, Rogers, Ark.

DEAR SIR:—Yours of recent date received, and in reply will say, as we have already said, that many cases require much more than you have taken for a cure, and as this is the case and Hall's Catarrh Cure is not placed on the market on the "No cure, no pay" plan, we would not feel at all justified in refunding the money paid for this trial of the medicine. Will further say that you have failed to state much regarding your disease, symptoms of same, of how long standing, symptoms of the action of the medicine, etc. Had we more information concerning your case, we might have been able to make some helpful suggestions regarding the treatment. Yours very truly,

A. G. A. F. J. CHENEY & CO.

The above is an example of the shrewdness and the unscrupulousness of nostrum vendors. Their brazen offers of reward are fortified by conditions impossible to fulfill. Of course, a patient should not expect to get results from simply twenty-six bottles! He should keep on until old age carries him off, or he must be very sure to inform the company of his slightest symptoms or he will fail to reap the benefits of their valuable remedy. It will be remembered that Mr. Cheney is the author of the "Red Clause," he is the man who bragged to his fellows at the last meeting of the American Proprietary Association, of which he was president, of having a lobbyist in the different state legislatures so as to be ready in case any untoward legislation should be introduced. He is too shrewd a business man to risk having to pay \$100 to every individual with catarrh who tries his nostrum without being cured.

Medical Legislation

Medical Men in Congress.

The Committee on Medical Legislation, in its efforts to secure the enactment of medical legislation, has felt the need of more representation in the halls of Congress. For the first time in several years the medical profession is represented in the House, the following two physicians having taken their seats in the present Congress:

DR. HIRAM RODNEY BURTON, of Lewes, Sussex County, Delaware, is a Republican member of the Fifty-ninth Congress. Dr. Burton was born in Lewes, Sussex County, Delaware, Nov. 13, 1841, and attended the schools of his native town. He taught two years in Sussex County and engaged in the mercantile business in Washington from 1862 to 1865, after which he entered the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania and was graduated in 1868. He then began the practice of medicine at Lewes, where he has since resided. Dr. Burton has played a prominent part in the politics of his native state for the past thirty years. In 1877 he was appointed deputy collector of customs for the port of Lewes; during the years from 1890 to 1893 he served as acting assistant surgeon, United States Marine-Hospital Service; he was appointed delegate to the national Republican conventions of 1896 and 1900; ran for state senator from the fifth district of Delaware in 1898; is a director in the Queen Anne's Railroad and in the Lewes National bank, and was elected to the Fifty-ninth Congress.

DR. ANDREW JACKSON BARCHFELD, Republican representative from the Thirty-second Pennsylvania district, was born in Pittsburg, Pa., May 18, 1863. He received his education in

the public schools and Pittsburg Central high school, and was graduated from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1884. He has been actively engaged in politics since attaining his majority; was elected school director in 1885; a member of the common council of Pittsburg in 1886 and 1887; was a delegate to the Republican state conventions in 1886, 1894 and 1901; for some years a member of the Republican state committee; ran for Congress in 1892 and was defeated; took an active interest in presidential and gubernatorial campaigns in his state. Dr. Barchfeld stands high in the medical profession of his state and country. He is a member of the Pittsburg South Side Medical Society, Allegheny County Medical Society, Pennsylvania State Medical Society and American Medical Association, is president of the board of directors of South Side Hospital, Pittsburg, and a member of the staff. He was elected to the Fifty-ninth Congress in 1904 by a large majority.

DR. JACOB H. GALLINGER, Republican, of Concord, N. H., has represented the medical profession in the Senate since March 4, 1891.

He was one of a family of twelve children, and was born in Cornwall, Ontario, March 28, 1839, of Dutch ancestry, his great-grandfather having emigrated from Holland before the War of the Revolution.

Receiving a common-school and academic education, he studied medicine and was graduated in 1869 from the New York Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital. He settled in Concord, where he resided, pursuing the practice of medicine and surgery until elected to Congress. Dr. Gallinger was identified with the leading medical organizations of his state and country, and was a frequent contributor to medical literature.

He began his political career in 1872 when he was elected a member of the House of Representatives of New Hampshire, since which time he has continuously played a prominent part in the affairs of his state and country. He served his state as a member of the constitutional convention in 1876, was a member of the State Senate in 1878, 1879 and 1880; in 1879 and 1880 was surgeon-general of New Hampshire; in 1885 he received the honorary degree of A.M. from Dartmouth College; is a trustee of the George Washington University of Washington, D. C. For eight years he was chairman of the Republican State Committee, resigned and was elected in 1898, 1900, 1902 and 1904; in 1888, as chairman of the delegation from the State of New Hampshire to the Republican National Convention, he made a speech seconding the nomination of Benjamin Harrison; in 1900, was also chairman of the New Hampshire delegation to the Republican National Convention at Philadelphia which nominated William McKinley. He was at one time a member of the National Republican Committee and was elected to the Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Congresses. He declined renomination to the Fifty-first Congress. He was elected United States Senator to succeed Henry W. Blair and took his seat March 4, 1891. In 1897 he was re-elected by a unanimous vote of the Republican members of the legislature and the votes of five Democratic members. He was re-elected in 1903, having the distinction of being the only man in his state who was elected United States Senator for three full terms. His term will expire March 3, 1909.

Correspondence

Dr. McCormack's Organization Work.

JACKSONVILLE, ILL., April 17, 1906.

To the Editor:—I write to ask if it would not be desirable to do something to secure for Dr. McCormack audiences somewhat in proportion to the importance and value of the great humanitarian work which he is doing. It seems to me a shame for him to go on from day to day making these important talks to little groups of doctors and citizens, when every person is so vitally involved in the subjects discussed.

No one, who may call on a physician for services, should fail to hear these topics considered. The patrons of physicians will be greatly benefited and will look on the physician with

an increased respect if he is worthy, and if not will set about to make him worthy or discard him as unworthy. It is impossible for the local medical men to do this work effectively without more detailed information as to what is to be expected.

Last Tuesday evening Dr. McCormack talked to our citizens and the room was filled with our best people. Everybody was delighted, but all united in saying that it was a great misfortune that only two or three hundred people should have had the privilege of being present.

This is what I hear every place Dr. McCormack has talked. They say, "If we had only known something of the character of his address beforehand there would have been two or three times as many present."

The fact is, Dr. McCormack is doing a great missionary work, probably the greatest missionary campaign by any individual to-day, and we should recognize it as such and give it the support and advance announcement which it deserves. The profession, as well as the people, should be better instructed in advance as to the field to be covered and the objects of these talks. If it could be made plain that the primary object is to help the people and give them a proper conception of what organized medicine stands for, it would go far toward securing the cooperation of all good citizens in doing away with the inherited antagonism to the medical profession, which has long existed among our people.

The profession, as well as the people, should learn from him that the basis of most of our professional difficulties and misunderstandings with the public are to be found in the jealousies and antagonisms within our own ranks, which we are making a great campaign to eliminate. The doctors of the past have kept themselves poor by hating each other and misleading the public. Everyone should understand that one of the purposes of this great work in which Dr. McCormack is engaged is to improve the condition of the profession by pointing out its poverty, brought about by envy, jealousy and poor business methods.

He most admirably brings about a frank and open discussion of these subjects among the doctors and between them and all classes of the public. He drives home the lesson that a jealous and envious doctor, and one kept in poverty, is a danger and menace to the community, and plainly advises the public against the employment of such. Neither the doctors nor the people realize the number or importance of these problems of mutual interest.

His statement of the poor business methods of many physicians, as well as their bad professional methods, attracts attention and does great good. The drug store evil, the social disease evil, and inattention to sanitary and health matters are a few of the subjects of mutual importance which receive attention in his addresses and never fail to arouse the public.

The remedy for these and other evils and antagonisms which exist he finds in a complete understanding (organization) among ourselves and a frank discussion of every interest of the profession with selected classes of the public, as well as the general public and patrons of the physicians. If physicians would realize the importance of these subjects they would soon see, what Dr. McCormack makes so plain, that the medical profession has no interest, including our financial condition, which is not of far more importance to the public than to the doctors.

If some plan could be devised by which at least the members of our county societies were informed in advance of the scope and importance of these addresses, it would certainly aid Dr. McCormack in his work. No man can do this effectively for himself. In order that the lawyers, bankers, editors, clergymen, teachers, druggists, legislators, commercial bodies, city and county officials, civic leagues, W. C. T. U. and Y. M. C. A. members, club women, farmers' organizations, labor unions, and all others, can be impressed with the importance of the subject, they must have some advance information as to the personality of the man as well as the character of his address. Each doctor should endeavor to have his patrons present. He will be amply rewarded by the better respect and better pay which they will give him, for they will certainly hear some of the most vital questions of the day presented in a most charming, effective and practical way. Dr. McCormack

can tell the plain truth in a way which excites great interest and desire to do better, but never leads to bitterness or leaves a sting.

This work has such unlimited possibilities for good to the public, to the sister professions, and to our own profession, that it is unfortunate that we do not secure for our field worker in this great campaign of education a better hearing. Scores of my own citizens have expressed their regret at not being more carefully informed as to what was to be presented in order that they could have attended. The purposes, the evils to be corrected, the classes to be reached, the remedy to be applied, and the possibilities of the work should be understood in advance if the greatest good is to be accomplished by these addresses.

You cannot too strongly impress on the profession and on the public the value and importance of the subjects, and you may rest assured that there will be no disappointment on the part of either after hearing one of Dr. McCormack's most admirable and practical addresses.

I write you in the hope that some better plan may be devised by which the profession and the public may have more advance information in order that a greater number of people may have the privilege of this instruction.

CARL E. BLACK.

Need for Additional Nomenclature.

CHICAGO, April 14, 1906.

To the Editor:—In view of the recent laudable attempts to establish the functional diagnosis of the alimentary tract by means of minute examination of the feces on a systematic and trustworthy basis—an attempt which I firmly believe will eventually justify itself in the satisfactoriness of its methods and the value of its findings—it seems as though a suitable nomenclature should be adopted in order to clarify and simplify the literary features of the undertaking. This nomenclature should be uniform with that of the pathology of the urine, since both are concerned with excretory products.

The word "feces," which is universally, and I believe exclusively used to designate the excrement of the bowels, is the plural form of the Latin word, *faex*, meaning a sediment, of which the genitive form is *faecis*, and in order to follow the nomenclature of the urine, I would suggest that the affix *sia* be applied to the root of the word, making *faecia*, and this, in conjunction with the basic word, be used to express the pathologic condition in question. Thus, "hemafecia" would mean blood in the feces, "pyofecia" pus in the feces, "bilifecia" bile salts in the feces, and so on.

The question of nomenclature may seem to some a small and insignificant matter, but it is, I venture to think, by no means an unimportant factor in the orderly and systematic arrangement, and even in development, of a branch of applied science.

THOMAS G. ATKINSON.

The Association Button.

CHICAGO, April 11, 1906.

To the Editor:—While traveling in the south recently I was accosted one morning by an elderly gentleman who certainly would not have spoken to me had it not been that I had on the button of the American Medical Association. I found that he was a practitioner from Ohio, that he belonged to the American Medical Association, but he did not have on a button. We were on good terms at once, and I enjoyed meeting him very much. This brought to my mind the great advantage that I believe would accrue to the members of the American Medical Association if each one would wear his button all the time. There is a fraternal feeling among the profession, probably stronger than that among any of the fraternal societies; yet, without some badge when we meet a strange physician, we do not know whether he is a physician or not, and if he is not a member of the American Medical Association we have some question about his standing, even though he claims to be a physician. The button would be an introduction at once and would place physicians on a pleasant footing, even though they had never met before. If all the members would wear their buttons it would soon be discovered by other physicians that it was