



LETTERS FOR RENT

300,000 Jas. Wm. Kidd medical file cards, representing all kinds of diseases (will sort) 1904.
180,000 men's matrimonial, 35,000 women's '04, 1st.
200,000 agents and canvassers.
50,000 Dr. Pierce order blanks, '02, '03.
20,000 Ozomulson order blanks, '03.
30,280 Theo. Noel, '02, '03, medical file cards.
59,000 Agents' directory, '03, '04, '05.
250,000 Home work, '03, '04, '05.
27,500 Rosebud trust, firsts, '03, '04.
19,500 Bond jewelry payups, trust, '04, envelopes.
52,000 10c song orders, Star Music Co., '04, '05.
17,500 Dr. May & Friar, ladies' regulator, '03, '04.
6,000 Nervous debility, '03, '04, Appliance Co.
Over 1,000,000 letters on hand, all kinds. Call or write me for samples and ads. Letters bought.
C. A. Davis, 1634 W. Ohio Street, Chicago.

The above is reproduced from the *Ladies' Home Journal*. Editors of religious papers will no doubt be pleased to learn that Brother Noel, in selling the names of those sufferers who have written him in hopes of obtaining relief, is following the scriptural injunction not to let his right hand know what his left hand doeth.

Isn't this a delectable mixture? To make a (financially) successful nostrum, take one pious but ignorant man who has dabbled in many things and who talks glibly of all, no money but unlimited nerve, a mixture of any ridiculous stuff, a pinch of mystery, and a plentiful supply of quackery. Put on to boil in a religious weekly, stir slowly with a sensational display advertisement, season heavily and *ad nauseam* with piety and cant of the celebrated Chadband variety and serve hot to an ignorant and gullible public on a Sunday School lesson leaf.

Correspondence

Preparations of Dios Chemical Company Not Approved.

BOWLING GREEN, KY., Feb. 9, 1907.

To the Editor:—As secretary of the Warren County Medical Society I am instructed to ask you about the preparations made by the Dios Chemical Company: Neurosine, Diouviburnia, etc. A very nice young physician, who is well-known here, is traveling for the house, and, when he was in Bowling Green, stated to our physicians that he was instructed that all of their preparations had been approved by the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry. As I do not find any of these preparations on the list furnished by the Council, I ask you for information on the subject, as our society has resolved to use only pharmaceuticals which have been approved by the Council.

L. H. SOUTH.

[ANSWER.—None of the Dios Chemical Company's preparations has been approved by the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry. About a year ago this firm sent out a circular to the effect that its preparations had been approved, but when its attention was called to it, it agreed to withdraw the circular. Evidently, however, it is trying to convey, in a different way, the impression that its products have been approved by the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry. Those who are with us in this fight for sane medication in this country, and who are willing to back up the work by refusing to prescribe anything that has not been accepted by the Council, will find a list of the accepted articles in the advertising pages of the first issue of THE JOURNAL each month.—ED.]

Superstition in Teratology.

DALLAS, TEX., Jan. 30, 1907.

To the Editor:—The article of Dr. E. T. Shelly, published in THE JOURNAL, January 26, contained many convincing arguments and the author's views will undoubtedly be endorsed by every progressive physician. I do not wish to take issue with him, on the views expressed by him, in regard to the subject of contiguity and continuity of mother and fetus, although he seems to have overlooked the unquestioned factor of heredity, but I wish to relate one interesting case in connection with this subject. A man had one child born by his first wife, with

a pes equino varus. He married again, his second wife became pregnant, and although there was no other case of malformation in her husband's or her own family, she was constantly worried about the possibility of having a deformed baby. She gave birth to an otherwise perfectly healthy child, but with a double club-foot. Of course we agree on this deformity being due to faulty development, but the coincidence is certainly striking.

EMILE ARONSON, M.D.

The Relation of Abortion to Cancer of the Uterus.

NORTH PLATTE, NEB., Jan. 31, 1907.

To the Editor:—In looking over several articles on cancer of the uterus recently published in THE JOURNAL I find, that in giving the causes of uterine cancer, two things were not considered, which I believe to be either predisposing or exciting causes of this disease. I refer to self-induced abortions and miscarriages and to office treatments. My purpose is simply to call attention to two things which I think play an important part in the etiology of uterine cancer. It can be understood how the trauma incident to an abortion self induced, with a crochet hook, pencil or some such instrument, could furnish the necessary conditions for the starting point of cancer. I think it would have a wholesome effect on the minds of some of our female patients if the fact became generally known to the laity that an abortion may result in cancer. In regard to the other cause I have suggested, a thorough understanding of it would have, no doubt, a wholesome effect on many of our own profession who inflict "treatments" on innocent women for months and even years. The most common place for cancer is the cervix. Therefore it must be the most susceptible to the causes which produce cancer. We know that irritation is an exciting cause of cancer. Why then irritate a uterus every day or every few days for a month or a year with chemicals and foreign substances?

D. T. QUIGLEY, M.D.

The Medical Profession in Denmark.

COPENHAGEN, DENMARK, Jan. 23, 1907.

To the Editor:—I have thought it might be of interest to send a word to THE JOURNAL from Copenhagen, as most American physicians who go to Europe seek some of the larger European cities for study and clinical observation, and only touch Copenhagen for a few hours to see the Finsen Light Institute.

In THE JOURNAL, April 12, 1902, I contributed an article on "Finsen's Phototherapy." I can say now from personal observation, that splendid results are obtained at the Finsen Institute with concentrated, cooled electric light. I have been especially impressed with the frequency of lupus vulgaris of the mucous surfaces of the nose, the hard palate and the pharynx. In treating these cases the same lamps are used as in the treatment of lupus of the skin, except that the light is passed through a reflector to the affected area. To Americans this seems a tedious form of treatment. As the compressing apparatus is held tightly on the affected area and each application lasts for an hour and fifteen minutes daily, the treatment is also painful. But the Danes are proud of Finsen's methods and consider it the safest and best way of treating this disease. Copenhagen has many splendid clinics beside the Finsen Institute, but it is difficult for the stranger to find them. Take, for example, the clinic at the Royal Frederiks Hospital of Prof. Thorkild Rosing, than whom there is in Europe no better surgeon on the genitourinary organs. The general public hospital, "Kommunehospital," is a splendid place for Americans to visit when in Copenhagen. It may be of interest to know that the Germans, who themselves are great masters of system, go to Copenhagen in great numbers. An individuality marks the work of the Danes which I fail to find in other large cities of Europe. There are but few medical books published in Denmark, but those few are well worth reading. To the student of pediatrics who is able to read Scandinavian, I can recommend the "Paediatriske Forelaesninger og Studier" of S. Monrad.

At the clinics in Copenhagen they look down on American physicians as men who practice medicine more for the money there is in it than for the purpose of investigating disease