Cancer "Cures" and "Treatments"

Prepared and Issued by the
PROPAGANDA DEPARTMENT
of the Journal of the American Medical Association
835 North Dearborn Street, Chicago

1922
SOME QUESTIONS ANSWERED

WHAT IS THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION?

It is the national organization of the medical profession and is made up of the combined membership of the various state medical associations, which, in turn, are made up of local (district or country) medical societies. More than 85,000 physicians are members of the American Medical Association, among them being the leading members of the medical profession of the country. Of these members, more than 47,000 are Fellows, i.e., members who have associated themselves to form the Scientific Assembly.

WHAT ARE SOME OF THE THINGS THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION IS DOING?

It publishes, weekly, The Journal of the American Medical Association, the leading medical journal of the United States, having a circulation (averaging over 76,000 weekly) far exceeding that of any other medical journal in the world.

It maintains a:

Chemical Laboratory.—This makes original investigations of a purely scientific nature and also analyzes nostrums of various kinds.

Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry.—This investigates and passes on medicines used by physicians.

Council on Health and Public Instruction.—This (a) cooperates with other organizations interested in public health; (b) prepares and distributes pamphlets and educational posters on various subjects relating to public health; (c) conducts a bureau of information regarding laws, ordinances and regulations affecting and conserving public health, and (d) represents the medical profession in organizations and movements for better health.

Council on Medical Education and Hospitals.—This (a) conducts a clearing house for information regarding medical colleges, medical and premedical education and licensure and hospitals; (b) inspect and classifies medical colleges and investigates hospitals, and (c) publishes annual statistics on these subjects and issues pamphlets for the information of physicians, prospective medical students and others interested.

WHAT IS THE PROPAGANDA DEPARTMENT?

The "Propaganda for Reform" is one of the departments of The Journal. It has for its primary object the dissemination of information on the nostrum evil, quackery and allied subjects. It has become a clearing house for information on the subjects with which it deals. Federal and state health officials, municipal health departments, teachers in schools and colleges, editors of magazines and newspapers, health officials in various parts of the world refer inquiries to the Propaganda Department for information on medical frauds of all kinds.

Information Collected—Through: (a) Original investigation supplemented, when necessary, by analytical work done in the Chemical Laboratory of the American Medical Association; (b) Data received from state and municipal boards of health and federal reports; (c) Information published in technical and lay journals, both domestic and foreign; (d) Reports of special commissions.

Information Disseminated—Through: (a) The Propaganda Department of The Journal; (b) Letters in answer to inquiries; (c) Matter published in books and pamphlets; (d) Educational placards; and (e) Public lectures, illustrated with lantern slides.

Many newspapers and magazines call on the Propaganda Department for information regarding the advertising of products that come under the purview of the Propaganda Department. The Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, through its National Vigilance Committee, keeps in touch with the Propaganda Department.

Large business organizations, having departments for looking after the health and safety of their employees, call on the Propaganda Department for information regarding medical devices and products that may be offered to their workers. These organizations have also purchased, for the use of their employees, large quantities of the book "Nostrums and Quackery" and of the pamphlets on the nostrum evil.

The Functions of the Propaganda Department Are Wholly Educational in Character—Not Punitive
CANCER “CURES” AND “TREATMENTS”

“BASIC CANCER RESEARCH” AND “COSMOPOLITAN CANCER RESEARCH SOCIETY”

Medical journals, and some other technical publications, have received recently what purport to be items of news value sent out by the “Medical News Bureau” 77 Seventh Ave., Brooklyn, New York. The “manager” of this alleged bureau is given as D. E. Woolley. These “news items” are undated but are marked: “(For immediate release.)” One of these starts with the statement, attributed to Mme. Curie, that cancer can be cured by radium and then continues:

“Cancer can be cured by the use of selenium and tellurium, more plentiful and less costly elements,” says F. W. Humphreys of Brooklyn, an American born student of chemistry and science who has devoted years to the study of the cause of cancer and the discovery of methods of relief.

For the purpose of further developing methods of control and treatment of disease by the use of selenium and tellurium discovered by a number of local scientists, chemists and physicians, the Basic Cancer Research has been organized and an efficient laboratory established at 847 Union Street, Brooklyn.

“Through the education of the people and special instruction to physicians, it is hoped it may soon be possible to gain control of and eradicate the disease which now appears so great a menace. Mr. F. W. Humphreys, one of the organizers of the new institution, estimates that within ten years, or perhaps less time, cancer will no longer be considered a fatal disease.”

Evidently the joker here is the “Basic Cancer Research” of 847 Union Street, Brooklyn!

Newspapers are approached from a different angle. They receive free publicity matter on stationery reading “Cosmopolitan Cancer Research Society” (D. E. Woolley, secretary), 847 Union St., Brooklyn, N. Y. With this matter is a letter from Woolley addressed to the editor of the paper to which the stuff is sent and asking:

“In the interest of suffering humanity will you please give space to the enclosed?

“No object of greater importance has ever been presented for your helpful consideration. Thousands are dying whom you can help save.”

According to the “news item” that accompanies this letter the “Cosmopolitan Cancer Research Society” has been founded for the purpose of “investigating and developing methods” by which cancer “may be successfully combated and eventually eradicated.” It states further that the “society” will “disseminate information concerning symptoms, diagnosis, treatment and methods of prevention” of cancer. Furthermore, the membership of the society “includes physicians, scientists and chemists of prominence, laymen of means, and the sympathetically inclined from all walks of life.” Nor is this all!

“Doctor Frederic Klein, the eminent authority on urinology and the chemistry of cancer, has evolved a new colorimetric test which is a most wonderful and valuable discovery in the diagnosis of cancer and various other diseases. This test will be particularly valuable in all life extension work because it determines, even in children, the possibility of predisposition toward any particular disease, whether tuberculosis, cancer, diabetes or any of the diseases which in later life may become fatal. It determines also the vitality of the subject, enabling the physician to accurately determine the condition of any of the vital organs.”

We learn in closing that memberships in the “society” are “graduated from $1.00 upwards according to the ability and disposition of those who may be interested.”

Located at 77 Seventh Avenue, from which the press-agent material of the “Medical News Bureau” is sent, is the “Basic Chemical Corporation of America.” According to such information as we have been able to get, the
president of this concern is F. W. Humphreys, the "student of chemistry and science who has devoted years to the study of the cause of cancer and the discovery of methods of relief." We are informed that Mr. Humphreys was for a while in the employ of a "chemical company" of Philadelphia, and has been in the photographic line down in Virginia and later was connected with a real estate concern in Brooklyn. Another officer of the Basic Chemical Corporation is said to have been in the grocery line in a small village in Missouri, selling out and later coming to Brooklyn and entering the insurance business. Still another officer, it seems, was in the fish business. In addition to these three officers, there are two directors, one of whom is in the fancy grocery line, and the other is a local practicing physician whose name we find in the Propaganda department's testimonial file under Sanmetto and Arsenauro.

The Dr. Frederick Klein, who is described as the "eminent authority on urinology and the chemistry of cancer," is not a physician but claims a Ph.D. from Munich, Bavaria. Klein claims to have developed certain urinary tests. One of these, according to him, "indicates the body Vitality with great accuracy," another proves the presence of cancer, a third is the "syphilis test" and a fourth is the "pregnancy test." And these are not all!

Those who read the reports of the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry may remember that Frederick Klein is the gentleman who made "Sulfo-Selene," which the Council, in refusing it recognition, described as a "mixture containing a selenium compound of undetermined composition produced by reduction of nitro-selenous acid with sulphurous acid, mixed with bile salts and diluents." Sulfo-Selene was widely exploited in the newspapers in 1916 as a remedy for cancer, and Klein got a good deal of publicity at that time.

Just what product the Basic Chemical Corporation of America is putting, or is about to put, on the market we do not know. From the rather vague talk about selenium and Frederick Klein's marvelous diagnostic discoveries, it might be inferred that "Sulfo-Selene" was to be resurrected. Be that as it may, it seems fairly obvious that the material being sent out by D. E. Woolley—whether as "Manager" of the "Medical News Bureau" or as "Secretary" of the "Cosmopolitan Cancer Research Society"—is advertising matter in the guise of news.

In this connection it is worth noting that the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, in a special bulletin issued in 1909, published a very complete list of press-agents and the interests these agents represented. This list contains the name D. E. Woolley, who then was sending out press notices for the National Association of Piano Dealers of America. Is this the gentleman who is now acting as press-agent for the Basic Chemical Corporation of America? If it is, it may be that the slump in the piano trade has caused Mr. Woolley to turn from musical instruments to cancer cures.—(From The Journal A. M. A., Sept. 3, 1921.)

THE B. F. BYE CANCER CURE

One of the most impudent quacks in the "cancer cure" business—B. F. Bye of Indianapolis—was denied the use of the United States mails Aug. 7, 1909. In one of the "Great American Fraud" articles by Samuel Hopkins Adams (Collier's, July 14, 1906), the Bye "cancer curers" were shown up and the "piety" of Bye senior, who "founded a little church in Indianapolis with the money extracted from his dupes," was commented on. A few years previously the elder Bye ran a cancer cure fake known as the "Dr. D. M. Bye Combination Oil Cure Company" in Indianapolis, with his son-in-law, L. T. Leach, as manager. At the same time, one of the younger Byes—B. F. Bye—was operating a similar and rival concern in the same city. To quote from the "Great American Fraud":

[Continued on the following page]
"Across the street from the Dr. D. M. Bye offices is the 'down-town office and laboratory' of Dr. B. F. Bye. In the circulars this is pictured as a large and commodious brick building, standing far back in an imposing shaded yard. The picture is purely imaginary. So is that of the doctor's 'Sanatorium' in the same pamphlet. The B. F. Bye outfit is ensconced in a shabby wooden house close to the street, and the 'office and laboratory' are little more imposing inside than outside. The younger Bye makes preposterous claims of 82 per cent. of 'complete recoveries.' . . . His treatment wouldn't remove a wart or cure a mosquito bite.

"Dr. B. F. Bye's correspondence is replete with unconscious humor; vide this sample from his 'hurry-up' form-letter: 'When I pause and con-
sider the amount of quackery and humbuggery practiced all over the country, it is not difficult to understand why the afflicted hesitate to accept new treatment, no matter how logical it may be.'

"He belongs to most of the fake medical organizations in the country, whose diplomas (purchased) he proudly displays on his walls."

That useful and overworked branch of the Post Office Department that investigates frauds finally notified Dr. B. F. Bye to show cause why a fraud order should not be issued against him and his "cancer cure" outfit. The facts in the case, as submitted to the Postmaster-General by R. P. Goodwin, Assistant Attorney-General, are in part as follows:

"Dr. Bye is engaged in treating persons, afflicted with cancer, through the mails. He has succeeded to the business of his father, who for a number of years was engaged in a similar practice at Indianapolis, Indiana. He is also

Dr. B. F. Bye's "down-town" office and laboratory, as they were represented in his booklets, surrounded by broad lawns and shade trees—which existed in Dr. Bye's mind only.

a brother-in-law of Dr. L. T. Leach, who conducts a similar business from Indianapolis and against whom this office has recommended the issuance of a fraud-order. While Dr. Bye advertises to have a sanitarium at Indianapolis where he treats personally patients who come there, the fact is he has no sanitarium of his own and such few persons as do go to Indianapolis for sanitarium treatment he locates in boarding houses and such places.

"On receipt of an inquiry about his treatment, it is Dr. Bye's practice to send the correspondent a circular letter, a question blank, a sheet of testimonials and a booklet bearing the following title:

Cancer, Its Etiology, Pathology and Treatment by Soothing Oils, by Benjamin F. Bye, M.D., Fellow of the American Association of Physicians and Surgeons; Member Indiana Association Physicians and Surgeons; Fellow of the Indianapolis Academy of Medicine;

1. The details of the government's action against Leach appear elsewhere in this pamphlet.

MEMBERSHIP IN FAKE ORGANIZATIONS

"The inspector endeavored to ascertain the character of the above associations and societies, and from Dr. George H. Simmons, editor of THE JOURNAL of the American Medical Association, found that the 'American Association of Physicians and Surgeons' was in existence several years ago and that its business was the selling of diplomas to physicians and that it was made up of men not recognized by the medical profession as physicians of standing; that the 'Society of Science, Letters and Art of London, England,' was a 'fake diploma factory conducted by a man named Sturman,' and that the same description was applicable to St. Luke's Hospital, Niles, Michigan. As to the Indiana Association of Physicians and Surgeons and the Indianapolis Academy of

THE QUACKS CANNOT HELP LYING, EVEN ABOUT SELF-EVIDENT FACTS

Dr. B. F. Bye's office as it actually was. The brick building in the rear is a hotel, in no way connected with Dr. Bye's establishment.

Medicine, Dr. J. N. Hurty, secretary of the State Board of Health of Indiana, stated that he was unable to find any information concerning either of these societies. Dr. Bye admitted to the inspector that he has not been for some time chief surgeon to the Indiana First Regiment, U. R. K. P., or an examiner for the N. W. Life Insurance Company. It is thus seen that the pretense that Dr. Bye is a man who stands high in his profession and who is connected with recognized medical institutions of standing is false. Dr. Bye is a graduate of the American Medical School of Indianapolis, 1896, and claims to have studied in the Kansas City Homeopathic School. He has never been in private practice, and his entire medical experience has been gained in this mail-order cancer cure business.
CLAIMS MADE

"The representations contained in the circular letter and the booklet are intended and calculated to lead the correspondent to believe that Dr. Bye has discovered a combination of vegetable oils which is most efficacious in the treatment of cancer, and that it will cure practically every case. For this treatment $25.00 is asked. Some of the representations made are quoted below:

The youngest Bye sent out letters to his patients warning them against quackery in the cancer cure business.

A local treatment and the correct indicated remedy exhibited internally is the only rational one, and to be sure, safe and speedy, the local treatment must destroy the embryonic cells; also the foundation bed or "Strona," and at the same time preserve the integrity of the surrounding healthy tissues. The combination of vegetable oils, where applied to these malignant growths, has accomplished what is so ardently desired.

The oil soon has the growth under its influence, and the disease is soon absorbed, causing a radical cure without pain. In case the diseased parts have already broken down and we have an open sore, the wound will slough in a short time, then it will heal nicely.

... we have found that where the patient will follow our instructions closely a rapid cure is the result."
Don’t be misled by the claims of irresponsible people as to their ability to cure cancer by the injection of a specific serum or other substances. . . . We have discovered a combination of oils, which in their effect upon the diseased tissues, approaches the miraculous. It is the only successful remedy known to medical science and has the highest indorsement from the medical profession, as well as from ministers and thousands who have been cured. . . . The oils are soothing and balmy, safe and sure, and cure without disfigurement.

The Combination Oil Cure does cure cancers and tumors to stay cured.

"The correspondent is also led to believe that Dr. Bye can properly diagnose the malady with which he is afflicted from the question blank.

"If the correspondent fails to purchase the medicines after this first solicitation it is the practice of Dr. Bye to write him another letter in which he states that ‘from the information I have received I believe that I can effect a cure in this particular case.’ In this letter the price of the treatment is reduced to $12.50; and if the treatment is not purchased pursuant to this solicitation, another letter is mailed the prospective patient in which he is asked to purchase a trial treatment which will last him several weeks for $3.00.

THE “CURE” ANALYZED

"The medicines were analyzed by chemists of the Department of Agriculture, and were found to amount to cotton seed oil and some ordinary tonics.”

After giving the details of the analysis the government chemists make the following statement regarding the value of the “cure”:

"Analysis of the above treatment shows that it does not contain a single item which is considered of any special service for the cure or successful treatment of cancer, neither is the entire combination such as to warrant any representation to the effect that it is a cure for cancer.”

As to the truthfulness of Bye’s claim that he produces 82 per cent. of complete recoveries, the following is enlightening:

THE PERCENTAGE OF "CURES"

"The inspector procured from the postoffice records the names and addresses of some twenty persons who have taken Dr. Bye’s treatment and corresponded with the postmasters at the postoffices where these parties were located, with regard thereto. This correspondence shows that but one of these patients claims to have been cured, and in this case it develops that a surgeon had removed the growth before the Dr. Bye treatment was undertaken, and this surgeon reports that the growth removed was not cancerous.”

In summing up, the Assistant Attorney-General makes the following statement:

"According to the evidence submitted the medical profession knows of no drug or combination of drugs which can be relied upon to cure cancer. That Dr. Bye has not succeeded where the profession has failed and that he is not honestly endeavoring to cure patients, but that his pretensions to have discovered a cure for this disease are false and fraudulent and asserted merely to deceive and defraud suffering humanity, is revealed by the analysis of his medicines and the finding that they are merely cotton seed oil and some ordinary tonics.

"I find that this is a scheme for obtaining money through the mails by means of false and fraudulent pretenses, representations and promises, in violation of Sections 3929 and 4041, of the Revised Statutes, as amended, and therefore recommend that a fraud order be issued against the above named parties.”

The order, denying the use of the mails to B. F. Bye and the Bye Sanitarium, was issued Aug. 7, 1909.—(From Nostums and Quackery, Vol. 1, 1912.)

THE W. O. BYE CANCER CURE

In “The Sure Cure School” chapter of “The Great American Fraud” that appeared in Collier's, July 14, 1906, Mr. Samuel Hopkins Adams devoted some
space to that class of quacks that he designated "the cancer vampire." In this chapter Mr. Adams has the following to say about the Bye family:

"In this department of quackery the Bye family is preeminent. The family practice has split, owing to business differences, the father and one son conducting separate and rival establishments in Indianapolis and the two other sons operating from Kansas City."

The last one of this family of cancer-curers is the subject of the present article—W. O. Bye of Kansas City, Missouri.

A complaint was lodged with the postal authorities in July, 1909, by the Department of Agriculture which had, under the Food and Drugs Act, made an investigation of Bye's method. The complaint follows:

"I desire to present herewith for your consideration certain facts concerning the business conducted by William O. Bye, M.D., Kansas City, Mo., who is engaged in the exploitation and sale of medicinal preparations through the medium of the mail.

"Through newspaper advertisements, personal recommendation, or otherwise, Dr. Bye enters into communication with those who are, or who believe themselves to be, afflicted with cancer, and by means of false and fraudulent pretenses, representations and promises induces them to purchase his treatment. Furthermore, it clearly appears that he has no intention of rendering an adequate return for the money thus obtained and the credulous purchaser not only loses the sum invested in a worthless remedy, but in addition may suffer serious injury by reason of the fact that he is led to neglect the proper treatment of his disease.

"The medicines comprising the treatment furnished by the party in question for the cure of cancer were subjected to analysis by this department, and the results obtained were briefly as follows:

1. Prescription No. 0: A simple alternative preparation somewhat resembling syrup of sarsaparilla.
2. Prescription No. 4: Found to consist of almond oil mixed with cotton seed oil and a small quantity of oil of bitter almond.
3. Prescription No. 120: Compressed tablets composed of talcum and sugars.
4. Prescription No. 90: Vaseline.
"The results of this analysis show that the treatment furnished by Dr. Bye cannot by any possibility accomplish the results claimed for it in the cure of cancer. The agents of which it is composed have long been known to the medical profession but notwithstanding this fact no reliable authority makes the claim that, taken singly or together, they can be relied on for cure of cancer. On the contrary, the fact is generally recognized among medical authorities that there is no substance or mixture of substances known at the present time which can be relied on for this purpose.

"In view of these facts it would appear that the business of the party in question was not conducted in good faith, but for the purpose of obtaining money from credulous individuals through false and fraudulent representations without any intention of rendering an adequate return."

Dr. F. P. Morgan of the Department of Agriculture, under the name of Henson, carried on correspondence with Dr. Bye, as a supposititious patient suffering with a trouble which Bye claimed was cancer. The report continues:

"The letters received by Dr. Morgan from the advertiser were in the main printed in imitation of typewriting to make them appear as though prepared for the individual case, but in fact were stereotyped circulars, indicating their use generally for conducting correspondence with persons from whom money is being sought. By these various letters, and pamphlets and books enclosed with them, it is represented that Dr. Bye can cure cancer without the use of a knife by sending certain medicines to the patient for use at his home; and in respect of such treatment many representations are made as to its efficiency, a few of which for illustration are set out below:

An infallible cure for all forms of cancer.

We remove the causes permanently—every vestige of the cancer virus—and our patients need have no misgivings concerning future development of the disease, for it is then cured forever.

In many cases a cure is effected in one month's time.

I have effected cures in some of the worst cases of internal cancer.

This disease [meaning cancer] has baffled the entire medical fraternity of every country until the discovery of our wonderful Combination Oil treatment.

The characteristic features of our treatment are its rapidity of action, its thoroughness in removing every vestige of the cancerous poison, and its absolutely permanent effect.

A perfect specific for any form of cancer affictions.

An absolute antidote for all cancerous afflictions.

"These letters and circulars of Dr. Bye advise the patient to submit, on a blank furnished for the purpose, answers to the questions there given, and state that therefrom the physician can and will make a correct diagnosis of the patient's trouble, and be able to treat his case. Dr. Morgan, as Henson, sent in this blank, and without other information than that thereby submitted Dr. Bye diagnosed the case as cancer, and asked $25 for medicines to cure the case. This price was later reduced to $12.50, and in accordance with the reduced offer Dr. Morgan sent by mail the $12.50 and received by express the package containing the treatment."

In 1907, Bye's license as a medical practitioner was revoked by the Board of Health of the State of Missouri. Bye took the matter to the courts and forced the board to restore the license. On this point the report says:

"In endeavoring to demonsturate the efficiency of the treatment administered by Dr. Bye he relied largely on the depositions of witnesses that had been taken in 1908 in a case pending in the Circuit Court of the County of Jackson, State of Missouri, between the Board of Health of the State of Missouri, plaintiff, and Dr. William O. Bye, defendant. Speaking generally, these depositions were to the effect that the witnesses had been troubled with afflictions which in many instances they announced had been diagnosed by their local physicians as cancer, and that they had then received treatment from Dr. Bye which had cured them."
“Meeting these depositions, the officers of the Department of Agriculture produced correspondence which they had had with the physicians whom the witnesses just referred to claimed had diagnosed their trouble as cancer. The effect of this correspondence was that in nearly each instance the physician denied having made any such diagnosis, and in no instance was it found that there had been a microscopic examination from which it could have been positively said that the trouble was cancer.”

Front cover of an old publication sent out by W. O. Bye.

A summary of the correspondence referred to was given as part of the memorandum. As to the value of the "symptom blank" method of diagnosing cancer and of "testimonials," the Assistant Attorney-General says:

"In the light of the evidence of the impracticability of a physician's making a reliable diagnosis of cancer by the symptom blank method, and in the light of the analysis of the treatment used by this advertiser, the statements of these various physicians as given in the above summary pretty thoroughly negatives the assumption that the witnesses had cancer. The mere fact that this advertiser is able to produce, as he has done at this hearing, a number of testimonials of apparent cures of cancer is, in the light of all the evidence, of
little significance, because of the absence of any satisfactory evidence that they had cancer. It is to be expected that out of the hundreds of cases that this advertiser admits treating each year, there are a certain number of instances in which the patients are afflicted with non-malignant sores which are amenable to treatment and which in some instances do yield to this advertiser’s treatment.”

Summing up the whole matter the Assistant Attorney-General says:

“After careful consideration of all the circumstances of this case I am convinced that the business of this person in the treatment of patients at their homes for cancer under the representations made is a scheme to obtain money through the mails by means of false and fraudulent pretenses, representations and promises. I am satisfied that said business is not conducted in good faith, but merely as a scheme to fraudulently extort money without intending to return therefor the services promised, and without any belief that patients with cancer can be cured as represented. The analysis of the medicines sent to the Department of Agriculture proves conclusively, I think, the spuriousness of the practice of this advertiser.

“I find that this is a scheme for obtaining money through the mails by means of false and fraudulent pretenses, representations and promises, and I therefore recommend that a fraud order be issued against said party.”

The fraud order was issued in January, 1910.—(From Nostrums and Quackery, Vol. 1, 1912, with modifications.)

[After the W. O. Bye Cancer Cure was denied the use of the mails, Bye continued his cancer cure business by requiring his “patients” to come to Kansas City for a personal examination, or to have a local physician fill out a card which Bye would furnish for that purpose. The following extract from a letter sent out in 1921 by William O. Bye and A. Heinzelmann (the latter an associate of Bye) will explain the method. The letter was sent to a man whose wife was suffering, or was supposed to be suffering, from cancer:

“Dear Sir:—As we have not heard from you we write to ask what you have decided to do for your wife.

“If she cannot come here for treatment, if desired, we will agree to furnish her home treatment at $35.00 per month, upon receipt of the enclosed card filled out by some physician. This should not be difficult for you to obtain and we do not furnish treatment without it in cases we cannot examine personally. As we do not feel that you should have to pay extra for this and, as we think the doctor entitled to something for his trouble, we allow him $5.00 out of the first month, which amount you can pay him, and remit $30.00 to us for first month, price, thereafter, should more be needed, to be $35.00 per month for treatment. Upon receipt of card and remittance we will prepare a month’s treat-
ment for you and send by return express with full directions, so you can use it yourself. This would not be very expensive for you and we have treated many in this way.

"If you wish treatment for your wife, we would advise against further delay as eventually the glands under arm will become enlarged and when this occurs it is a very serious matter.

"Hoping to receive your order soon, we are

"Very truly yours,

"DRS. BYE AND HEINZELMANN."

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THE CHAMLEE CANCER CURE

The business of S. R. Chamlee, who operated a mail-order "cancer cure" concern in St. Louis, Mo., under the name of "Dr. and Mrs. Chamlee & Co.," and in Los Angeles, Cal., as "Dr. and Mrs. Chamley & Co.," was declared a fraud by the United States postal authorities Dec. 21, 1909. Mr. Adams, in the "Great American Fraud" paid his respects to Chamlee as follows:

"I can do no more than mention, by way of warning, a scoundrel who endeavors to frighten women into taking his treatment by advertising in the papers, 'In woman's breast any lump is cancer.'"

The Assistant Attorney-General in submitting the facts to the Postmaster-General, said in part:

HOW IT WAS WORKED

"It is charged that under the names set out above, at the postoffice at St. Louis, Mo., there is being conducted a certain scheme for obtaining money through the mails by means of false and fraudulent pretenses, representations and promises, which said scheme is in substance as follows:

"Advertisements are published in newspapers soliciting the general public and those persons who may believe themselves afflicted with cancer, to open communication by mail with S. R. Chamlee, M.D., and Dr. and Mrs. Chamlee & Company at St. Louis, Missouri. To said persons so answering said advertisements there are mailed certain letters, circulars, pamphlets and leaflets, soliciting the persons to whom they are so sent to remit various sums of money for certain medical treatment to cure them of the disease known as cancer, said treatment to consist of certain medicines to be sent to said persons so afflicted with said disease at their homes and to be used by them at their homes for the cure aforesaid; and it is further a part of said fraudulent scheme to pretend to said persons if they will write answers to the questions set out on a certain printed question blank furnished for the purpose by said advertisers and mail the same to said advertiser of St. Louis, Mo., said advertisers can by said means make a proper and accurate diagnosis of the conditions of said persons, and will advise said persons of their conditions; it is also a part of said fraudulent scheme that if said persons so mail to said advertisers said written answers, said advertisers in most instances mail to said persons certain communications purporting to be true and accurate diagnoses of the cases of said persons, and representing to said persons that they are suffering from cancer and that their condition is such that it may be cured by the treatment of said advertisers.

"Whereas said scheme is one to defraud said persons and to obtain from them money through the mails by means of false and fraudulent pretenses, representations and promises, and without said advertisers intending honestly and in good faith to treat and cure such patients of said disease or to endeavor so to do, and without the belief that they can treat and cure said persons of said disease, and well knowing that their said treatment is incapable of curing said persons of said disease in manner and form as pretended, and whereas in fact said pretended diagnosis is a mere fraudulent device to deceive said
persons and in truth these advertisers have not made any true diagnosis and
well know that they cannot do so by said method, and without any honest
understanding of the conditions of said persons, and without the belief that
they can cure said persons of cancer by said treatment fraudulently use said
pretended diagnosis merely as a device to deceive and mislead said persons
and thereby to induce them to order of and pay said advertisers for such
treatment."

"NO PAY UNTIL CURED" A FALSEHOOD

One of the cases submitted against Chamlee was from a victim in Wisconsin
who had purchased the "cure" and used it according to directions. Obtaining
no benefit and doubtless relying on the advertised claim, "No pay until cured,"
the unfortunate wrote to Chamlee asking for a return of his money. This is
the answer he got:

"I received your letter this morning and cannot understand the process of your reasoning,
when you ask me to refund you the small payment you made for the medicines used in your
case, as we did not charge you any fee for our services, therefore we will return you nothing
but if you will come down here you will sure have to purchase a full and complete set of
teeth. If you think you can get anything come down and try it, I haven't even a stool
chair in my own name, so if you can pay me a visit in the very near future please, please.
Hoping to meet you face to face in the near future. Yours, I don't think."

A victim in New Hampshire who wrote for the return of her money because of
Chamlee's failure to cure, received no more consideration than did the
Wisconsin dupe. A Michigan woman "paid him (Chamlee) considerable money
for his treatment, the result of which almost killed her."

The United States Department of Agriculture, under the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, also investigated Chamlee's business. The department
submitted to the Post Office authorities the following complaint regarding
Chamlee's fraudulent practices:

"I desire to present herewith for your consideration certain facts concern-
ing the business conducted by S. R. Chamlee, M.D., of St. Louis, Mo. The
business is also carried on under the name of Dr. and Mrs. Chamlee & Com-
pany and involves the use of the U. S. mails in the exploitation and sale of
drug products.

"Through newspaper advertisements, personal recommendation or otherwise,
Dr. Chamlee enters into communication with those who are, or who believe
themselves to be, afflicted with cancer, and by means of false and fraudulent
pretenses, representations and promises induces them to purchase his treat-
ment. Furthermore, it clearly appears that he has no intention of rendering
adequate return for the money thus obtained and the credulous purchaser not
only loses the sum invested in a worthless remedy, but in addition may suffer
serious injury by reason of the fact that he is led to neglect the proper treat-
ment of his disease.

CLAIMS MADE

"The following extracts from the advertising literature issued by the party
in question illustrate the nature of the claims made for his treatment:

"Our Cancer Specific."
"It is the most wonderful discovery on earth today and it is obtained from the Sandwich
Islands."
"Only infallible cure ever discovered."
"A Pacific Island plant makes the cures."
"Thousands cured without a failure."
"We positively, permanently cure cancer."
"We use a specific tonic that purifies the blood and removes all cancer virus from the
system."

"The medicines comprising the treatment furnished by Dr. Chamlee for the
cure of cancer were subject to analysis by this department, and the results
obtained were as follows:
1. Cancer Specific. Found to consist of over 99 per cent. water and alcohol, with small quantities of iron and strychnin; sweetened with saccharin, a coal tar product.

2. A liquid preparation found to contain alcohol 22 per cent., water about 22 per cent. tannin, carabolic acid, opium, and a large amount of glycerin.

3. A waxy solid found to consist essentially of resin, bees-wax, and fat.

"The results of this analysis show that the treatment furnished by Dr. Chamlee cannot by any possibility accomplish the results claimed for it in the cure of cancer. The agents of which it is composed have long been known to the medical profession, but notwithstanding this fact no reliable authority makes the claim that, taken singly or together, they can be relied on for the cure of cancer. On the contrary the fact is generally recognized among medical authorities that there is no substance or mixture of substances known at the present time which can be relied on for this purpose. The claim that the treatment is "the most wonderful discovery on the earth today" is absolutely without foundation, and the analysis above mentioned failed to disclose the presence of any ingredient which was derived from the Sandwich Islands and which could be relied on for the cure of cancer.

"In view of these facts it would appear that the business of the party in question is not conducted in good faith, but for the purpose of obtaining money from credulous individuals through false and fraudulent representations without the intention of rendering any adequate return."

Dr. F. P. Morgan, scientific assistant of the Department of Agriculture, entered into correspondence with Chamlee under the name Henson. The report goes on to say:

THE "FOLLOW-UP" LETTERS

"The letters received by Dr. Morgan from the advertisers were in the main printed in imitation typewriting to appear as though prepared for the individual case, but were in fact stereotyped circulars apparently used generally for conducting correspondence with persons from whom money is being sought. By these various letters and pamphlets and booklets enclosed with them, it is represented that Dr. Chamlee can cure cancer without knife or pain, by sending certain medicines to the patient to be used by the patient at his home; that this treatment is "the greatest discovery and wonder of the world"; that a "cure is absolutely guaranteed"; that the advertiser has been "by this means curing cancer over thirty-four years and have never failed to cure where my instructions were carried out"; that "we positively cure cancer"; that this treatment is "the only perfect cancer cure known to science"; that it "is a positive cure"; that "many thousands of cases have been positively cured without one failure"; that "it usually takes one month's treatment to make a cure"; that "our treatment is the only one that positively eradicates cancer of the blood, destroys cancer germ's, heals cancer sore if any, and heals permanently; it is the only cure that is backed by absolute guarantee."

"These circulars of Dr. Chamlee propose that if the prospective patient would submit on a blank furnished for the purpose, answers to the question there given, that the physician could and would make a correct diagnosis of the patient's trouble and be able to treat his case thereby. Mr. Morgan, as Henson, submitted answers on the blank sent him showing the case as follows:

"Man, aged 40, married, and with no small children, has a hollowed out sore on the lower lip about one inch in diameter and a small sore beside the nose on the right side. In answer to a question, 'What is your disease called?' it was answered 'cancer.' It has existed over a year, and its growth has been rapid, especially of late, when the sore on the mouth has grown very fast. It is movable, painful, and discharges matter having an odor. In reply to a question 'If the cancer is on the lip has it yet poisoned and hardened the glands under the chin or jaw?' it was answered, 'I think so, but don't know for certain,' and in answer to another question 'Any like trouble or lumps elsewhere?' it was stated 'No.' General health not good; there has been no previous operation; the sores have been treated with salve without benefit."

"Without other information than that furnished by this blank, Dr. Chamlee diagnosed the case as cancer and asked $25 for 'medicine to cure the cancer
including everything necessary.' This price was later reduced to $15, and in accordance with the reduced offer Dr. Morgan sent by mail $15 and received by express a package containing the medicines which it was claimed would cure his cancer. The treatment received consisted of a twelve-ounce bottle containing a dark-colored fluid bearing the label:

'Chamlee's Cancer Specific. Purifies the blood and removes all cancer virus from the system. It will prevent the return of cancer if taken freely for three or four months after cancer is removed.

'We will not be responsible if cancer should come in another place, unless at least three bottles have been taken.

'It is the only known remedy that will cure internal cancer and tumors.

'Even in the last stage of cancer, it checks the growth and prevents poisoning.

'Dose: Teaspoonful in water before or after meals.'

'Another bottle containing a dark colored fluid bearing the label:

'Apply to surface of sore twice a day. Let dry in a moment, then cover with the black salve spread thinly on cloth. See directions. Dr. S. R. C.'

'and five packages of a waxy substance referred to in the directions as black salve. The directions accompanying the treatment read as follows:

'Directions:—Moisten the surface of the open sores with the medicine in the small bottle. Let it soak in a minute. Then cover with a bit of cloth spread thinly with the black salve. Dress it in this way morning and evening. Take the medicine in the large bottle as directed on the label. We find that "after meals" suits most people best.

'Write us in about 20 days, telling of the progress of the case, and how it appears at that time. Some are well in one month, others again take a little longer, depending on the size of the cancer, and the long standing of the case. Eat light, nourishing food, avoid strong salty meats, and keep the bowels open with a little calomel or Epsom salts.'"

It was shown at the hearing that (1) it was impossible to make a reliable diagnosis of cancer by means of the blanks furnished by Chamlee; (2) the "treatment" sent by Chamlee was worthless so far as effecting a cure of cancer was concerned; (3) Chamlee would not furnish additional "treatment" free as he offered to in his first letters; (4) Chamlee would not return the victim's money in accordance with his "guarantee." In view of these facts the Assistant-Attorney-General summed up the case against Chamlee as follows:

"After careful consideration of all circumstances of this case I am convinced that the business of this person in the treating of patients at their homes for cancer under the representation made is a scheme to obtain money through the mails by means of false and fraudulent pretenses, representations and promises. I am satisfied that said business is not conducted in good faith, but merely as a scheme to fraudulently extort money without intending to return therefor the services promised, and without any belief that patients with cancer can be cured as represented. The analysis of the medicines sent to the Department of Agriculture proves conclusively, I think, the spuriousness of the practice of this advertiser.

"I find that this is a scheme for obtaining money through the mails by means of false and fraudulent pretenses, representations and promises, and therefore recommend that a fraud order be issue against said party."

THE ST. LOUIS SANITARIUM

The fraud order was issued on Dec. 21, 1909, but with the evident intent of evading it Chamlee sent out the following letter to prospective victims:

"The Government has just decided that physicians cannot diagnose cancer through the mails, and have consequently stopped our mail, and have refused to pay any money orders coming through the mail.

"This, however, applies to our mail only and does not affect our treatment here in the office in the least. We are still doing business but have to take a new name and address.

"The only way to get our valuable medicine is to not send a money order, as we cannot cash them. Send the money through an express company, or send draft or cashier's check,
payable to the St. Louis Sanitarium Co., P. O. Box 843, St. Louis, Mo., and address all communications simply St. Louis Sanitarium Co., P. O. Lock Box 843, St. Louis, Missouri.

"Upon receipt of your money we will promptly ship your medicine to your nearest express office. Please mention your nearest express office and express company handling the same. We are using the above named box and name until we can decide on a permanent name and address. If you are coming to St. Louis, we will give you instructions how to reach us.

"Yours very truly,
THE ST. LOUIS SANITARIUM CO."

Enclosed with this letter was a printed slip reading as follows:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>NOTICE</th>
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<tr>
<td>We have leased Dr. Chamlee's place and business for one year and have employed Dr. S. R. Chamlee himself and his force of assistants. He makes all the medicine and treats all patients that come at any price they can pay. Dr. Chamlee has no time to ever answer any letters. Address all letters to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THE ST. LOUIS SANITARIUM CO.,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P. O. Lock Box 843, St. Louis. Mo.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The government on learning of this evasion immediately extended the fraud order to the St. Louis Sanitarium Company. Those on Chamlee's mailing list then received a circular letter from the "United Specialists Cancer Cure Co." whose "medical director and head physician" was S. R. Chamlee. A still further extension of the fraud order was made to cover the "United Specialists Cancer Cure Co."—(From nostrums and quackery, Vol. 1, 1912.)

Dr. S. R. Chamlee Takes Money from Persons Who Have Incurable Disease—Death Blamed on Him—Victim's Story Tells Tragedy

[Chicago Tribune, Nov. 12, 1913.]

Here are set forth the methods of a special brand of quack—the cancer "specialist." The man is Dr. S. R. Chamlee. He operates a fake medical institution, at 36 West Randolph Street. Those who have studied the ways of quacks pronounce the cancer faker, of which Chamlee is a shining example, the most cruel and conscienceless of the whole crew. Chamlee advertises he can cure cancer. He uses what he calls a "blood-purifier." Chamlee's specialty is frightening women. He advertises extensively that "every lump in a woman's breast is a cancer." He sends out a booklet written with the design of frightening healthy persons into the belief they are afflicted with this terrible incurable disease.

The book is so phrased that an ignorant person possessed of a little imagination would have no difficulty in persuading himself or herself that a wart, a bruise, or a mole was incipient cancer. So much for Chamlee as a liar. Chamlee's "cure" for cancer is a fake. The United States Department of Agriculture some time ago made an analysis of his remedy.

"The results of this analysis," stated the report on Chamlee to the postoffice authorities, "show the treatment furnished by Dr. Chamlee cannot by any possibility accomplish the results claimed for it in the cure of cancer."

VICTIM BENEATH A HEADSTONE

Now as to Dr. Chamlee's valuation of a human life. Dr. Chamlee had one such patient in Mrs. Sarah J. St. Clair, an old and respected resident of Val-
paraiso, Ind. Mrs. St. Clair lies beneath a headstone now. Chamlee is charged with having put her there. In support of that charge the following letter is offered as exhibit "A":

"VALPARAISO, Ind., November 1.—[Editor of the Tribune.]—I have been reading with no little interest of the great work you are doing through exposure of the fraudulent methods of medical quacks in Chicago. I wish most heartily to commend you, for I believe you are doing a great work to prevent innocent and sick from falling into the hands of men who not only rob them of their last dollar but who also destroy any possible chance they might have of recovery under skilful treatment. Another class of fakers working in Chicago and elsewhere, more cruel than the 'men specialists,' are the self-styled cancer special-

A typical Chamlee advertisement.

ists, and I wish to call attention to one in your city who deserves not only exposure, but the most vigorous and summary punishment within the power of the law to administer.

"I refer to an institution located in room 308, 36 West Randolph Street, known as Dr. Chamlee & Co. The proofs on which I base my assertion that he is not only a quack but a cruel monster dealing out death to his victims while promising a cure, stealing their money with alluring promises of recovery, and in almost every instance sending them away to die at home, rather than in his own 'rooms,' were obtained from a patient who submitted to his treatment on May 19, 1913. The particulars of that case were as follows: This lady, whose name appears in the contract issued by the U. S. Cancer Cure, came to my office May 5 complaining of a lump in her breast. On examination I told her the lump was a cancer and there was no cure for her, other than a complete excision of the breast, with all the neighboring infected glands."
WARNED AGAINST EXPLOITED "CURES"

"At that time I warned her against any possible delay that would come from the use of the various exploited cancer 'cures' of which we read in the various papers. This patient was evidently greatly depressed from what I told her, and that night read in a Chicago newspaper the advertisement of a Dr. Chamlee offering a guarantee of cure. She went to Chicago and after some negotiations, during which time the price was reduced from $1,000 to $100, agreed to take the treatment. This patient entered the institution on May 19 and was discharged on June 2, believing herself cured. When she returned to Valparaiso I was again called to see her, and what I then saw made my blood run cold, to think that in a city like Chicago such hideous surgery could be allowed to go unpunished. The entire right breast had been sloughed away by the use of arsenic compounds and a deep incision had been made in the axilla, evidently with some such instrument as a pair of shears.

"Both wounds were packed full of cloths smeared with some dirty greenish ointment. Evidently no attempt had been made to observe the simplest rule of asepsis, and the patient was at the time suffering from a general septicemia. She died on June 13 of septicemia, not a victim of cancer but a victim of the Chamlee Cancer Institute not less surely than if she had been struck down in cold blood for a price.

"With this letter I am sending you the original contract entered into by this patient and the 'U. S. Cancer Cure,' which you see is illusive and unfair. I inclose also another letter received by friends of the patient after her death, showing that another victim of the Chamlee Institute went in the same way.
I am also sending you a label from a large bottle of Dr. Chamlee's cancer blood-purifier, which bottle was brought from the institute by the patient, the details of whose death I have related to you. This medicine kills cancer 'germs' and prevents recurrences in other parts of the body if taken three months as directed. Incidentally it costs $5 a bottle.

"I inclose a series of letters addressed to a lady who was at that time a member of my family whom I asked to write to Dr. Chamlee, leading him to suppose she had a cancer. You will observe that in these letters the final appeal is made to buy medicine after all hope has been abandoned of getting her to go to the institute for treatment. Another amusing statement made in the Chamlee literature to which I wish to call your attention is his request for the patient to bring plenty of cloths for poulticing purposes. The evident deception and fraud in all of Chamlee's advertising which he is sending to every one through the mails should bring this arch fiend into unpleasant relations with the government. I wish also to call your attention to the fact that Dr. Chamlee himself is not a resident of Chicago, but the business is run under his name and the documents are signed 'Dr. S. R. Chamlee.' Is not that a fraud in itself?

"G. H. STONE, M.D."

HERE IS THE "CONTRACT"

The contract, which the Tribune offers as exhibit "B," reads as follows:

OUR GUARANTEE

Mrs. Sarah J. St. Clair of Valparaiso, Ind., to U. S. Cancer Cure, Dr.:  
For treatment of cancer, tumor, or sore on breast ................. $100  
Credit by cash .............................................. 50

Balance due .................................................. $ 50

To be paid within two weeks, or when the killed part of cancer comes out.
We agree to remove by our treatment all external cancerous growths that we find on first examination.

PERMANENT CURE GUARANTEED

if no other deep or lymphatic glands are poisoned; if, however, other deep or lymphatic glands are already poisoned and another cancer or growth ever should come, nothing refunded, but we agree to treat the same free of charge to the best of our ability and when advisable, provided, however, that the patient returns to us on first appearance of cancer while it is small.

After this bill and all other charges for room, board and nursing are paid we agree to furnish our cancer blood-purifier for three months free.

It is understood and agreed the doctor may change the method and treatment at any time and use blisters, injections, curette, scissors, or anything necessary. The use of all or anything shall be left entirely to the discretion of the doctor, regardless of any promise or understanding.

Accepted and agreed to by the undersigned:

[Signed.] U. S. CANCER CURE.  
SARAH J. ST. CLAIR.

On the back of this contract was indorsed:

"June 2, 1913.—Received of Mrs. St. Clair $50, balance in full.  
"[Signed] Dr. S. R. CHAMLEE."

ONE OF HIS LITTLE TRICKS

Dr. Chamlee is aware that other quacks in Chicago maintain runners at the various railroad stations for the purpose of enticing gullible persons to their offices. He evidently had lost patients to rivals through these runners. To be sure that the patients whom he hooked through his advertisements would come straight to his office he hit on the following ingenious expedient: To every
patient who had announced an intention of coming to see him he sent a card printed in red ink. The upper part of this card is separated from the remainder by perforations. On this on both sides is printed:

For the Cab Driver
36 West Randolph Street

Keep this in your hand "Well"
36 West Randolph Street, Room 308

If you want to phone or make a call in the room
Write your name and tell who you are.

Do not come to our office until 10 a.m.
We treat home cases until that time.

For the Cab Driver
36 West Randolph Street

FREE CAB TICKET
To 36 West Randolph Street
You pay the Cab Agent in the Depot 50 Cents
We Pay You Back.

Outside come one man. Marshall Field's big box outside come 2 cases. Bus or cab is the same way.
Loaded Your Back Down.
Office Hours 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. ONLY

“Dr.” Chamlee’s “Hospital,” Spurned by Chicago, Finds Location in Suburb—Figures in Tragedies—Where Two Women Victims Received “Treatment” Which Resulted in Death

[Chicago Tribune, Nov. 13, 1913.]

Residents of Forest Park may be interested to know that in “Dr.” S. R. Chamlee’s “cancer hospital” they possess an institution which the health authorities in Chicago long ago refused to tolerate. This is the place to which Chamlee’s lying advertisements and cunningly worded “come-on” letters lured Mrs. Sarah J. St. Clair of Valparaiso, Ind., to receive the “treatment” that brought about her death. It is the place, too, at which Mrs. Anna Roth of Urbana, III., paid the penalty of believing Chamlee’s false claims. Other patients have suffered there. There is every reason to believe that more will suffer in the same manner unless Forest Park takes the same action Chicago did and makes Chamlee’s hospital move on.

Chamlee first came to Chicago a number of years ago after the people of St. Louis had had enough of him and his quackeries and invited him to amuse. He tried to get a license to practice medicine in Illinois, but the State Board of Health declined to issue it. Then he hired Dr. W. D. Hurford, and he, after numerous unpleasant experiences with the authorities, still manages to maintain a foothold in Chicago in the offices at 36 West Randolph Street. Soon after the Randolph Street offices were opened the first “hospital” was established. The local health authorities heard what he was doing and one night, just about two patrol wagon lengths ahead of a police patrol wagon, he scurried off for Forest Park. He has been there ever since. Many patients have been treated there for cancer by him, and a good many of them have died.

Patients near death sent home

To prevent unpleasant consequences Chamlee took the precaution when he saw his victims were in the last stages of the disease to pack them up and send them home. Practically all of those who come to see him are out-of-town people. In this way he usually has been able to avoid the unpleasant consequences of an inquest. It was in this way he managed the case of Mrs. Roth. She lived at 603 West Illinois Street, Urbana, Ill. She took Dr. Chamlee’s cancer “treatment” and the “treatment” took her life. In investigating this case the Tribune got into communication with Dr. C. D. Gulick, Mrs. Roth’s family physician. To the Tribune’s correspondent he said:

“Mrs. Roth had been sent home by Chamlee when my attention was called to her case. She was suffering from chills, she said. She said she was suffering from bilious attacks, and I treated her for that. Members of the family
showed me two deep wounds, one in the breast and the other under the pectoral muscles, but they insisted I treat the chills and let them treat the wounds with a salve they got from the institution she had left a few days before. On the second day I found Mrs. Roth’s temperature increased and her condition worse in every way. On the third day I saw symptoms of pyemia. Then I demanded that the use of the salve be stopped. The family complied, but the poison had inoculated her system and death followed a few days later.

“I examined the wound in her breast, and the bottom of the cavity, which had been called a portion of the cancerous growth, appeared to me to be merely a division of the mammary gland. I doubt much whether she suffered from carcinoma. The salve used looked to me like beeswax. Whether it had medi-

![DR. CHAMLEE’S CANCER SPECIFIC](image)

Photographic reproduction of the label that appeared on Chamlee’s “Cancer Specific.” This nostrum consisted of over 99 per cent. of water and alcohol with small quantities of iron, strychnin and saccharin.

cinal qualities I do not know, but I do know that, after the wound had become infected, probably from an unclean instrument, this salve clogged the openings and prevented the outward escape of the poisonous secretions.”

**HUSBAND TELLS OF CASE**

As to the circumstances that led to Mrs. Roth’s falling a victim to the quack, her husband, Judge Thomas J. Roth, said:

“On April 27 last I took my wife to Dr. Chamlee’s Randolph Street office in Chicago. Two assistants or partners told us that it was unfortunate treatment had been so long delayed and that Mrs. Roth was in a serious condition. They added they thought it possible to prolong her life by the Chamlee method. Both declared it would be suicidal to permit conditions to remain as they were. They diagnosed her case as cancer of the breast and armpit. Before administering
the first treatment the doctors demanded $500. I told them the price was exorbitant and offered $300. We compromised on $325. I paid $200 in advance and the remainder a short time later. Chamlee came to Chicago while my wife was at the hospital and treated her there. On the day we left for home she asked him if there was any danger of blood-poisoning. I remember his exact words. 'Not the slightest,' he said. 'You might throw dirt in those wounds and they would not become infected.' Two patients were at the office the day my wife took the treatment. One was the woman from Valparaiso who suffered from cancer of the breast. After receiving the treatment she was turned out alone to find relatives. She died, I hear, ten days later. The other patient had cancer of the tongue. The day before we started for home Mrs. Roth seemed reasonably well. She ate dinner and her condition seemed encouraging. When we left she apparently was feeling well, but on the way to the station I noticed that her face had turned an ashen gray. At the station she became violently ill, and that was the beginning of the end. She died ten days later."

A Quack's Impudence.—The impudence of the quack is notorious; monumental assurance is his chief asset. S. R. Chamley—or as he sometimes spells his name, "Chamlee"—is a quack of the cancer cure variety. With heartless cupidity he has defrauded the sick for more than a quarter of a century. Declared a fraud by the government and denied the use of the United States mails in St. Louis, where he conducted one branch of his nefarious business, Chamley calmly moved his offices to Chicago. From this city and from Los Angeles he has, apparently, without let or hindrance, continued to defraud the public with impunity. At different times Chamley has been exposed in The Journal, in Collier's, in Harper's, in the Chicago Tribune and in numerous other publications; he has been prosecuted both by federal and state officials; nevertheless, he has continued to exploit his heartless fraud and today is using, as part of his advertising paraphernalia, a picture of a fifty-thousand-dollar residence, built of blood-money wrung from the hopelessly sick. Now comes Chamley in a letter to physicians with this offer:

"I will take an oath and do hereby affirm that I have made nearly one-half million dollars with my cancer remedy. I am now an old man (63) and will sell it to you for only $20 and teach you by my book and typewritten correspondence to cure cancers on any part of the face and body. It is a most wonderful, strange but fortunate combination of several medicines, easily obtained at any large drug store. I often get $1,000 for curing a cancer and $300 to $500 is very common. . . . Price only $20 for a treatment that I have been making from 20,000 to 30,000 dollars every year for many years. . . ."

As might be expected the theme sustained throughout Chamley's letter is that of low, crafty cupidity. The man's character stands out in the closing sentence of the letter:

"I have just taken a $2,000 case and a $1,000 case all in advance."

Possibly the human animal can descend to greater depths of depravity than that reached by the cancer quack—possibly, but not probably. Of all tainted gold none is quite so dirty as that filched from the hopeless sufferers from civilization's most dreaded scourge.—(Editorial from The Journal A. M. A., Aug. 7, 1915.)

Chamley is Still Loose.—S. R. Chamley—sometimes he spells his name "Chamlee"—is a resident of Los Angeles. Chamley is the "cancer cure" quack who frightens impressionable women into the belief that "any lump in woman's breast is cancer." He has been swindling the sick for years. In December,
1909, while living at St. Louis, but also operating from Los Angeles, a fraud-order was issued against him under his various names applying both to his St. Louis and to his Los Angeles offices. Then Chamley changed the name of his concern to "St. Louis Sanitarium," using a postoffice box; in January, 1910, the fraud-order was extended to cover this new name. Chamley transferred his swindle to Oakland, Calif., and some weeks later the fraud-order was still further extended to cover the Oakland address. He opened office in St. Louis and Los Angeles under still another name—the "United Specialists Cancer Cure Company"—and the federal authorities in February, 1910, denied these the use of the mails.

In March, 1910, the fraud-orders were revoked in so far as they affected Chamley's personal names, the quack having agreed to go out of the "cancer cure" business and having filed an affidavit to this effect with the federal authorities. His oath, as might have been expected, was as worthless as his business is villainous. The Journal in August, 1915, called attention to the fact that Chamley was sending out letters to physicians offering to sell for $20 full instructions that would enable physicians to carry out the same cruel swindles that he himself had waxed rich on. Also he was boldly advertising his fraudulent cancer cure in over a hundred newspapers. About the same time Chamley was indicted by a grand jury at San Francisco for obtaining property under false pretenses. From the newspaper reports it seems that he frightened a woman into believing she had cancer and then obtained a promissory note for $2,000 for an "operation" which he persuaded the woman he would have to perform. After the victim had paid $1,500 on the note, the quack, it appears, told her she must be operated on again and he demanded more money. Two women who acted as nurses for Chamley are said to have testified before the grand jury that Chamley admitted that he knew the woman had no cancer, but that he meant to get all the money he could.

The federal officials again took action and still another fraud-order was issued against Chamley. At that time Judge W. H. Lamar, solicitor for the Post Office Department, in his memorandum to the Postmaster-General, scathingly summarized the case against Chamley thus:

"It may be said that the business of Dr. Chamley, contemplating as it does the extortion of money for a worthless and often harmful 'treatment' through a deliberate propaganda of terror among impressionable women by means of the cancer advertisements and other literature referred to above, is one of the most vicious which has ever been before this office, and constitutes a more sinister parasite on the community than the dread disease which Dr. Chamley offers to 'cure.'"

This was in April, 1916. In April, 1917, Chamley was fined $100 and given a suspended sentence of 100 days in the city jail for practicing medicine without a license. We are now in possession of a circular letter, signed S. R. Chamley and addressed to homeopaths and eclectics. We quote the first four paragraphs of the letter:

"I find your name in the Directory as a Homeopath or Eclectic and want to inform you that I have opened a little HOMOEOPATHIC AND ECLECTIC CANCER COLLEGE (never for alapaths) [sic]. I want to beg you to attend or at least visit us so that I may show you the need of more cancer specialists.

"I charge only $20.00 for a course of instructions, demonstrations and clinics, including the book containing all the formulas for killing and curing cancers with what we claim is the best ESCHAROTIC ever discovered. It is the nearest painless and most efficient.

"If you will advertise in a way that will teach and warn the people not to neglect lumps and sores, I will come to your office, start your advertising and pay for it myself out of my own money to the amount of $50.00 and stay in your office and teach you, if you give me all that comes in from cancer patients.

At the end of two, three or four weeks, I quit and leave you to pay your own advertising and make all you can. I would visit you again when I could. I am traveling this way nearly
all the time in Southern California, but will give a course of lectures here in the college all of October, as I want to be in the Billy Sunday meetings nights. You need to stay only two or three days."

The rest of the letter is largely devoted to flings at the Post Office Department and at other officials that have been responsible for curbing Chamley's damnable activities. One paragraph, however, stands out in bold capitals:

"I WANT THREE OR FOUR HOMEOPATHIC OR ECLECTIC PHYSICIANS TO START OTHER OFFICES FOR ME BUT THEY MUST BE GRAY, FINE APPEARING BUSINESS MEN."

It will be noticed that Chamley insists on three essentials for those who would start offices to perpetuate his wretched business: First, that the men must be either "homeopathic or eclectic physicians"; a proper rebuke for this implied insult may safely be left to the decent representatives of these two schools. Second, that the men "must be gray"; this, of course, is to enable them to put up the proper "front" and to convey the idea that they have grown venerable in the practice of their "specialty." The third is that they must be "business men," which means, in the vocabulary of the quack, that they will have no foolish professional prejudices against frightening women who have some simple, benign tumor into the belief that they have carcinoma and, having thus frightened them, will not be above robbing them of all the money they are able to get their hands on. For the purpose of still further defeating the ends of justice, Chamley warns those to whom he writes that they should not address mail to him but to "Homeopathic Cancer College, 751 S. Main St., Los Angeles."

Chamley is a versatile and long-lived scoundrel. We have in our files copies of much of the evidence taken when Chamley was under investigation in St. Louis in 1909. The damning facts there brought out make a well-nigh unbelievable story of cupidity, ignorance and cruelty. Yet in all the years that Chamley has been able to pursue his villainous trade, he seems, by some means or other, to have kept out of the pentitentiary. Why, we do not know. Common justice and a decent regard for the public safety alike would seem to demand that he be sent there.—(From The Journal A. M. A., Sept. 1, 1917.)

[Chamley died of chronic myocarditis (heart disease) Oct. 27, 1920.—Ed.]

THE CURRY CANCER CURE

In the chapter on "the Sure-Cure School" of Mr. Adams' "Great American Fraud" (Collier's, July 14, 1906), the "cancer cure" quack was shown up. Among the numerous individuals in this line of business, Dr. G. M. Curry of Lebanon, Ohio, was apostrophized. Three years later (August, 1909) the United States Government in the person of Assistant Attorney-General Goodwin, said some equally unkind things about the business which Curry had built up. From the report which Mr. Goodwin transmitted to the Postmaster-General, we abstract the following:

THE CURRY CANCER CURE COMPANY

This company was engaged in treating, through the mails, patients afflicted with cancer. E. W. Ramsey was its secretary and manager and the advertisements informed prospective patients that their letters might be sent to him if they preferred, in order to insure secrecy. What the company claims for its cure is indicated by the following quotations:

Cancer cured in 10 days—a discovery that has startled the medical world. I have discovered what the medical world has been looking for, for years. A sure cure for cancer, so sure that it can be absolutely guaranteed. This I do and I can prove. I have cured hundreds of the most terrified cases in from 10 to 20 days after celebrated physicians and surgeons had given up all hope of saving them."
When a victim answered an advertisement, pamphlets and testimonials were sent to him, together with a question blank, on which he was to indicate the symptoms of his disease. In a circular letter the statements were made:

"It certainly gives us pleasure to be able to say to you that we have a positive cure for this, one of the most dreadful diseases that affects the human race. We are sending you free the necessary information that will show you how to cure yourself at home in from 10 to 20 days without the aid of a physician or surgeon and at little expense.

"The disease of cancer baffled the skill and science of the medical profession for centuries and was always considered an incurable malady. Now the discovery of the Curry method of curing and removing cancer, root and branch, is considered by many medical men to be one of the most important advancements in medical science of this age. By means of this treatment no trace of the disease is left to propagate any further growths or again endanger the life of the sufferer. We have cured hundreds and hundreds of cases of the most malignant and aggravated form where hope had been all but permanently abandoned by the sufferer and the case about to be pronounced incurable.

"If you faithfully follow our directions this treatment should absolutely cure you, remove all traces of the cancer poison from the blood, and prevent you from either suffering further yourself or transmitting the horrible malady to your descendants and causing untold suffering in future generations."

Attention was called to the fact that it was not necessary to come to the "sanitarium" in order to be cured. The company had "perfected a home treatment, so that you can cure yourself of your cancer just as well right in your own home." As a sample of some of the claims made, we may quote:

"The most desperate cases successfully treated by the Curry cure."

"The percentage of deaths from cancers which have been treated with the Curry cure is absolutely down to nothing."

"The Curry Cancer Cure has stood the test. The anti-toxin for diphtheria was an immediate success because it could stand the test."

"If you have a cancer or a suspicious growth on any part of your body act now before it is too late. If your cancer is far advanced you may die from it in a month or in a week. You can not tell what moment will be your last. After you have used the treatment for a day or two and you find that your pains are gradually leaving you, that the cancer is diminishing in size and that the soreness and bleeding is fast disappearing then you will know that death has been cheated and instead of the grave there awaits you more years of health, sunshine and happiness. Then, too, you will realize why the Curry Cure stands foremost among the world's great discoveries."

FOLLOW-UP LETTERS

The victim was informed that by answering the questions on the blank sent him the company would be able to study his case "from the standpoint of successful specialists." If no reply was received to this letter, the company again wrote the prospective patient, urging him to send in the question blank properly filled out, immediately, and impressing on him the danger of delay. If this brought no answer another letter was sent to him telling him that the company had taken a deep-seated interest in his case and felt certain that it could cure him. If a reply was still not forthcoming, another letter was sent, asking the patient to explain the delay and telling him that he probably would have been cured months ago if he had but cast aside prejudice and answered the questions submitted to him.

In those cases in which the question blank was filled out, the company sent the victim a letter in which it stated that it could cure him permanently by its treatment in from ten to twenty days at a cost of $25. If the money was not forthcoming, a series of follow-up letters was sent to the patient, in which it was represented that within twenty days' time from the commencement of treatment, the cancer would be cured absolutely, never to return; that "every fiber, filament and tendril" would be rooted out and that the place where the cancer was would be healed over with healthy skin and all signs and danger of cancer would have disappeared forever.
At its hearing the company submitted samples of the "remedies" by which these marvelous results were purported to be brought about. They were analyzed in the Department of Agriculture and the findings of the department, which were transmitted to the Postmaster-General, were in part as follows:

THE GOVERNMENT'S LABORATORY REPORT

"The value of the above remedies in the treatment of cancer is summarized as follows:

"Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10 and 18 are simply antiseptic substances useful only in rendering surfaces to which they are applied cleanly and free from outside infection.

"Nos. 19, 21, 24 and 20, 22 and 23 are all also antiseptic and the latter three, in addition, contain opium, which to some extent allays pain of the part to which applied in these cases, the rectal or vaginal passages.

Photographic reproduction of one of Curry's "form letters." Note the claim to cure cancer "in from 10 to 20 days."

"Nos. 25 and 26 are simply tonic medicines.

"No. 17 is a preparation of opium which deadens the system to the sensibility of pain.

"No. 16, a cocaïn preparation which relieves pain temporarily by its local paralyzing action on the tissues to which it is applied.

"No. 15, an astringent which may be used in stopping the flow of blood or secretions.

"No. 14, a laxative pill of value in relieving constipation, which is quite likely to be produced by the administration of the opium included in the list of medicines.

"Nos. 12 and 13, merely coverings for holding medicines in place, inactive medicinally.

"Nos. 6 and 10 are simple ointments.

"No. 7, hydrogen peroxid; a cleansing agent."
"No. 5. This preparation was originally thought to be a mild caustic, but has since been found and is now believed to be a non-irritant iodin preparation and cannot be used to destroy any kind of tissue.

"No. 2. Crystallized carbolic acid is a dangerous and pernicious substance in the hands of the layman. It is a corrosive poison and while decidedly a tissue destroyer it acts destructively both on diseased and healthy tissue, and moreover, is liable to produce gangrene when applied to ulcerated surfaces.

"No. 3. Chronic acid in concentrated solution is well known as a caustic and is used to some extent as such, but in the weak solution represented it is very doubtful if this result can be accomplished.

"No. 4. Concentrated acetic acid in the strength here represented is a strong escharotic and does destroy tissue, both diseased and healthy, and much care must be exercised in its use.

"No. 1. From the representations made at the hearing it appears that the company depends very largely for results on the preparation known as 'Red Ointment.'

"The analysis suggested that but little caustic effect could be expected and experiments were instituted with a view of confirming or refuting the claims made. The remedy was applied both moist and dry to normal tissues, with the result that after twenty-four hours' application little, if any caustic effect was noticeable. These experiments, therefore, show that this preparation, for which such remarkable claims were made, possesses but little virtue as an agent for the destruction of cancerous growth or tissue.

"In conclusion, this office is of the opinion that the nature of these remedies is such that they can not possibly effect a cure except by the merest chance. They are absolutely worthless for internal cancer. The claims, representations and promises employed in promoting this treatment are false and deceptive."

The Department of Agriculture also made an investigation of its own, and the chief inspector of the Bureau of Chemistry made the following statement regarding the "treatment":

"This treatment is sold as a cure for cancer. The words 'Cancer Cure' in the name of the company itself implies an ability to cure what is generally recognized as an incurable disease. The labels, correspondence, testimonials and other advertising literature of the concern are saturated with the idea that the treatment above described will cure cancer. As a matter of fact there is no drug or combination of drugs known at the present time which can be relied on with any degree of certainty whatever to effect a cure for cancer. The therapeutic effects of the ingredients of the remedies comprising this treatment have long been known to the medical profession, but notwithstanding this fact the best authorities make no claim to the ability to cure cancer by means of drugs."

CONCLUSIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT

The Assistant Attorney-General, in summing up his opinion of the whole matter, says: "The weight of medical authority is to the effect that cancer is a disease, the existence and character of which can only be reliably ascertained by a careful personal examination, and that a positive diagnosis always requires a competent microscopic examination. The Dr. Curry Cancer Cure Company's pretense that they can properly diagnose cases of cancer and prescribe remedies for them without personal examination merely by this correspondence scheme, is without any scientific or proven foundation, and they must well know that it is mere pretense. What is undoubtedly the fact that out of the many cases submitted to them and diagnosed by them as cancer there are some which are not cancer at all, but simply non-malignant sores which in some instances yield to treatment is what affords them a basis on the recovery of such cases to claim that they have cured cancer.

"According to the evidence submitted the medical profession knows of no drug or combination of drugs which can be relied on to cure cancer. That the
Dr. Curry Cancer Cure Company has not succeeded where the profession has failed and that they are not honestly endeavoring to cure patients but that their pretensions to have discovered a cure for this disease are false and fraudulent and asserted merely to deceive and defraud suffering humanity, is revealed by the analysis of their medicines and the finding that they are merely ordinary antiseptics, narcotics and caustics.

"I find that this is a scheme for obtaining money through the mails by false and fraudulent pretenses, representations and promises, in violation of Sections 3929 and 4041 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, and recommend that a fraud order be issued against the Dr. Curry Cancer Cure Company and E. W. Ramsey, at Lebanon, Ohio."

The fraud order barring the above-named parties from the use of the mails was issued Aug. 9, 1909.

Misbranded.—In May, 1908, a little over a year before the Government issued its Post Office fraud order, the Dr. Curry Cancer Cure Company shipped from Ohio to the District of Columbia a consignment of fourteen drug preparations labeled respectively:

1. Antiseptic Lint.
2. One Quarter Pound Hydrogen Peroxide.
3. Tersulphate of Iron.
5. Wash, 14 per cent. Alcohol.
6. White Solution, 4 per cent. cocaïn.
7. Brown Liquid, Alcohol 9 per cent.
9. Liquid Poppy, Alcohol 14 per cent.; Each fluidram represents one grain purified opium.
10. Anti-Malignant Tonic No. 1, Alcohol 20 per cent.
11. Anti-Malignant Tonic No. 2, Alcohol 10 per cent.
12. Small Box of Pills.

All of these products were labeled, in addition, "Prepared for Dr. Curry Cancer Cure Company, Lebanon, Ohio, U. S. A.,” and purported to constitute a treatment for the cure of cancer. Samples of the shipment were analyzed by the Government chemists and the findings indicated that the products were misbranded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act: first, because it was implied that the products would bring about the cure of cancer, which they would not; second, because Product No. 9 did not contain sufficient opium to justify the use of the name "liquid poppy"; third, because Products Nos. 10 and 11 did not contain ingredients justifying the use of the words "anti-malignant tonic," and, fourth, because Product No. 12 failed to bear a truthful statement regarding the amount of cocaïn. The defendant entered a plea of guilty and the court imposed a fine of $50.—[Notice of Judgment No. 507; issued Sept. 2, 1910.]

EVANS "CANCER CURE"

R. D. Evans of Brandon, Manitoba, sells a "positive cure" for cancer! Evans is "one of Brandon's most respected citizens"—and he admits it. Following the orthodox lines of cancer quackery, Evans made his discovery "after many years of research and experiments" and he now "offers to suffering humanity afflicted with that dreadful disease cancer, in all its forms, a positive cure"—price "One hundred Dollars in advance"!

Evans declares that his "treatment" will cure either internal or external cancer and that it is especially efficacious in the internal variety! The victim who parts with $100 for this cruel and worthless fake is told to shave a patch about the size of a silver dollar on the crown of the head. The "cure" is then
applied to this spot and left there until it dries, when the performance is repeated. This is for the treatment of internal cancer. "For external cancer the discovery is applied on the spot." Says Evans:

"I have known the discovery to kill cancer of the uterine [Original with Evans.—Ed.] in less than ten hours, and all internal cancers yield more quickly than external cancers do."

"My discovery for the cure of internal cancer is applied on the real crown of the head, the nerve center. The application here does not draw; neither does it break the skin, it kills the cancer and Nature works off the dead matter."

"I have had letters from all over the English-speaking world and hold in my possession letters from titled people, leading physicians and one which I am very proud of from a King."

Evans says that for some time after he made "the discovery for the cure of cancer" he said nothing about it until some neighbors urged him to try it on

a woman in his own city who "was dying with internal cancer." "I went and applied my discovery and in three days the lady was walking about the house." After this he began advertising in the newspapers—"on the advice of legal friends."

From letters that have been received by The Journal it appears that Evans, during the past year, has found not a few victims in the rural districts of Wisconsin, and even, apparently, in some of the larger cities. At various times specimens of "Evans Cancer Cure" have been sent to The Journal with the request that the A. M. A. Chemical Laboratory analyze the product. All the specimens have been alike in odor and color and all have responded to the same qualitative tests. One specimen, after thorough mixing, was subjected to quantitative determinations. The laboratory report follows:
‘Evans Cancer Cure’ comes in grayish lumps and has an odor of a rancid fat. When extracted with ether, a saponifiable fat was obtained having characteristics of lard. The amount of fat was 15.3 per cent. The residue from the ether extraction responded to tests for iron (both ferrous and ferric forms) sulphate and traces of magnesium and sodium. Mercury, arsenic, and zinc were not found even in traces. Alkaloids were also absent. Quantitative estimations on the fat-free extracts yielded the following:

"Iron (Fe) ........................................... 29.6
"Sulphate ........................................... 56.3

The major portion of the fat-free extracts contains ferrous sulphate (59.5 per cent.) with a smaller portion of a ferric sulphate (26.4 per cent.); the remainder is probably due to one molecule of water of crystallization. The substance corresponds to Exsiccated Ferrous Sulphate U. S. P., which contains the equivalent of not less than 80 per cent. of the anhydrous salt.

"From this it seems evident that Evans Cancer Cure is essentially a mixture of 1 part of a fatty substance (such as lard) and 5 parts of dried ferrous sulphate."

From the chemists' analysis it is evident that five cents' worth of dried ferrous sulphate (“copperas” or “green vitriol”) and a dab of lard will accomplish just as many cures of cancer as the $100 treatment of the “respected citizen” of Brandon, Manitoba.—(From The Journal A. M. A., June 3, 1922.)

THE DR. JOHNSON REMEDY CO.

The Dr. Johnson Remedy Co. of Kansas City, Mo., was a name under which one O. A. Johnson sold an alleged treatment for cancer. In 1910 the federal authorities enforcing the Food and Drugs Act declared “Dr. Johnson’s Mild Combination Treatment for Cancer” misbranded. This alleged treatment consisted of six different substances. (1) “Cancerine Tablets,” (2) “Antiseptic Tablets,” (3) “Blood Purifier,” (4) “Special No. 4,” (5) “Cancerine No. 17,” and (6) “Cancerine No. 1.” Some of the claims made on or in the trade package for some of these products were:

"Blood Purifier . . . It enters the circulation at once, utterly destroying and removing impurities from the blood and entire system . . . when taken in connection with the Mild Combination Treatment gives splendid results in the treatment of cancer and other malignant diseases."

"Special No. 4 . . . Is indicated in all cases of malignancy where there is a tendency of the disease to spread, and where there is considerable hardness surrounding the sore. Applied thoroughly to a lump or to an enlarged gland will cause it to soften, become smaller, and be absorbed."

"Cancerine No. 1 . . . Tendency is to convert the sore from an unhealthy to a healthy condition and promote healing. Also it destroys and removes dead and unhealthy tissue."

The federal chemists who analyzed the Johnson nostrums reported the following results of their examination:

"Cancerine Tablets."—These were found to consist of over 95 per cent. sugar and a little over 4 per cent. of inorganic material and ash.

"Antiseptic Tablets."—These were found to be nothing more mysterious than potassium permanganate.

"Blood Purifier."—This preparation was found to have 18 per cent. alcohol and over 18 per cent. of sugar with small amounts of glycerin, licorice, burdock root and senna.

"Special No. 4."—This was reported to be a liniment containing turpentine, ammonia, camphor and soft soap.
"CANCERINE No. 17."—This, according to the government chemists, was an ointment having a petrolatum base and containing powdered belladonna root, poke root, and lobelia herb.

"CANCERINE No. 1."—This, the federal chemists declared, was also an ointment consisting of petrolatum with some powdered drug apparently oak bark.

The federal authorities, in their indictment, charged that the article was wholly worthless, as Johnson well knew. Johnson made no attempt to defend his claims, but filed a motion to quash the indictment on the ground that the federal Food and Drugs Act should not be made to apply to false or misleading therapeutic claims. The District Court upheld the contention of Johnson's attorneys. The case was then carried to the Supreme Court of the United States and this court, in a divided opinion, upheld the lower court. The Supreme Court did not, of course, pass on the truth or falsity of the claims made by Johnson, although it did, in passing, practically declare that the claims were false, or at least misleading. What the court actually did was to hold that the language of the Food and Drugs Act had a narrower meaning than that which had previously been given. In effect the court held that the words in the Act which prohibited "any statement . . . which shall be false or misleading in any particular" [Italics ours.—Ed.] really meant false or misleading in certain particulars, viz., those statements relating only to the composition of a drug or its place of manufacture. Justices Hughes, Harlan and Day dissented from the opinion of the majority of the court and Justice Hughes, who delivered the dissenting opinion, summed up the question in this pertinent sentence:

"Why should not worthless stuff, purveyed under false labels as cures, be made contraband of interstate commerce—as well as lottery tickets?"

This decision of the Supreme Court gave the Food and Drugs Act such a severe blow that the President of the United States sent a special message to Congress urging an amendment that would specifically restore the law to its previous efficiency. This amendment was finally passed and is known as the Sherley Amendment.

About the same time that O. A. Johnson was prosecuted under the Food and Drugs Act the postal authorities took up his case. Johnson was cited to show cause why he should not be barred from the use of the mails in the sale of his alleged cancer cure. Johnson submitted what evidence he could to defend himself and, according to the testimony of Dr. Lyman F. Kebler of the Bureau of Chemistry ("Hearings Before the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce," 1912), Johnson "took the case to Congress and took the case to the various Cabinet officers and tried it out in the papers, and he stated clearly that he would fight the case to the bitter end." What did he actually do? Rather than have a fraud order issued against him, debarring him from the use of the mails, he submitted to the government. In February, 1910, a signed sworn statement promising that he would "entirely cease and quit the use of the mails in the home treatment or in the treatment by mail of said diseases," and would "not accept any further remittances of money on account of such home treatment or treatment through the mails."

In 1915 a Kansas City paper published an extensive puff on Johnson's local "cancer cure" concern. This, of course, was immediately reprinted by Johnson in the form of a large circular entitled "Dr. Johnson's Health Messenger," and sent broadcast to prospective patients. In this circular not only did Johnson advertise his cancer cure but also the following line of "patent medicines":

"Dr. Johnson's Alt-R-Lax Tablets."

"Dr. Johnson's Tonic and Alterative Compound."
On the left is a photographic reproduction of the testimonial of Mrs. Laura Creech, published by Johnson in 1909. According to Johnson, Mrs. Creech was cured of cancer of the breast in thirteen weeks. On the right is a photographic reproduction, reduced, of the death certificate of Mrs. Creech, showing that she died of cancer of the breast in 1913.
CANCER OF THE BREAST.
Dr. Johnson Remedy Co.,
Kansas City, Mo.
Dear Doctor: I received your kind letter today and contents are noted, and in regards to your request must say the following:
I was troubled with cancer for four years and then had a surgical operation, but the cancer returned after two and a half years and I was discouraged as another operation was hopeless. A friend told me about your advertisement and wrote to you for me, and after eight months treatment the cancer was gone. It is now ten months ago since I stopped treatment and am now able to do my housework. I am in good health but my arm pains a little once in a while yet.
Thanking you for your treatment, I am truly yours,
Mrs. JOHN NEPERMANN.

On the left is a photographic reproduction of the testimonial of Mrs. Nepermann relative to alleged cure of cancer of the breast published by Johnson in 1909. On the right is a photographic reproduction, reduced, of the death certificate of Mrs. Nepermann, showing that she died of cancer of the liver in 1914.
"Dr. Johnson's Liniment No. 77."
"Dr. Johnson's Kidney and Bladder Pills."
"Dr. Johnson's Hamamelis Ointment."

In some of Johnson's advertising matter he publishes what purports to be a partial list of cured patients. The vast majority of these alleged cures seem obvious skin affections that might easily be other conditions than cancer (syphilis, etc.). Two cases of alleged cures of cancer of the breast published by Johnson in 1909, were looked into a few years ago, and it was found that both women were dead, one having died of cancer of the breast and the other of cancer of the liver. The testimonials and death certificates are reproduced in miniature with this article.

A few other cases of alleged cancer of the breast, taken at random from a list published by Johnson in 1914, were followed up during the early part of 1922. The results of this inquiry are briefly summarized:

Mrs. A, Iowa.—Alleged cancer of the breast. Mrs. A. is reported to have died very suddenly about a year after the Johnson treatment.

Mrs. B, Wyoming.—This woman was operated on by a surgeon in her home town and the entire right breast and axillary glands were removed. As the wound did not heal as rapidly as the patient thought it should, she went to Johnson, staying there for some time. The wound finally healed and she seems to have given Johnson the credit for her recovery.

Mrs. C, Minnesota.—According to a local physician, Mrs. C. died two months after being treated by the Johnson concern.

Mrs. D, Kansas.—Was treated for cancer of the breast by the Johnson concern about 1909; died of pneumonia in 1918.

Mrs. E, Illinois.—According to information received, Mrs. E's tumor of the breast was not proved malignant by microscopic examination; went to the Johnson concern and "returned in three months with an enormous scar, but no tumor." Died of tuberculosis in 1919.

Mrs. F, Texas.—Doctor X, Mrs. F's family physician for the past twenty-seven years, says that she has never had a cancer or any other trouble with her breast.

Mrs. G, Iowa.—Treated by the Kansas City concern for cancer of the breast. Died in January, 1918, of cancer of the liver.

Mrs. H, Kansas.—Had a small tumor of the left breast in 1912, which her family physician advised be removed. She went to the Johnson concern where she was treated for about two months. About two years later a uterine tumor was removed. She died suddenly in 1914.

Mrs. I, Iowa.—According to information received, Mrs. I had a tumor of the breast, although the physician could not say whether or not it was cancer. She died of cerebral hemorrhage six or eight years ago.

THE INDIANAPOLIS CANCER HOSPITAL

A week seldom passes that does not bring an inquiry regarding the "Indianapolis Cancer Hospital," conducted by C. C. Root and C. A. McNeill. Here is a typical one received from a physician in the state of Washington:

"I am enclosing a letter which was sent to a patient of mine. . . . We are at a loss to know how these people got hold of her name and her exact condition."

A physician in Ohio writes:
"The enclosed letter was handed me by a patient who has an epithelioma of the face. He claims he does not know where they could have obtained his address; he brought the enclosed to me for information. What can you tell me about them?"

And this from a physician in a New York city:

"I am enclosing a letter handed me by a patient that is practically self-explanatory. One of the mysteries in connection with this letter is how these people got his name."

While, from Nebraska:

"I have a friend who is struggling to take care of an only sister who has been pronounced by several good men as being incurably affected with carcinoma of the breast. Recently on her own initiative she has gone to a cancer hospital in Indianapolis, Ind., conducted by Drs. Root & McNeill. They are charging her a big price and giving her lots of encouragement. In fact, have just told her that they do not think she has cancer at all, but tuberculosis of the breasts instead. They tell her that in about six months they ought to get her in pretty good shape. Now the brother is willing to mortgage his home or do anything else to help her out if there is any chance of relief, but he feels that things are not quite straight somewhere. Could you give me an idea of what kind of a place this 'cancer hospital' is?"

**EVOLUTION OF LEACH'S CANCER CURE**

The "Indianapolis Cancer Hospital" is the latest name for what was originally known as the "Parkview Sanatorium," and later called the "Leach Sanatorium." This business was started by Leon T. Leach mainly as a mail-order "cure" for cancer; in 1910, after Leach's business had been declared a fraud and debarred from the mails, the name was changed to "Leach Sanatorium." [See article on Leach on another page.—Ed.] In 1913 the concern was incorporated with L. T. Leach as president and principal factor, his wife, secretary and treasurer, and Charles A. McNeill, vice president. In 1916 the name was again changed to its present style and McNeill became president and Charles C. Root, treasurer. Root had been in the employ of Leach for some years.

Leach, in the original conduct of his "cancer cure" did business chiefly through the United States mails, but did have a few patients go to Indianapolis for "treatment." About 90 per cent., however, of his "patients" were treated by mail. Leach got his training in cancer cure fakery as manager for his father-in-law, Quack D. M. Bye, who for years exploited the "Combination Oil Cure" for cancer and "founded a little church in Indianapolis with the money extracted from his dupes." Finally, the long arm of the United States Post Office Department reached out for Leach, analyzed his worthless cure, declared it a fraud and, in June, 1909, debarred his business from the use of the United States mails. After the issuance of the fraud order Leach changed his method of doing business and required his patients to go to Indianapolis. This permitted him to claim that he diagnosed his cases after personal examination.
The two men at present conducting the Indianapolis Cancer Hospital, Charles C. Root and Charles A. McNeill, are classmates of Leach, all three being graduated by the Medical College of Indiana, Indianapolis, in 1901. Root practiced at Fowlerton, Indiana, for some time before he settled in Indianapolis. McNeill seems to have practiced for some years in Dallas, Texas, before going to Indianapolis. In this connection it is worth noting that some years ago Leon T. Leach, although listed in the medical directories at Indianapolis, also exploited

Photographic reproduction of the offers of Root and McNeill to clergymen. For the names of sufferers from cancer, the clergymen will receive a pocket knife; for a "patient" that will go to Root and McNeill, he will receive $25.00—and the victim will know nothing about it!

his "cancer cure" from Dallas, Texas. From that place he solicited physicians and asked them to refer to him cases of cancer. In so doing Leach made this offer:

"My custom is to divide my fee with the local physician under whose supervision the case may be. In addition to this, the local physician will get his ordinary fee from the patient for waiting on the case. I get $25.00 for a month's home treatment [This was before Leach was debarred from the use of the U. S. mails.—Ed.] or, if the patient comes to my establishment, I charge $100 for five weeks' treatment. I allow the physician referring the case one-third of the amount paid."

GETTING A MAIL LIST

Root and McNeill obtain the names of those who suffer from cancer, or who are supposed to be suffering from cancer, by a method that arouses as much contempt for certain members of the ministry as it does for the men themselves.
They mail to clergymen a small booklet entitled "Helping Humanity," on the front cover of which appears an imposing looking church. The booklet contains a batch of testimonials of the usual "cancer cure" type with illustrations (before and after); all are alleged to be from ministers. The booklet declares that "the ministers whose photographs and testimonials follow know the merit of our treatment. . . ." It is worth noting in passing that at least one of the reverend gentlemen, whose picture and testimonial adorn the pages of this booklet, claims to have taken the treatment in 1903.

Accompanying the booklet is an offer that is an insult to the decent members of the ministry. The minister to whom it is made is asked to send in the names of any persons known to be suffering from "cancer, lupus, or tumor." Those who send in such names will receive a pocket knife, a pair of cuff buttons, a watch fob, a fountain pen, a clothes brush or some other trinket! A few years ago the New York Tribune referred to the premium phase of this outfit after the matter had been brought to its attention by Cyrus Townsend Brady. At that time a clothes brush was the paltry mess of pottage offered to those ministers of the gospel who would furnish material for this concern's mailing list. The Tribune, in commenting on the subject, said in part:

"If any clergyman could be found so mean as to fill in this blank he would deserve to be unfrocked and publicly disgraced. A deacon who robbed the collection plate would be an aureoled saint compared to a minister who would lend his assistance to so contemptible a scheme for the sake of a cheap clothes brush."

It appears, too, that clergymen with itching palms and elastic consciences can obtain from Root and McNeill even a larger return. "Certificates" that are "good for $25.00" are sent to ministers; all that is necessary is for the minister to interest himself personally in sending a "patient" to Root and McNeill. He, the minister, then fills out the reverse side of the "certificate" giving the name and address of the individual that he has persuaded to go to the "Indianapolis Cancer Hospital" and stating when the victim will arrive in Indianapolis. "My name is not to be mentioned. This is strictly confidential." A nice business, truly!

Needless to say Root and McNeill give no hint as to the nature of their alleged cure for cancer. They do, however, publish a list of those whom they claim to have successfully treated. As many of the names published in 1922 by these men appeared in Leach's old testimonial literature, detailing "cures" going back as far as 1903, one is justified in assuming that Root and McNeill use the Leach method.—(From The Journal A. M. A. Sept. 2, 1922.)

THE L. T. LEACH CANCER CURE

In giving the case of Dr. L. T. Leach, of Indianapolis, and his "cure," Cancerol, we cannot do better than to quote it at length from the memorandum which was submitted on June 10, 1909, by the Assistant Attorney-General, Judge R. P. Goodwin, to the Postmaster-General:

"Dr. Leach advertises as a cancer specialist. He treats patients chiefly by mail, but conducts a small sanatorium at Indianapolis, where such few patients as present themselves are cared for. About 90 per cent. are mail patients. The mail treatment costs about $25 a month and the sanatorium treatment about $150 a month.

"Dr. Leach is about 35 years of age and graduated from the Medical College of Indiana in 1901. For some time after his graduation, he assisted his father-in-law, Dr. D. M. Bye [See the article on B. F. Bye on another page.—Ed.], in a business similar to that under discussion, and later commenced this business of his own. This is the extent of his experience in treating cancer."
On his [Leach's] receipt of an inquiry, a copy of a pamphlet entitled "Facts About Cancer," a symptom-blank and a sheet containing alleged testimonials are sent to the correspondent. These matters are carefully prepared to convey the impression that Dr. Leach has discovered and offered a treatment by medication that will cure practically all cases of cancer. For example, such statements as the following are made:

The agent which meets this requirement is Canceryl. Hundreds have been cured in this way where it would have been impossible to come to my Sanatorium. Canceryl is the mildest efficient remedy known. . . . Canceryl may be employed in most any situation of the body. Canceryl has cured many cases where all other remedies have failed.

Here is one who has made a specialty of the disease and who cures cancer.

I can cure more serious cases of cancer than anyone else, bar none.

In the vast majority of cases the medical treatment which I employ, in varying strengths and combinations, will give satisfactory results when all other methods fail.

I do not know that I have ever failed in a case where I had given it as my professional opinion that I could cure. . . . I have cured many of those so-called incurable and hopeless cases; pronounced so by some physicians.

Nothing has ever been compounded which, in my judgment and in the judgment of other competent doctors, is as efficient as Canceryl. Where I can get cases early, not one in ten need result fatally.

As a specimen of advertising done by Leach, we reproduce an advertisement that appeared Nov. 21, 1907.

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"The correspondent is informed that, if he will answer the questions asked in the symptom-blank, Dr. Leach can correctly diagnose his trouble and will advise him of his condition.

"On the return of the symptom-blank, Dr. Leach continues his correspondence, pretending to report his opinion of the disease, and offering to treat the case by mail at about $25 a month."

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**ANALYSIS OF THE "CURE"**

The medicines were analyzed by the government chemists and found to consist essentially of cottonseed oil and simple tonics.

"CANCEROL BLOOD RENOVATOR."—This preparation was labeled, in part: "A Compound of Essential Oils for the Treatment of Malignant Diseases. Predigested Oils for internal administration." The federal chemists reported that the stuff contained 10 per cent. of alcohol, a little more than 16 per cent. of total solids, almost wholly sugars, no alkaloids and no oils. It had an odor resembling sarsaparilla and senega. It was not "compound of essential oils," neither were there any "predigested oils" present.

"CANCEROL."—This was nothing but cottonseed oil.
"Special Germ Killer and Disinfectant."—This was a disinfectant of the creosol type and was to be used by diluting one teaspoonful in three pints of hot water. Bacteriologic tests showed that the solution, when diluted as prescribed, had little, if any, germicidal value.

Pills.—These were colored red and sugar-coated; they were found to consist essentially of baking soda, iron (ferrous) sulphate, a small amount of red pepper and glucose.

The above comprised the "treatment" for "internal" cancer; for "external" cancer the victims received the "Cancerol Blood Renovator" and the "Pills" as described above and, in addition:

"Night Oil."—This, like "Cancerol," was found to be a small bottle of cottonseed oil.

"Day Oil."—This was a halfounce bottle of ichthyol.

"Prescription 16."—Found to be an alcoholic preparation containing opium.

"Healing Salve."—This, according to the federal chemists, was vaseline in which were incorporated boracic acid and bismuth salts.

"De Vit-Ol."—This was a caustic paste—invariably used by the "cancer cure" quacks—and contained 34 per cent. of arsenic.

From the results of these analyses the government chemists reported as follows:

"The above findings clearly show that there is nothing in the treatment submitted by the Post Office Inspector to warrant any claims or representations to the effect that the treatment is capable of mitigating or effecting a cure of cancer."

CLAIMS VERSUS ADMISSIONS

"Dr. Leach at the hearing was compelled to admit that there was nothing in the treatment purchased by the inspector which could be relied on to cure a case of cancer. He contended that he had not promised to cure the case. This contention, however, is not supported by the facts. The letters and printed literature are clearly intended and calculated to induce the patient to purchase the treatment by the hope of a cure."

THE "CURES"

"The inspector obtained the names of persons who had paid money to this advertiser, and by correspondence received reports of the results of the treatment in about forty instances. Examination of this correspondence reveals that but seven out of the forty claimed to have been cured, and that in but two cases was the patient examined by a local physician who diagnosed the trouble as cancer. In eighteen other instances in which the local physician had examined the patient and stated that the trouble was cancer, the patients found no benefit from the treatment. In no case had there been a microscopic examination of the growth, so that it cannot be positively said that in any case the disease was a true cancer.

"The result of this correspondence is so strikingly in contrast with the advertising claims as to prove conclusively, I think, the spurious quality of the medicines that are sold by this advertiser as a cure for cancer, and especially in view of the findings of the analyses."

After thus showing the mendacity of Leach's claims, the valuelessness of his medicines and the worthlessness of his "cures," Judge Goodwin, the Assistant Attorney-General, sums up the case against this man as follows:

"Dr. Leach's pretense that he can properly diagnose cases of cancer and prescribe remedies for them without personal examination merely by this correspondence scheme is without any scientific or proved foundation, and he must well know that it is mere pretense. What is undoubtedly the fact that out of the many cases submitted to him and diagnosed by him as cancer there
are some which are not cancer at all, but simple non-malignant sores which in some instances yield to treatment, is what affords him a basis on the recovery of such cases to claim that he has cured cancer.

"That Dr. Leach has not succeeded where the profession has failed, and that he is not honestly endeavoring to cure his patients, but that his pretensions to have discovered a cure for this disease are false and fraudulent and asserted merely to deceive and defraud suffering humanity, is revealed by the analysis, of his medicines and the findings that they are merely cottonseed oil and some ordinary tonics and caustics."

In short, it was fairly evident that Leach’s business was that of using the United States mails as a means of obtaining money by fraud. This being the case, the Assistant Attorney-General recommended that the Postmaster-General should issue a fraud order against Leach. This was done June 10, 1909.—(From _Nostrums and Quackery, Vol. 1, 1912._)

**Misbranded.**—In February, 1909, Leon T. Leach of Indianapolis shipped two of his drug products to the District of Columbia. One of these preparations, known as “Cancerol Blood Renovator” bore the following label:


“This preparation tones up the general system, enriches the blood and fortifies the glands against invasion of malignant cells. It does not injure the most delicate stomach, etc.

“Directions: Take one teaspoonful before each meal, without water. From the Parkview Sanatorium and Dispensary, Dr. L. T. Leach, Medical Director, Indianapolis, Ind."

The other nostrum was an ointment or salve labeled:

“Healing salve, composed of a due mixture of vegetable and mineral oils, with certain drugs of high healing qualities . . .

“From the Parkview Sanatorium, and Dispensary, Dr. L. T. Leach, Medical Director.”

Samples of these two substances were examined by the government chemists, whose findings indicated that they were misbranded. “Cancerol Blood Renovator” was not “a compound of essential oils,” nor did it contain predigested oils, as was claimed. It did contain, however, 14 per cent. of alcohol and a certain proportion of opium, and the presence of neither of these substances was stated on the label. The salve was declared misbranded, because it was not a compound of vegetable oils with “certain drugs of high healing qualities.” Leach first pleaded not guilty, but later changed his mind and pleaded guilty, whereupon the court, on March 29, 1910, imposed a fine of $25 and costs.—[Notice of Judgment No. 606; issued Oct. 13, 1910.]

**THE “DRS. MIXER” CANCER CURE**

“Drs. Mixer” is the name under which C. W. Mixer of Hastings, Mich., conducted a mail-order “cancer cure” business. In 1909 Mixer was cited by the postal authorities to show why a fraud order should not be issued against his concern. A full hearing was given at which were present, not only the proprietor of the business and his attorney, but also a member of congress from the district in which Mixer lives.

The charges brought against Mixer were that he was conducting a scheme for obtaining money through the mails “by means of false and fraudulent pretenses, representations and promises.” The scheme, briefly, was outlined as follows: Advertisements were published in newspapers soliciting those persons who believed themselves to be afflicted with cancer, to write to Drs. Mixer
for a "cure." Those who answered the advertisements were sent printed letters, circulars, pamphlets and leaflets in which they were urged to send money for the Drs. Mixer's "treatment" for the cure of cancer. The concern further represented that a diagnosis of cancer could be given from the answers which prospective victims might make to a list of printed questions on a blank furnished for that purpose. To quote at length from the report of the Assistant Attorney-General to the Postmaster-General:

"Dr. L. F. Kehler, chief, Division of Drugs; Dr. C. H. Kimberly, assistant chemist, and Dr. F. P. Morgan, of the Department of Agriculture, were by request present at the hearing. Dr. Morgan testified that under the name of L. F. Kay he, in July, 1909, opened correspondence with Drs. Mixer of Hastings, Mich., about their 'cure for cancer'; that he received in reply the various letters, booklets and printed matter which he submitted; that he submitted to them an outline of the trouble which they diagnosed as cancer, and that he paid them by mail $11.80 for medicines to cure his case; that he received by express in August last the medicines sent for this remittance, and that he produced the same at the hearing."
The advertisement published by Drs. Mixer and submitted by Dr. Morgan is reproduced on another page.

"The various letters and printed matter received by Dr. Morgan from the advertiser represent that the latter can cure cancer without the knife or caustics by sending the patient certain medicines to be taken by the patient at his home. Many statements are made in regard to the efficacy of the treatment, a few of which are quoted below:

CLAIMS MADE

"Greatest Cancer . . . remedy of the age."

"Our remedies give safe, speedy and certain relief to the most horrible forms of cancer of the breast, face, stomach and womb."

"We have equally as good success with internal cancer as with external, and rarely fail to cure."

"Our success in the treatment of Cancer . . . is without parallel."

"We have cured 86 per cent. of all cases who have taken our treatment. This we believe is a better showing than any Cancer Specialist in this country can make."

"Thousands suffering from cancer and its kindred diseases have been perfectly cured by this great discovery."

"Thousands of people die of cancer and malignant growth from year to year who would surely have been cured by our treatment."

"Our Blood Remedies Cure and cure to Stay Cured. This valuable treatment is a positive safeguard and preventive against the development of cancer germs."

"The letters and printed matter from the advertiser also represent that it is unnecessary for the afflicted to receive personal examination by Drs. Mixer, but that the latter can, through the medium of this correspondence scheme, come to a correct understanding of the patient's case and furnish the necessary treatment to cure. The advertiser furnishes the patient a so-called symptom blank consisting of printed list of questions with instructions to the patient to write answers thereto and mail the blank to the advertiser, when, it is represented, the latter can correctly diagnose the case and furnish the necessary treatment."

Dr. Morgan filled out the symptom blank and sent it to Drs. Mixer and was told in reply that the patient described in the blank was afflicted with cancer of the "epithelial type" and he was further told that there was "no reason why you cannot be cured." The "treatment" sent to Dr. Morgan consisted of seven medicines. These Dr. Kimberly analyzed and testified that he found their composition to be, respectively, as follows:

1. 'Mixer's Cancer and Scrofula Syrup': A syrup containing potassium iodide and a small amount of vegetable ingredient similar to sarsaparilla flavored with methyl salicylate, and containing about 6 per cent. of alcohol.

2. 'No. 1 Wash': An ordinary solution of hydrogen peroxide.

3. 'No. 1 Alternative': A hydro-alcoholic solution containing a large amount of glycerin and a small amount of vegetable matter similar to gentian.

4. 'Cancer Reducer': A strong alcoholic solution of camphoraceous oils combined with considerable glycerin.

5. 'Cancer Paste': An ointment paste made up of vaselin, incorporating a large amount of ground flaxseed, and including therewith a camphoraceous substance and alkaloidal bearing matter which resembles lysaceous.

6. 'Cancer Salve': A salve composed of vaseline and lanolin, incorporating powdered opium and tannin.

7. 'Cleanoine Soap Powder': An antiseptic soap powder containing borax and thymol."

At the hearing reputable physicians of large experience testified that it was impossible, by the mail-order method pursued in this case, for a physician to make a reliable diagnosis of cancer. They further maintained that a treatment composed of the remedies disclosed by the analysis could not be relied on to effect the cure of any case of cancer, irrespective of the kind, duration or location.
THERE WAS NO "DR." MIXER

"Further evidence of the spuriousness of this business is found in the false pretense that it is conducted by physicians. Inspection of the advertisements, correspondence and printed matter reveals assiduous effort to impress patients with this idea. Not only the name used for the business does this, but in much of the advertising matter Charles W. Mixer is in terms referred to as 'Doctor.' As is admitted, the business is owned and conducted by Charles W. Mixer. He is neither a graduate of, nor licensed to practice, medicine. The idea given by the advertising matter is that the 'doctors' are Charles W. Mixer and his father, L. N. Mixer, who it is claimed originated the treatment. The father, however, has been dead for many years, and Charles W. Mixer is, as has been said, not a physician.

"Further evidence of the spuriousness of the alleged cure is this: Part of the advertising matter used to impress prospective patients with the claimed genuineness of the treatment is an article which it is pretended was published by the American Journal of Health. This article appears on page 20 of a pamphlet entitled 'A Truthful Treatise on Cancer and Malignant Tumors,' and is headed:

The following is reprinted from
one of the leading journals of the country
PALLIATIVES AND CURATIVES IN THE TREATMENT
OF CANCER AND SCROFULA
BY C. H. BROWN, M.D.

"This so-called article is too lengthy to be inserted here, but its effect is that investigation has proved that the Drs. Mixer's treatment is a reliable, permanent and positive cure for cancer. The manifest object is to have it seem that this is an impartial and reliable article by a reputable medical journal. The facts are that this thing was sold to Mr. Mixer, as he stated at the hearing, for five or ten dollars. He could not recall the exact amount, and said that the arrangement was that he was to pay the money for a certain number of copies of the issue containing this writeup. He failed to state whether in fact he ever received those copies.

TESTIMONIALS AGAIN

"The evidence offered by the defendant was directed to the point of showing that cases of cancer have been cured by these medicines. To show this they produced statements, some of which were sworn and some not, from various persons to the effect in general that those persons had had troubles which they believed were cancers; that they had used the Drs. Mixer treatment, and that they became relieved of their troubles. In some instances it was also stated that local physicians had expressed a belief that the trouble might be cancer.

"These testimonials are substantially the only evidence submitted by the defendant. However, there was no satisfactory evidence adduced that the persons making these statements had cancer, and consequently the mere fact that this advertiser has been able to produce these testimonials of apparent cures of cancer is of little significance on the question of whether this treatment is a cure for cancer. This is especially so in the light of the facts proved by the analysis. The opinion of the patient himself on this subject is, of course, of no consequence. It is a well-recognized fact that cancer is one of the most difficult diseases to diagnose with certainty and that a microscopic examination is essential to the making of a positive diagnosis. And there has been positively no proof of this kind submitted in this case. Of course, the statement of Mr. Mixer as to the character of the trouble is of no particular value, as it is admitted that he is not a physician, and even any statement on such a subject—and there has been none submitted to me—by such professional assis-
tants as he might hire would be substantially worthless, in the light of the evidence of the impracticability of a physician's making a reliable diagnosis of cancer by the absent mail method in vogue in this case.

"In fact, it is to be expected that out of the multitude of cases that this advertiser treats each year there should be a certain number of instances in which persons do not have cancer at all but are afflicted with some non-malignant sores which are amenable to treatment and which in some instances do yield to treatment. The recovery of such cases is what furnishes this advertiser with the pretext of claiming that he has actually cured cancer. Furthermore, it may be said, speaking generally, that in all my experience in this office, never has a medical concern, no matter how fraudulent its methods or worthless its treatment, been unable to produce as occasion might seem to require an almost unlimited number of these testimonial letters.

"After careful consideration of all the circumstances of this case I am convinced that the business of this person in the treating of patients at their homes for cancer under the representations made, is a scheme to obtain money through the mails by means of false and fraudulent pretenses, representations and promises. I am satisfied that said business is not conducted in good faith, but merely as a scheme to fraudulently extort money without intending to return therefor the services promised and without any belief that patients with cancer can be cured as represented. The analyses of the medicines sent to the Department of Agriculture prove conclusively, I think, the spuriousness of the practice of this advertiser.

"I find that this is a scheme for obtaining money through the mails by means of false and fraudulent pretenses, representations and promises, and I therefore recommend that a fraud order be issued against Drs. Mixer."

On the basis of the recommendations from the Assistant Attorney-General as quoted above, the fraud order was issued in January, 1910.—(From Nostrums and Quackery, Vol. I, 1912.)

Politics and Quackery.—After the fraud order was issued, Mixer continued to carry on his trade by the simple expedient of changing the name of his concern from "Drs. Mixer" to "Mixer Medicine Co., successor to Drs. Mixer." This change was effected by means of a rubber stamp on the old stationery of the company. The cancer cure quacks in various parts of the country who had had their business interfered with by the issuance of fraud orders apparently brought sufficient pressure to bear at Washington to engineer an attempt at crippling the splendid work the postal authorities have done in protecting the public against this particularly cruel form of swindling.

Mixer had this to say about the methods used by him in his endeavor to have the fraud order set aside:

"Last summer [1911], during the special session of Congress, through the influence of a lot of good friends of mine [Italics ours.—Ed.], they succeeded in getting the Postoffice Committee in Congress to take up and investigate my case. Petitions were sent me, one of them was presented by Ex-Speaker Joseph Cannon, and the committee, which consisted of seven Congressmen in the House, ordered the case before them, from the Postoffice Department, and the result was that after they looked it over somewhat, they ordered the Assistant Attorney-General, R. P. Goodwin, with his bunch, to appear before them. . . ."

In the same letter from which the above is quoted, Mixer wrote:

"I made a visit to Washington, with my attorney, the last of August, which I think was fruitful of good results." [Italics again ours.—Ed.]

A committee was appointed from the House of Representatives "to investigate the Post Office Department." C. W. Mixer, under the date of June 10, 1912, sent out the following letter to a prospective Chicago "patient":
Dear Sir:—Some months ago I received a communication from you making inquiry with reference to treatment. I wrote you promptly but have not received any reply from you regarding conditions, etc.

I anticipate being in Chicago for the convention next week as I have been appointed assistant sergeant-at-arms and if you care to have a personal interview or anyone else, you could address me a letter in care of K. Hoyt Stone, Boyce Building, Chicago, Illinois, or you may write me by return mail addressing me here at Hastings, Michigan.

Yours very truly,

C. W. MIXER.

Here was a pretty example of the community of interest between politics and quackery. The exploiter of a fraudulent "cancer cure" was appointed assistant sergeant-at-arms to a Republican National Convention and desired

Photographic reproduction (reduced) of the letter from C. W. Mixer to prospective victims. Note the alliance between politics and quackery! The three index hands were put in before photographing the letter to call attention to three points: (1) The words "Chas. W. Mixer, Mgr." have been put on the original letter by means of a rubber stamp; (2) the same is true of the impression "MIXER MEDICINE CO., successor to DR. MIXER"; (3) the fancy oblong block to which the third index hand points has been imprinted on the original stationery so as to cover up the words "Dr. Chas. W. Mixer." Chas. W. Mixer is not a doctor and never was; terming himself such was one of the numerous lies on which his business of defrauding the mortally ill was built up.

to mix in a little business—rotten as it was—with his trip to Chicago. A delightful state of affairs indeed! When we feel like blaming the officials whose duty it is to enforce the law against medical and other fakers, let us not forget what Collier's said in a case similar to the one we have just recounted: "If you were an obscure subordinate in the Department of Agriculture or the Department of Justice, if you had no motive to proceed against a swindling 'patent medicine' or an adulterated food except your own conscience, if your first move met with personal protests from the congressmen who controlled your salary, your promotion and your official existence, how soon would you grow tired?"—(From Nosrtume and Quackery, Vol. 1, 1912.)
Misbranded.—In April, 1909, some eight months before the Post Office Department put a stop to his business, Charles W. Mixer shipped from Hastings, Mich., to Washington, D. C., a quantity of drug products consisting of seven packages constituting his alleged “cure” for cancer. The packages were labeled respectively:

“Mixer’s Cancer and Scorfula Syrup.”
“No. 1 Wash.”
“No. 1 Alternative.”
“Cancer Reducer.”
“Cancer Paste.”
“Cancer Salve.”
“Cineoaine Soap Powder.”

Enclosed with these products was a pamphlet entitled “The Truth,” in which were given numerous statements regarding the alleged curative value of the “treatment.” Similar claims were made also on the labels. The seven preparations were analyzed by the Bureau of Chemistry with the results given in the foregoing article.

The government charged, among other things, that the words “for the Cure of Cancer” appearing on the carton of the “Cancer and Scorfula Cure,” were misleading and deceptive as “they would induce the purchaser to believe said product to be a cure for cancer, which was contrary to fact,” and that the following statements, appearing in the pamphlet accompanying the package, were false and misleading:

“Our remedies give safe, speedy and certain relief to the most horrible forms of cancer of the breast, face, stomach and womb.”
“Our blood remedies cures and cures to stay cured.”
“We have equally as good success with internal cancer as with external, and rarely fail to cure.”
“Thousands of people die of cancer and malignant growth every year who would surely have been cured by our treatment.”
“Diseases for which our treatment is especially intended and will cure. Cancers...”
“Thousands suffering from cancer and its kindred diseases have been perfectly cured by this great discovery.”
“We have cured 86 per cent. of all cases who have taken our treatment. ...”
“This valuable treatment is a positive safeguard and preventive against the development of cancer germs.”
“A medicine sufficiently powerful to rid the system of every cancer germ.”

These claims would tend to mislead the purchaser into the belief “that the product would cure cancer, which was contrary to the facts.” On Nov. 11, 1910, Mixer pleaded guilty to the charge of misbranding his “treatment” and was fined §25.—[Notice of Judgment No. 797; issued March 27, 1911.]

PROTEAL THERAPY

To the Editor.—Kindly send me any available information on “The Proteal Treatment for Cancer.” An article by Dr. Henry Smith Williams, 120 West 32 Street, New York City, in April Hearst’s has caused relatives to request its use in a case of carcinoma of the liver under my care.

M. M. Reppard, Middlebourne, W. Va.

To the Editor.—I am enclosing a leaflet, mailed to me on request, by Dr. Henry Smith Williams of New York City, who published a series of articles during the last year in Hearst’s Magazine on “Proteal Therapy.” If you have investigated this man and his proteal treatment, I should like to know the result of your findings. I am a consumptive and am, therefore, particularly interested in its alleged benefactions for the treatment of tuberculosis.

Michael A. Long, Glen Lake Sanitarium, Hopkins, Minn.

The above letters are selected from many received on the subject. Henry Smith Williams is better known in the journalistic world than in the field of scientific medicine. He was graduated by the Chicago Medical College in
1884. In the thirteen issues of medical directories of the United States that have been published during the past thirty years Dr. Williams' name does not appear—except for the issues of 1890 and 1893—until the 1914 edition.

So far as we have been able to find, Dr. Williams had not until 1915 contributed any articles to medical journals. The catalog of the Surgeon-General's Library contains no reference to any articles of Dr. Williams except those that have appeared in popular magazines. The volumes of the Index Medicus from 1907 until 1914, inclusive, also contain no references to any articles by him in medical journals. The Journal's author-index to current medical literature from 1900 until 1914, inclusive, fails to record any articles by Dr. Williams in medical journals.

Dr. Williams' articles, however, in popular magazines have been voluminous and numerous. Sometimes his articles have been under his own name and sometimes under the nom de plume, "Stoddard Goodhue, M.D." Under the latter name the Cosmopolitan published articles on "Adding Years to Your Life," "Battle of the Microbes," "Do You Choose Your Children?" and "What Is the Matter with Your Brain?" Under his own name articles have appeared in popular magazines on such subjects as "Burbank's Way with Flowers," "Every Woman Her Own Burbank," "Why Not Live Forever?" "Science of Breeding Kings," "New Cancer Treatment," "New Hope for Rheumatism Sufferers," etc. In addition, Dr. Williams has published books on such subjects as "History of the Art of Writing," "Historians' History of the World," "Story of Nineteenth Century Science," "Luther Burbank," "Twilight Sleep" and others. The Goodhue Company of New York City, which publishes some of Dr. Williams' books has, we understand, for its president, Dr. Henry Smith Williams, for its vice president, Dr. Williams' wife and for its secretary-treasurer, Dr. Williams' daughter.

Readers of the Journal will remember the publicity given in 1915 and 1916 to an alleged treatment for cancer, sometimes called the "Horowitz-Beebe Autolysin Treatment." The method was heralded widely both in a certain portion of the medical press and in popular magazines and newspapers. A popular article by Henry Smith Williams on "The New Cancer Treatment" appeared in the Illustrated World for October, 1915, with pictures of Dr. Horowitz, Dr. Beebe, etc. A month or two later physicians received, gratis, from the Goodhue Company a neatly bound little book on "Alcohol, Hygiene and Legislation," by E. H. Williams, M.D. (brother of Henry Smith Williams). Enclosed with it was a letter from the Goodhue Company asking physicians to accept the book. The body of the letter was devoted to calling the attention of physicians to an "important work" by Dr. Henry Smith Williams on "The Autolysin Treatment of Cancer" that the Goodhue Company was publishing. With the letter, there was a small advertising pamphlet "Issued by the Autolysin Laboratory" and advertising that product. In addition, the last thirteen pages of the book on "Alcohol Hygiene" contained advertisements of the Goodhue Company's publications with particular emphasis (four pages of it) on the "Autolysin Treatment of Cancer," by Henry Smith Williams.

In May, 1917, physicians in the West received a letter from the "Ellison-White Chautauqua System" informing them that Dr. Henry Smith Williams was to lecture at "your Chautauqua" and reminding them that "he has recently issued two volumes, 'The Autolysin Treatment of Cancer,' which he believes will be his greatest contribution to medical science." The present "Proteal" treatment appears to be a modification of the "Autolysin" treatment. Dr. Williams, in attempting to justify the use of his "Proteal" in tuberculosis, cancer, rheumatism, etc., takes advantage of certain investigations bearing on the nonspecific reactions resulting from the parenteral injection of foreign proteins. So far as we can discover, there is no scientific evidence to indicate
that the "Proteal" treatment expounded by Williams is of value in the treatment of cancer, tuberculosis or the other numerous diseases for which the "Proteals" are recommended.

It is a question whether such articles as those on "The Proteal Treatment of Cancer," "New Hope for Rheumatism Sufferers," etc., published in popular magazines or newspapers serve any useful public purpose. May they not, on the contrary, by raising false hopes, cause much mental suffering and do scientific medicine great harm?—(From The Journal A. M. A., July 6, 1918.)

**RADIO-SULPHO CANCER CURE**

Of "cancer cures" there seems no end. One known as "Radio-Sulpho" was sold by the "Radio-Sulpho Company," of Denver. The company was incor-

The Radio-Sulpho Cancer Cure; "a bad smell capitalized for a million dollars." This nostrum when used in conjunction with a plaster made of Limburger cheese was supposed to "cure cancer."

porated for $1,000,000 and had for its "consulting physician," E. H. Griffith, M.D., and for its president, one Philip Schuch, Jr., who modestly described himself as a "chemist and cancer specialist."

Mr. Schuch, Jr., declared that the vaccine used in vaccination is the cause of cancer, and that he was "able to culture the cancer germs direct from the vaccine." Schuch, Jr., "cured" cancer by means of a combination of "Radio-Sulpho," "Radio-Sulpho Brew" and Limburger cheese. This is not a joke but a "method" recommended by the Radio-Sulpho Company.

The patient was instructed to wash the cancer with dilute Radio-Sulpho solution and then apply the "cheese poultice." The poultice was to be made
by taking one pound of “real imported” Limburger cheese and kneading it
thoroughly with five ounces of pure glycerin. The poultice and washing were
to be renewed every twelve hours. Says Mr. Schuch, Jr.:

“A person that has a weak constitution . . . should never use the Limberger [sic]
cheese for a poultice, as it is too powerful a magnet. A person must be robust and healthy,
aside from the cancer, to stand the powerful drawing of Limberger [sic] cheese, prepared as
described.”

This statement was the most—and possibly the only—conservative one in
the booklet which was sent out by the concern. The mere thought of plastering
a sick person with such an indescribably nauseating mess as Limburger
cheese and glycerin is enough to sicken one. Nor was this all! The nostrum
itself had as vile an odor as the cheese. In fact, it reeked with sulphuretted
hydrogen (the gas which imparts the distinctive odor to rotten eggs) and the
state chemist of Colorado aptly characterized the nostrum as “a bad smell
capitalized for $1,000,000.”

The Radio-Sulpho Brew was to be taken internally at the same time that
Radio-Sulpho was used as a “wash.” Both these products were analyzed by
the Colorado State Board of Health, and the state chemist, Dr. E. C. Hill,
reported as follows:

“Radio-Sulpho itself consists of a strongly alkaline solution of sodium sulphid, with a
little sodium carbonate and a decided odor of hydrogen sulphid (made presumably by heat-
ing together sulphur and commercial caustic soda in water).

“Radio-Sulpho Brew is a weakly alcoholic solution of Epsom salts disguised with a bitter
vegetable.”

The cost of this evil-smelling treatment was $25 a month “and upward.”
Victims were told that “cancer of the womb and breast are the simplest, easiest
and quickest cures made.” Schuch, Jr., who apparently had no medical edu-
cation and no legal right to practice medicine, stated in his booklet: “I treat
personally the white race only.” His charges were: “$100 per day or part
of a day and all railroad expenses going to points east of the Mississippi, or
west of Salt Lake, Utah . . .”

An absurd falsehood, even for a nostrum concern whose stock-in-trade is
deceit, appeared in the booklet:

“When you buy our remedies at the prices we herein quote you, you are not paying
the full cost of the manufacturing and the marketing of the remedies. You are only
paying your share, and I, as a philanthropist, bear the remainder and the greater burden.”

The thought of a million dollar quack organization selling its products at
a loss would be amusing, if the business it was in were not such a cruel and
heartless one. Of course those who are desperately or incurably ill with cancer
will grasp at any straw, however worthless or dangerous. But that the physical
suffering and mental anguish of these misfortunates should be increased by the
barbarous malpractice of “cancer cure” fakers and by the blasting of hopes
falsely raised, is an outrage that civilized communities should not tolerate.—
(Modified from The Journal A. M. A., Dec. 3, 1910.)

Misbranded.—In April, 1910, Philip Schuch, Jr., shipped from Denver to
Washington, D. C., a quantity of the two products comprising his “cancer
cure.” One of these was labeled:

“Radio Sulpho Remedy for Rheumatism, diseases of the Skin, Ulcers, Running Sores,
Putrid Wounds, Pus, Gan-green, [sic] Bloody Flux and Chronic Dysentery . . . for
certain forms of Cancers. Syphilis in any form. . . .”
When analyzed by the Bureau of Chemistry it was found to be a malodorous mixture of sulphur and sodium hydroxid in water, thus justifying the Colorado state chemist's description of the stuff as "a bad smell capitalized for a million dollars."

The second product of the combination was labeled:

"Radio-Sulpho Brew . . . Blood Purifier and Tonic for Indigestion, Constipation, Catarrh, Nervousness, Bloating, Turbid Liver and Kidney Disorders, is a Laxative [sic] and Prevents Appendicitis. . . This great remedy is highly beneficial for sufferers with Asthma and Consumption, for it rids the system of all obnoxious substances . . . entirely removes the catarrhal conditions from the mucous linings of the stomach, kidneys, intestines and bladder."

The government chemists found that the stuff was a simple solution of Epsom salt with a small amount of some vegetable material. Both of these nostrums were declared misbranded on the ground that they did not possess the therapeutic virtues claimed for them, neither did they contain radium or radioactive properties as their names would indicate. At the trial, held in the federal court of Denver in November, 1910, Schuch was found guilty of misbranding, but on pleading not guilty was granted a new trial. At the latter, which took place in January, 1911, he was again found guilty on both counts and given a fine of $200 and costs.—[Notice of Judgment No. 1049: issued Sept. 23, 1911.]

TEKARKIN

From various parts of the country The Journal has received a 16-page pamphlet, Therapeutic Leaves. The publication, which has a saffron colored cover, is said to be published by the National Bio-Chemical Laboratory, Mount Vernon, N. Y. The National Bio-Chemical Laboratory seems to be a style used by Dr. Edward Percy Robinson. The "editorial offices" of Therapeutic Leaves are given as "501 Knox Bldg., 5th Ave. at 40th St., New York," which is a roundabout way of describing 452 Fifth Ave., the office address of Edward Percy Robinson. The first number (February, 1921) of Therapeutic Leaves gives the names of the "editors" as "E. P. Robinson, M.D., and W. A. Jenner, B.A." In addition, there is "Assistant Editor, F. J. Geiger," and "Gen'l Manager, Beverly K. Robinson." The first and second numbers of Therapeutic Leaves (February and March, 1921) are practically identical, being evidently printed from the same plates. Therapeutic Leaves purports to be a periodical published as "a medium for the dissemination of knowledge pertaining to therapeusis." Actually it is an advertising medium dealing with the products of the National Bio-Chemical Laboratory: "Osmo-Calcic Solution," "Tekarkin" and "Osmotic Manganese-Potassic Solution."

These three preparations are said to be the "formulas" of Dr. Edward Percy Robinson, who lives in Mt. Vernon, N. Y., and has an office at 452 Fifth Ave., New York City. They are used by Dr. Robinson in the treatment of cancer. At an earlier stage they seem to have been known under different names: "Tekarkin" was first "Hypotonic Sal-Cella" and then "Neoanabolin-X"; "Osmo-Calcic Solution" was "Osmotonic Calcic" while "Osmotic Manganese-Potassic Solution" was "Osmotonic Drops." The three solutions are put up in one package containing 4 c.c. (about 65 minims) of "Tekarkin" and one ounce each of the other preparations. The package sells for $10. "Remittance with order. . . We have no agents."

Most of the material in Therapeutic Leaves is a rehash of four papers published by Edward Percy Robinson in the New York Medical Record of various dates between September, 1917, and July, 1920. In these Robinson advances the theory that cancer is caused by an excess of sodium chlorid (table salt) in the blood and tissues and that it can be cured by administering a solution of
potassium nitrate. Such a treatment sounds ideally simple. One might assume that all that was necessary was to make up a solution of potassium nitrate and inject it. One might further wonder how it would be possible to commercialize such a "treatment." "Homemade solutions," says Dr. Robinson, "are apt to be disappointing." Their use is likely to cause "considerable swelling at the site of an injection, accompanied with tenderness and some heat." Moreover, "a wide hyperemic area with red blotches has been observed in a number of instances." In order to avoid "accidents of this sort" which "would bring discredit upon an excellent agent," Dr. Robinson, "after considerable experimental work," has obtained "a solution of this chemical which would meet the ideal requirements." This is available under the name "Tekarkin." Dilute potassium nitrate solution sold under the name "Tekarkin" sells for $67 an ounce. The physician can make his own solution, of the purest and highest grade potassium nitrate on the market, at an expense, for the chemical, not exceeding 5 cents an ounce.

*Therapeutic Leaves* also contains the usual number of those "clinical reports" which bulk so large in the literature of "cures" for cancer. Then there is a full page advertisement of a side-line of the National Bio-Chemical Laboratory: "Vitamines (Compressed) Tekarkin Brand." "They have a meaty taste."

The medical profession, naturally, is interested in knowing more about the physician who admits that he has discovered the cause and cure of cancer. According to our records Edward Percy Robinson was born in 1871 and was graduated in 1897 by Bellevue Hospital Medical College. He was licensed in
New York State the same year and has practiced in New York City continuously since that time. He is not, and apparently never has been, a member of his local medical society.

In 1914 Robinson was specializing in "facial contouring." One piece of advertising purports to be the reprint of an interview with "Dr. E. P. Robinson, Specialist, as he sat in his office at 116 West 39th Street, having questions fired at him by the reporter." Thus, Dr. Robinson:

"There are physicians everywhere who abandon the general, or family practice of medicine, to devote their life to some specialty. My specialty is the improvement of the facial features and the beautifying of the shoulders, neck and arms. I round out hollow cheeks, build up the neck, eradicate wrinkles, make irregular noses perfect and remove defects by a process which is my own secret. I claim no superhuman power or ability; I have simply bent my whole professional study and energy to the one line of remodeling—so to speak—the human features, and I employ only scientific methods and aids in my operations."

In another piece of advertising, a little booklet bearing Edward Percy Robinson's name, we find the following:

"This is what I accomplish. . .

"Remove all wrinkles and traces of age from the forehead, or about the eyes and mouth. Lift sag from cheeks and chin.

"Round out hollow cheeks.

"Remove depressions and defects from the chin.

"Build up the neck and shoulders.

"Build up and enlarge the bust.

"Round out and give symmetry to unshapely arms and remove the lines of age from the hands.

"Correct many of the defects not mentioned here, but which may be possessed by exceptional cases."

Still another advertising leaflet purports to be a reprint of an "editorial" from the Mercantile and Financial Times of March 11, 1914. It is a pretentious puff of Robinson, telling about his "scientific attainments" and his marvelous secret preparations used in "Youthifying the Face." The Mercantile and Financial Times is an utterly discredited sheet run for the purpose of selling what appear to be editorial comments. Such "editorial" puffs are paid for through the purchase of a certain number of copies of the paper by the party who desires
the publicity. The Associated Advertising Clubs of the World exposed this publication in a special bulletin issued in June, 1919, and described it as an “example of publications that serve as convenient tools of fake promoters.” In 1911 the Mercantile and Financial Times published an “editorial” endorsement of the consumption cure “Nature’s Creation.” It has done the same for a fakish device known as the “Ideal Sight Restorer.” It published a puff on the “Oxypathor,” a swindle so preposterous that the exploitation of this “gaspipole” fake was debarred from the U. S. mails and its exploiter was sent to the federal penitentiary.

We also find in our files a testimonial signed E. P. Robinson, M.D., 1402 Broadway (Edward Percy Robinson’s address in 1912) extolling the virtues of a foolish piece of quackery, the obesity cure “Get Slim.” This nostrum was

The Jean Downs Co.,
New York

My dear Mrs. Downs,

The package of your “Get Slim” remedy for obesity has been given to a patient of mine with beneficial results.

In observing the action of the remedy I noted no laxative effect on the bowels, or any disturbance of the stomach.

In fact, there were no physical sensations that any remedy had been taken, and there was a very satisfactory reduction in weight.

“Get Slim” remedy, being a purely vegetable combination, is not fraught with any risk to the individual’s health, and may be safely given.

I would not hesitate to prescribe it for a child suffering from obesity.

This statement is based on the fact that I am acquainted with the ingredients entering into its manufacture.

I would add that this remedy for obesity might be introduced to the regular physicians with some advantage to you.

Yours truly,
E. P. ROBINSON M.D.

Reproduction (reduced) of a testimonial for an obesity cure fake, “Get Slim.” The A. M. A. chemists reported that this “vegetable combination” consisted of baking soda and pink-tinted tartaric acid and sugar.

exposed in The Journal some years ago and was also exposed by Dr. Wiley in Good Housekeeping. The “Get Slim” concern sued Good Housekeeping for libel but a jury decided that Good Housekeeping had told the truth. In the “Get Slim” testimonial Robinson is quoted as saying that he is “acquainted with the ingredients entering into its manufacture” and he describes it, as did the “Get Slim” concern, as “a purely vegetable combination.” The fact is the Association’s chemists found this “purely vegetable combination” to consist of sugar and tartaric acid, each colored pink, and baking soda.

And this is the gentleman who claims to have discovered the cause of, and offers for sale a cure for, one of the most baffling scourges known to modern medicine—cancer. Except for the articles that have been published during the
past three years in the Medical Record, we are unable to find anywhere in representative medical literature anything to indicate that Edward Percy Robinson can lay any claim to special knowledge of, or skill in the treatment of, cancer. What we do find are advertisements describing Edward Percy Robinson's alleged abilities as a "face beautifier," puffs from utterly uncritical or discredited sources and a testimonial to the value of a preposterous "fat cure" fake.

With the best brains of the world at work on the problem of cancer, it is reasonable to assume that any man who has found out even a little more than has previously been discovered or is able to accomplish even a little better results than the average in the treatment of this dreaded disease, would be well known to scientific medicine.

After this article was in type physicians began sending in No. 3 (April, 1921) of Therapeutic Leaves. This is still another reprint of Nos. 1 and 2, with minor changes. In the first two Tekarkin is described as "a solution of potassium nitrate of special strength;" in No. 3 it becomes "a special solution containing potassium nitrate." In Nos. 1 and 2, Robinson described an alleged case of "Cancer of the Rectum Treated with Tekarkin." In No. 3 this becomes "Medicinal Treatment Cures Cancer of the Rectum." In No. 3 the names of the editors, assistant editor and general manager are eliminated.—(From The Journal A. M. A., May 28, 1921.)

THE TOXO-ABSORBENT CANCER CURE

The Toxo-Absorbent Company, a "cancer cure" concern declared fraudulent by the Post Office authorities January, 1910, was operated by one F. W. Warner, Rochester, N. Y. According to the government report, Warner was neither a physician nor a graduate chemist, but claimed to have "discovered" what he called "toxo-absorbent packs" which were advertised as a cure for such diseases as diphtheria, consumption, peritonitis, Bright's disease, cancer, syphilis, and various other conditions.

HOW THE "CURE" WAS WORKED

To quote from the memorandum for the Postmaster-General:

"Dr. L. F. Kebler, chief of division of drugs, Bureau of Chemistry; Dr. Charles H. Kimberly, assistant chemist, and Dr. F. P. Morgan, of the Department of Agriculture, by request were present at the hearing. Dr. Morgan testified that under the name E. G. Henson he had opened correspondence by mail with the Toxo-Absorbent Company in regard to its advertised cure for cancer; he submitted copies of his letters to the advertiser and the originals of various letters and printed matter received from the advertiser. This correspondence discloses that Dr. Morgan represented to the advertiser under the name of E. G. Henson, that his wife had a cancer of the breast; that he had a sore and lump on her breast near the nipple about two inches across, and she had kernels under her arm. The correspondence shows that under the various representations made, that the advertiser's treatment was a cure for cancer, a few of which representations will later be set out in full, the advertiser asked a remittance of $10 for the necessary treatment to cure the case.

"Dr. Morgan testified that he remitted by mail this $10 to the Toxo-Absorbent Company, and received in return a package of material which he submitted. These materials consisted of a number of cloth bags holding pulverized eartain material, referred to as Toxo-Absorbent packs; also some tablets to be taken internally and labeled "Cancer and Tumor Tablets," and a package of salve labeled "Cancer Ointment," the latter to be applied locally. The directions for the treatment in effect were that the bags should be warmed and applied each night externally to the sore after it had been well cleansed with peroixid of
hydrogen and packed with absorbent cotton. The cancer and tumor tablets were to be taken one every two hours during the day, making eight each day. The cancer ointment was to be applied freely on a soft cloth to the ulcer during the day, when the "absorbents" were not on.

"Dr. Kimberly testified that chemical analysis of these preparations showed them to be composed as follows:

"1. Absorbent Packs No. 7: A mixture composed of sand clay 98 per cent., animal charcoal 2 per cent.

"2. Absorbent Packs No. 8: A mixture of sand and clay 97.25 per cent., animal charcoal 2.75 per cent.

"3. Cancer and Tumor Tablets: Tablets composed of 98.6 per cent. sugar of milk, and 1.4 per cent. moisture, with a trace of animal charcoal and an agent for holding the sugar of milk in tablet form.

"4. Cancer Ointment: A salve consisting of vaseline mixed with oil of tar and a trace of vegetable matter, apparently powdered witch hazel leaves."

Toxo-Absorbent—Cancer Cure

No. 8.

Price $5.00. Six for $25.00;

This is the most successful cure for Cancers ever discovered. It has the chemical affinity for the poisons and microbes which cause the disease. It dislodges them and draws them out through the pores. Absorbs the growth and builds up the wasted tissues.

It cures Tumors by the same process. Cancers and Tumors, whether external or internal, are cured by Toxo-Absorbents.

Reproduction of one of the items from the descriptive price-list of the Toxo-Absorbent Company. Toxo-Absorbent No. 8, according to the government analysis, was composed of 97.25 parts sand and clay and 2.75 parts of charcoal. Each "pack" of this inexpensive mixture sold for $5.

CLAIMS MADE

Some of the claims made by the Toxo-Absorbent Company for its product and methods were:

"The great drugless treatment."

"The most important medical discovery in the world's history."

"The only treatment which cures disease by removing the cause."

"The Toxo-Absorbent Cure can be relied on to cure . . . consumption . . . Bright's disease . . . cancer . . . ."

"Diseases hitherto considered incurable, such as certain forms of cancer, consumption, appendicitis, peritonitis, diphtheria . . . are readily cured."

"The fact is, diphtheria is one of the very simplest and easiest of all diseases to subdue . . . Absorbents have never failed of a prompt and complete cure."

"We have found many cases [of cancer] where the removal of the breast had been followed by the recurrence of the cancer . . . Such cases are considered as absolutely fatal and yet the absorbents have succeeded in making a cure in every case."

At the hearing it was shown that it was not possible to make a reliable diagnosis of cancer by having patients fill out a blank form and forward it through
the mail. It was further shown that the treatment as exposed by the analysis would not cure "any case of cancer irrespective of its variety, duration and location in the body." Warner, the manager of the concern, entered a general denial of fraudulent intent but submitted no evidence of the values of the treatment excepting a number of "testimonials." To quote:

"He submitted practically no evidence of the value of the treatment excepting a number of so-called testimonial letters. The effect of these was that the writers had had troubles which they believed to be cancer, had used this Toxo-Absorbent Cure, and had been cured.

**Toxo-Absorbent**

*The Great Drugless Treatment*

The most important medical discovery in the world's history.

Diseases can be cured more promptly and with greater certainty without taking medicine in any form.

By the new treatment lingering sickness and premature death can be avoided and mankind can live to a good old age.

THE TOXO-ABSORBENT CURE can be relied on for the cure of any of the following diseases. If suffering from any one of them, write us at once. See directions for treatment in this book

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<tr>
<th>Disease</th>
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<td>Asthma</td>
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<td>Bronchitis</td>
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<td>Diphtheria</td>
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<td>Swelled Glands</td>
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<td>Catarrh of Throat</td>
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<td>Consumption</td>
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<td>Inflammation of Lungs</td>
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<td>Pneumonia</td>
<td>Varicose Ulcers</td>
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<td>Malaria</td>
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<td>Congestion of Liver</td>
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<td>Chilblains</td>
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<td>Ivy Poison</td>
<td>Syphilis</td>
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A list of the diseases which Toxo-Absorbent could be relied (?) on to cure! From a page (reduced more than one half) of a booklet put out by the Toxo-Absorbent Company.

**Testimonials Valueless**

"The mere fact that this advertiser has been able to present, as he had done here, a number of so-called testimonial letters of apparent cures of cancer, is, in the light of all the evidence and especially in view of the facts proved by the analysis, of no significance, because of the absence of any satisfactory evidence that these people were actually afflicted with cancer. The opinion of the patient himself that his trouble is cancer is, of course, of no value. It is a well recognized fact that cancer is one of the most difficult of all diseases to diagnose with certainty and that a microscopic examination is essential to the making of a positive diagnosis. There has been absolutely no proof of this kind submitted in this case.
"Of course any statement on the part of Mr. Warner himself as to the character of the trouble of these patients is of practically no value, because he admits that he is not a physician. And even if he were a physician, the evidence shows that it is impracticable to make a reliable diagnosis of cancer by the absent mail method in effect in the conduct of this business. It is to be expected that out of the number of instances in which this advertiser sells this treatment he has been able to collect a certain number of cases in which the patients were not afflicted with cancer at all, but had some other trouble of which in time they became relieved and then attributed their relief to this treatment.

"Speaking generally, it may be said that in all my experience in this office never has a medical concern, no matter how fraudulent its methods or worthless its treatment, been unable to produce an almost unlimited number of these so-called testimonial letters."

The Assistant Attorney-General in summing up said:

"I am convinced from the evidence that the business of this person, in the treatment of patients at their homes for cancer under the representations made, is a scheme to obtain money through the mails by means of false and fraudulent pretenses, representations and promises. I am satisfied that this business is not conducted in good faith, but merely as a scheme to fraudulently extort money without intending to return therefore the services promised and without any belief that the patients with cancer can be cured as represented. The analysis of the preparations proves conclusively, I think, the spuriousness of the practice of this advertiser.

"I find that this is a scheme for obtaining money through the mails by means of false and fraudulent pretenses, representations and promises, and I therefore recommend that a fraud-order be issued against this concern."

The fraud order was issued in January, 1910.—(From Nostrums and Quackery, Vol. 1, 1912.)

THE "RUPERT WELLS" (DENNIS DUPUIS)
CANCER CURE

Dennis Dupuis, alias D. Rupert Wells, M.D., of St. Louis, was denied the use of the United States mails by the Post Office Department, which issued a fraud order against his business in 1909. Samuel Hopkins Adams, in his "Great American Fraud" series, paid his respects to Wells and called attention to the fact that Wells was one of the first to recognize the commercial possibilities of the public's interest in radium as an asset to quackery.

ADVERTISING MYTHS

To furnish good advertising "copy," Wells is said to have invented a mythical "Postgraduate College of Electrotherapeutics of St. Louis," and forthwith appointed himself to an equally mythical chair of Radiotherapy. His hypothetical professorship in a non-existent college was, like his fictitious name, of use only for business purposes. Says Mr. Adams:

"Rupert Wells, M.D., is very religious—in his advertisements. He loves the church papers. The weeklies with smug and pious editorial, and no conscience whatever in the matter of paid advertising, are his green pastures. He is a home-and-fireside cuddler, is, Rupert. He is also a ground-and-lofty liar of the most complete and soul-satisfying description. You can read whole pages of his 'literature' and not come on one single statement tainted with truth. To illustrate, by a brief capitulation of the main points of one of his 'come-on' letters: By virtue of his profound studies in radium-administration (lie No. 1) at the college wherein he is professor (compound lie, No. 2) he can cure consumption (lie No. 3) and cancer (No. 4) by a method which he wishes to tell you about free (No. 5), consisting of the internal and external application of
Radol, which is radium in fluid form (No. 6), which he himself discovered (No. 7), and by which he has effected many cures (No. 8), as follows (Nos. 9, 10, 11, etc., to the extent of the testimonials).

"Recently a Philadelphia woman . . . consulted Rupert Wells, M.D., by mail. He sent her a form letter, ingeniously devised so that besides date, name and address only one word need be written in. This word gives the location of the alleged cancer, and the sentence is: 'Your letter convinces me that you have cancer of the ———'. In this instance the word 'temple' was obviously typed in. Of course, the symptoms, whatever they may be, will always 'convince' Rupert, M.D., that his correspondent has cancer (unless the reply is to a consumption advertisement), to be cured only by Radol. Of late the Professor of Radio-Therapy has grown quite painfully cautious. Attempts to purchase Radol of him direct have proved unavailing; he will send it by mail alone, and then only after receiving a diagnosis blank. However, the Lederle Laboratories succeeded by a roundabout process in obtaining the precious fluid for analysis, which showed that Radol contains exactly as much radium as dishwater does, and is about as efficacious for cancer or consumption."

**THE GOVERNMENT'S ACCUSATION**

The scheme which the Government charged Dupuis alias Wells with operating was in brief:

That advertising himself under the false, fictitious and assumed name of Dr. D. Rupert Wells, and representing himself to be a physician, he is fraudulently assuming and pretending to be treating the disease cancer by what he terms the 'Radol treatment'; that he represents that by this treatment he can and will cure the disease cancer in all forms and stages, irrespective of the location of the cancer, in all patients and persons desiring and applying to him for said treatment; that said treatment as advertised by him is to cure persons at their homes, no matter at what distance from him, by his sending to the patient a prepared fluid to which he pretends to have imparted the radioactive properties of Radium, such fluid to be used by the patient at his home, both by taking it internally and by applying it externally, as might be directed; that, in fact, said treatment will not cure cancer in all forms and stages and irrespective of the location of the cancer, and that he knows it will not do so, and that said scheme is fraudulent and ineffective and worthless for the cure of said disease, and is a deceit and a fraud, and is so known to and understood by him to be a deceit and a fraud; that the price charged for said treatment is $15 a month, payable in advance, but varying according to circumstances; that he is using the mails as his medium for communicating these pretenses to the class of persons whom he proposes to defraud, and for receiving from them money for this treatment."

**HOW WELLS CAUGHT HIS VICTIMS**

Of the "cure" itself and its methods of exploitation, the official report from the Post Office Department says:

"Dupuis causes to be published extensively throughout the country advertisements over the name of Dr. Rupert Wells, giving his address as Saint Louis, Missouri, inviting those persons who may believe they are afflicted with cancer to write to him for free information about his treatment for the cure of that disease, and in those advertisements makes such statements as these:

"'I can cure cancer at home without pain, plaster or operation. I have discovered a new and seemingly unfailing remedy for the deadly cancer. I have made some most astonishing cures. My marvelous radiotized fluid did it. No matter what your condition may be, do not hesitate to write.'"

"To the person writing to Dr. Rupert Wells in answer to these advertisements, Dupuis causes to be mailed printed letters and circulars over the name of Dr. D. Rupert Wells, describing his treatment and soliciting its purchase at the price of $15 a month. If the inquirer does not purchase the treatment
promptly, quantities of other letters and circulars are mailed to him importuning
the purchase of the treatment and by steps reducing the price, first to $10, next
to $5, and then to $2.50. These solicitations for the purchase of the treatment
are made absolutely without inquiry by the advertiser as to the condition of the
correspondent, or whether he is actually afflicted with cancer, or in what form
or location the disease may be present, but the correspondent is solicited to
buy and take the treatment simply on his own assumption that he may be suffer-
ing from the disease.”

Dennis Dupuis, alias Rupert Wells, M.D.

A number of the absurd and far-fetched claims made by Wells for his
nostrum are then detailed in the official report, which goes on to say:

“Nowhere in any of this advertising literature is there any qualification made
as to the variety, form or location of cancer that will not respond to this
method of treatment. The assurance is held forth to any sufferer that he can
look for a cure from this treatment irrespective of the variety of cancer with
which he may be afflicted and the extent to which it may have developed or its
location in the body. The literature is without reservation in this respect.

“If in response to any of these solicitations and assurances of a cure treat-
ment is purchased at any of the prices at which it is offered for sale, the patient
receives by express, charged C. O. D., a package in which are found two bottles,
each containing about one-half gallon of liquid. One bottle is labeled 'For External Use,' directions for which are that same shall be applied externally to the affected spot. The other bottle is labeled 'For Internal Use.' and is directed to be taken one tablespoonful in a wine glass of water before each meal and at bed time. The labels contain the statement:

"This bottle contains Radol, a radium impregnated fluid prepared according to the formula and under the supervision of Dr. Rupert Wells, St. Louis, Mo. This fluid is not expected to retain its radioactivity beyond forty days from date of this label."

A photographic reproduction of a label on a package of the acidulated quinin solution sold as "Radol."

"This treatment is supposed to last for one month, and each month of subsequent treatment is to be paid for at the same rate."

POSSIBILITIES IN HYDRANT WATER

In discussing the valuelessness of "Radol" Mr. Adams tells us that the analysis made for him of this "radium impregnated fluid" disclosed the fact that it contained "exactly as much radium as dishwasher does." The investigations of the Post Office authorities confirmed the earlier analysis. Says the official report:
"The Department of Agriculture purchased from the advertiser samples of 'Radol' and made analyses of same. The investigations disclosed that the fluid for internal use consisted essentially of a weak, acidulated solution of quinin sulphate in water and alcohol in the proportion of about 1½ grains quinin to the ounce of the fluid solution and about 7 per cent. alcohol. The fluid for external use was found to be a watery solution containing about 10 per cent. of glycerin and a small quantity of inorganic salts. Both solutions were tested for radioactivity. No such activity was detected in an amount appreciably greater than is to be commonly found in ordinary hydrant water."

PSYCHIC VALUE OF ACIDULATED QUININ

Should one wonder, Why use quinin sulphate in acid solution as a fake "cancer cure"? the explanation is forthcoming from the following, also taken from the government report:

"In this connection it also should be noted that the advertising literature calls particular attention to a 'bluish fluorescent glow imparted to it (Radol) by the Radium,' as evidencing the presence of radio-activity. It is well-known that an acid solution of quinin sulphate exhibits such fluorescence. The analyses show this fluid to be such a solution."

This advertisement of Wells was for a long time a familiar picture in numerous religious and lay journals.
"A DELIBERATE AND INTENTIONAL FRAUD"

The Assistant Attorney-General in passing on the case and deciding whether Dennis Dupuis alias Rupert Wells, M.D., was engaged in honestly practicing his profession, or whether he was practicing a scheme to defraud, reported as follows:

"A careful consideration of the circumstances of this case has convinced me, and I believe they will you, that the operations of this person are not purified with good faith, but that he has been and is practicing a deliberate and intentional fraud. . . . The fact which is clearly established by the evidence that Radol contains no appreciable amount of radioactive property, clearly negatives, I think, any idea that this person honestly believes his claim to cure by this treatment, cancer, without reservation as to its form, stage or location, and proves conclusively that he is not engaged in the business of treating and curing, or endeavoring to cure, applicants, but is simply practicing a scheme and artifice to defraud. His claim to cure cancer in all forms and stages and in any location I find is false and known by him to be false. . . ."

A SEVENTY-THOUSAND DOLLAR BUSINESS

". . . The size of this business is indicated by the report of the postmaster that the first-class mail the week of his report averaged about 70 pieces a day; also by the statement made at the hearing for respondent that he sent out on an average about 25 treatments a day, some of which he stated were free. According to this statement, and counting only week days, about 7,800 treatments were sent out in 1908. That year the respondent stated that he sent out over 1,000 free treatments. He was then paid for between 6,500 and 7,000 treatments. The price varied from $2.50 to $15—but if the average were $10, he was paid in 1908 about $70,000.

"I find that the operations of this person, under the name of Dr. D. Rupert Wells, is a scheme for obtaining money through the mails by means of false and fraudulent pretenses, representations and promises, and I recommend that a fraud order be issued against the address, Dr. D. Rupert Wells and Dr. Rupert Wells, at Saint Louis, Missouri."

Thus one more of the Great American Frauds received its official coup de grâce. In spite of the transparency of the humbug and the heartlessness of the fake, the case was a stubbornly contested one and "Dr. Wells" was defended by legal talent drawn from both St. Louis and Chicago. That such a stupendous fake should have been able to exist and flourish for so many years, and that, too, after its thoroughgoing exposure in Mr. Adams' "Great American Fraud" series, is a sad commentary on the gullibility and ignorance of the public in medical matters. Yet but for the activity of the government officials the hopeful victims of a hopeless and cruelly painful malady would still be impoverishing themselves to purchase Rupert Wells' weak solution of quinin. The faker himself, however, was not the only guilty person connected with this heartless scheme; equally guilty were the editors and proprietors of those journals—religious and lay—which accepted their share in the toll of pain and death by giving publicity to Rupert Wells and his "cure." Printer's ink is the very life blood of quackery; take away the support and moral influence afforded by the press through its advertising pages and Rupert Wells and others of his kind would seek more reputable, albeit less profitable, fields of operation. The work that the government officials are doing in exposing and in rendering innocuous fraud and deceit wherever they may exist, is deserving of the highest commendation.—(Modified from The Journal A. M. A., Feb. 20, 1909.)

Radol Misbranded.—"Radol" was the "radio-active" and "radium impregnated fluid" which Dennis Dupuis sold to his dupes for the "cure" of cancer. A bottle of the stuff, shipped by Dupuis to Washington, D. C., in February, 1908, was
seized in interstate commerce and analyzed by the Bureau of Chemistry. As has previously been reported, analysis showed that "Radol" was in fact a weak, acidulated, watery solution of quinin sulphate, with about 7 per cent. alcohol. As it was neither radio-active (to a greater extent, at least, than any hydrant water) nor contained radium and as, too, the label failed to state the presence of alcohol the nostrum was declared misbranded on both counts. A plea of guilty was entered and fines of $100 and $50 respectively, were assessed.—

[Notice of Judgment No. 184; issued March 4, 1910.]
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PAMPHLETS ON THE
NOSTRUM EVIL AND QUACKERY

Prepared and Issued by the Propaganda Department of The Journal
of the American Medical Association

Alcohol, Tobacco and Drug Habit Cures.—Illustrated; price
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Consumption Cures.—Illustrated; price 30 cents.
Cosmetic Nostrums.—Illustrated; price 15 cents.
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evil and quackery.

"AT THE BAR OF PUBLIC OPINION"
[Price, 10 cents]
This is a collection of quoted opinions from newspapers and
magazines on the subject of the nostrum evil and quackery. The
criticisms, coming from sources which might be financially bene-
fited if they kept silent, are of particular interest.

AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
535 NORTH DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.
CANCER PAMPHLETS

Issued by the Council on Health and Public Instruction of the
AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

PAMPHLET I.—What Everyone Should Know About Cancer, by Dr. Joseph C. Bloodgood, Baltimore.
PAMPHLET II.—Cancer of the Womb, by Dr. Franklin H. Martin, Chicago.
PAMPHLET III.—Cancer of the Genito-Urinary Organs, by Dr. Hugh H. Young, Baltimore.
PAMPHLET IV.—Cancer of the Skin, by Dr. Henry H. Hazen, Washington, D. C.
PAMPHLET V.—Cancer of the Breast, by Dr. William L. Rodman, Philadelphia.
PAMPHLET VI.—The Cancer Problem, by Dr. Joseph C. Bloodgood, Baltimore.
PAMPHLET VII.—Control of Cancer, by Dr. Joseph C. Bloodgood, Baltimore.
PAMPHLET VIII.—What Every Woman Should Know About Cancer, by Dr. Joseph C. Bloodgood, Baltimore.
PAMPHLET IX.—What Every One Should Know About Cancer of the Stomach, by Dr. Julius Friedenwald, Baltimore.
PAMPHLET X.—What We Know About Cancer, prepared by a committee of the American Society for the Control of Cancer.
Other pamphlets in this series will be announced later.

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Cancer "Cures" and "Treatments"

A Pamphlet Issued by the Propaganda Department of The Journal of the
AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

[Price, 15 cents]

During the past few years, the United States postal authorities have done a great public service by investigating a number of concerns exploiting so-called cures for cancer. In every instance these "cures" have been found worthless and in nearly every instance the companies have been declared fraudulent and the use of the United States mails denied them. In those cases in which "fraud-orders" were issued the Assistant Attorney-General to the Postmaster General prepared and submitted various memoranda based on the reports of the federal inspectors. The essential facts in these memoranda are given in the pamphlet "Cancer Cures." In addition to these "Cures," there are described others that have been dealt with at various times in The Journal of the American Medical Association.

AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago

Printed and Published in the United States of America