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THE UROLOGIC AND CUTANEOUS REVIEW

VOLUME EIGHTEEN
NUMBER TEN

OCTOBER, 1914

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THE UROLOGIC AND CUTANEOUS REVIEW

A monthly magazine devoted to the consideration of cutaneous venereal and genito-urinary diseases and their treatment by pharmaco-therapy, physio-therapy, photo-therapy, opo-therapy and the surgical means applicable to all.

Under the editorial direction of CLARENCE MARTIN, M. D., G. NORMAN MEACHEN, M. D., GEORGE M. PHILLIPS, M. D., S. C. MARTIN, Jr., M. D., and an associate corps of collaborators.

Published on the Twenty-fifth of each month preceding date of issuance by THE PHILMAR COMPANY, Thirty-Seven Hundred Morgan Street, Saint Louis, Missouri.

CONTENTS FOR OCTOBER, 1914

Progress in the Treatment of Gonorrhea with Special Reference to Vaccine Therapy—*By Dr. Karl Ritter Von Hofmann, Vienna, Austria* 513

Noguchi's Cutaneous Reaction for Syphilis—*By J. W. Squires, M. D., Charlotte, N. C.* 517

The Various Effects Produced by Subcutaneous or Intravenous Injections of the Several Arsenical Compounds on the Liver—*By Dr. K. Ullmann, Vienna, Austria* 519

Anent Inherited Syphilitic Dyscrasia: The So-Called "Hereditary" Syphilis. A Semi-Critical Commentary—*By Charles C. Mapes, M D., Louisville, Ky.* 527

Two Important Factors in Tuberculosis of the Genito-Urinary Tract—*By J. Henry Dowd, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.* 532

Hydrocele of the Cord—*By Charles D. Lockwood, M D., F. A. C. S.—Pasadena, Calif.* 534

Syphilitic Multiple Sclerosis Diagnosed Clinically in Spite of Negative Laboratory Tests—*By Tom A. Williams, M. B., C. M. Edin, Washington, D. C.* 535

The World's Literature 537

Musings in Historical Paths and By-Paths 560

From The Tripod 566

Syphilo-dermo Urologic Maxims 568

The Book Case 569

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THE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE of this Journal is $2.00 per year, in advance, postage prepaid, for the United States, Cuba, Porto Rico, Philippine Islands, Hawaiian Islands and Mexico; $3.00 per year for all foreign countries included in the postal union. Canada, $2.50. Single copies, 25 cents.

REMITTANCES may be forwarded by check, draft, registered letter or express order. Ten cents should be added to personal check, unless drawn on New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago or St. Louis.

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THE UROLOGIC AND CUTANEOUS REVIEW

(S. C. Martin, Jr., M. D., Managing Editor)
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picious. There is no doubt that many such cases are often overlooked. The author concludes with the observation that if every case with basal pulmonary lesions and negative sputum were carefully studied, we would probably find that syphilis of the lungs is not as rare as it is considered at the present time.

SEXOLOGY.

JAS. G. KIERNAN.

Invert Marriages.

The horror of the female invert toward normal sexual relations appears in the case of the People vs. Cora Anderson, recently tried in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. The trial was for disorderly conduct in wearing male attire. The defendant had, under the name of Ralph Kerwinieo, posed as a man for 13 years. There, of course, had been no immodest conduct as viewed from the heterosexual standpoint.

The story as told in court* was as follows: Thirteen years ago, two girls, nurses at the Provident Hospital, Chicago, found out how hard it was for a woman (especially a woman with a dark skin) to make an honest living, and decided to double up and form a home. Cora Anderson, looking the Indian she says she is, was the husband and Marie White, plump, pretty and feminine, was the wife. "We did this," said the husband, "for financial as well as moral reasons. As girls working outside the home we had been subjected to all sorts of overtures from all kinds and conditions of men. If I assumed men's clothes I would be better able to obtain work and as a 'man' I could protect my 'wife' from insult. The compact was entered into as unthinkingly as most marriages are.

"We wanted to live honest lives and become respected citizens of the community. We started this masquerade in Cleveland, O., and for a while I was bellboy at the Hollenden Hotel. We came to Milwaukee and I entered the Plankington as bellboy. We furnished a little flat, and to the world we were Mr. and Mrs. Kerwinieo. No one at the hotels ever suspected me. In a short time I thought of myself as a man, and it never entered my mind that I was any different from the men about me with whom I laughed, joked, worked and played my part.

"I have always done a man's work, and I think in most cases I have done it better than the men about me."

This statement was confirmed by "Ralph's" different employers.

Manufacturer Cutler said:

" 'Ralph' is the best *man* I ever had at work for me. And the men with whom 'he' worked at this store made up a purse of $65.00 for 'him' and one of them went on 'his' bail when 'he' got into trouble."

The "marriage" began to grow a little irksome to both the young women, Marie White thought her 'husband' growing coarse. "I felt it was time she had the refining influence of skirts," she said.

Said Anderson (Ralph Kerwinieo) became more and more mannish. She frequented pool-rooms and barber shops and places where men congregate. 'Ralph' had a flirtation now and then.

About six months ago, after a bitter quarrel, 'Ralph' left home and started boarding.

Afterward in a visit to a dance hall, 'he' met Dorothy Klenowski, very pretty and very blonde. "It was love at first sight on my part," says Dorothy, "and we became engaged. I grew tired of the life at home and told 'Ralph' he must marry me at once or it was all off. He went out and *procured the certificate required by the eugenic law* and we were married by Deward J. Burke, justice of the peace.

"I did not know until just before 'Ralph' was arrested that he was not a man and it almost broke my heart, but I determined to stand by 'him' and be 'his' chum if I couldn't be his wife."

"Miss White told my employer my secret in revenge for my leaving the house," said 'Ralph,' "but my employer was game and never gave the story away for two months—not until Miss White, finding my employer was not going to do anything, tipped it off to the police. But no man can find that I have done anything wrong."

It is evident that there was an element of erotic symbolism of the transvestism type in Marie White. The tendency of the female invert to regard girl seduction as moral by them while unspeakably immoral by males is clearly evident in the Anderson woman. The absurdity of the Wisconsin eugenic examination is quite apparent. This is due to the outrageously low fee compelled by the eugenic law which wouldn't pay for even the most imperfect physical examination. If inverts get certificates other defectives undoubtedly must and thus the law becomes an absurdity.

* * *

Pseudo-Hermaphrodism of Doubtful Sex.

A young woman, 28 years of age, consulted Kruger-Franke (*Zentralblatt f. Gyn.*, Feb., 1914, No. 14) because she desired to marry but had never menstruated. She had a full face and some beardy hairs on the chin since

Chicago Day Book, May 13, 1914.

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20 years of age. The osseous and muscular frame were quite strongly developed; the voice deep. Examination of the genital organs showed the following: The hair was very abundant and reached the umbilicus in the form of a triangle. There was a penile body of small dimensions with a glans showing a furrow and a prepuce but there was no urethra. It was erectile. On the ventral surface at the root of this organ there was the urethral orifice. When sounded this urethra was six millimeters long. The perineum was eight centimeters long. On rectal palpation a moderate sized prostate could be felt and in the middle third of the small pelvis a mobile body the size of a prune could also be felt.

After these findings the author looked for secondary sexual characters. The chest was large but poorly developed. The shoulders measured 35 centimeters. The mammary glands were not developed: they were of the male type and surrounded by hair. The pelvis was flattened and the inferior limbs were rachitic.

The presence of testicles could not be established. But the appearance of the external genitals and the presence of almost all the male secondary sexual characters showed that this woman is a man.

* * *

Sterilization of Mental Defectives Considered from a Physiological Viewpoint.

The purpose of a thoughtful paper on this subject by Peters is to combat the idea that castration should ever be considered as a remedy applicable in certain mental defectives. The method which he would adopt is Roentgenization of the testes or ovaries. Granting that it is highly desirable in certain instances to produce sterility, the writer believes (*Med. Record*) that the influence exerted by the sexual organs on physiological processes is sufficient reason for preserving them. He says if it can be shown that the sexual glands are organs of internal secretion having an important relation to the processes of growth and metabolism and to the non-sexual organs or functions, this fact alone would be sufficient to raise a physiological doubt of the advisability of castration at any period of the individual's existence. If in addition it can be shown that other physiologically less destructive methods successfully remove the power of procreation then it becomes still more advisable to dispense with castration. The writer believes that in the present state of scientific investigation both of the preceding questions admit of answers sufficiently positive to appeal to the physiological sense of those competent to judge. As a preliminary critical observation it should be noted that investigation in the field of gland physiology has not yet by any means reached its culmination; that the subject-matter is difficult and involved and has been pursued perhaps only two decades from a modern standpoint. The more critical the analysis of the available data the more keenly is felt the need of further observation.

The first physiological fact having a cogent bearing on our proposition as above stated is that the male sexual glands have a double function which is both generative and secretory. As sexual generative glands they produce and extrude the male germinal elements, viz., the spermatozoa. This fact is so well known that only the second function, that of internal secretion, could possibly be called in question. Peters asks here, What then is the evidence for the internal secretion of the testes and of what significance is this function for the remainder of the organism?

When the castration experiment is performed on the *immature* mammalian body there is unmistakable evidence of its influence upon other than the sexual organs. Tandler and Grosz found the thyroid glands noticeably small in these castrates. The weight of the alcoholic specimen was 13 gm. compared with 45.8 gm. for that of a normal adult. In the Skopts (a Russian sect practising castration) whom they examined they never found an enlarged thyroid., The thymus gland in early human castration persists abnormally long. With reference to the pituitary, the fossa hypophyseos was found notably broad, long and deep. Itaka Kon found the hypophyses of castrates on an average 1 to 5 gm. heavier and in measurements several millimeters larger than normal. The earlier in the individual's life the castration is performed the more marked are the results, whereas late castration brings about only minor somatic changes so far as morphological characters are concerned. Among the easily observable results are obesity in many cases, early grayness of the hair, falling out of the beard hairs, according to some reports involutionary processes in the genitals, changes of the skin like those observed in early castrates, gradual loss of the power of erection and of the libido sexualis. More observation has been given to the effects of castration upon women. Without going into detail we may note that the resulting physiological disturbance is apparently more marked than in men.

To Peters' mind these secondary effects at once raise the question whether the non-sexual capacities of the reproductive glands, which capacities have now been incidentally and unintentionally removed, are not so necessary or so advantageous to the organism that they

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