

Journal AMA
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BIOGRAPHY OF DR. MUDD

To the Editor:—Please supply me with or advise me where I can procure bibliographic data on the life of one Dr. Mud (ominous name), the Maryland physician who rendered emergency treatment to John Wilkes Booth early in the morning following his fatal shooting of President Abraham Lincoln, and who was afterward tried by military court and sentenced to life imprisonment as an accomplice to the murder of Lincoln, the sentence being meted out to him at Fort Jefferson, Dry Tortugas, until 1869, when he was paroled by President Johnson. An article relative to Fort Jefferson in a recent copy of the *Saturday Evening Post* touches on this incident, and I am interested to learn more of Dr. "Mud."

ROBERT W. ALLEN, M.D., Norman, N. D.

ANSWER.—The essential facts about Dr. Mudd, who set the leg of John Wilkes Booth, are given in "The Life of Abraham Lincoln," by William E. Barton, volume II, page 357. He was convicted as an accessory after the fact, sentenced, and was the first of the conspirators pardoned by Andrew Johnson. The attempt of the defense was to show that he had performed only his professional duty. The prosecution endeavored to show that in addition to this he assisted Booth to escape when he had reason to believe he was the murderer of the President, and that he had previously uttered such sentiments as to justify the belief that, without knowing of the actual plot, he had reason to believe that there was a plot and was in sympathy with it. A verbatim report of his trial appears in Ben Pitman's volume (1865) on the Assassination and Trial. There is also a "Life of Dr. Mudd" which can probably be secured from Cornwall, bookseller, 227 Pennsylvania Avenue N.W., Washington, D. C. It is not a high priced book, and is written from Dr. Mudd's standpoint, prejudiced, of course. It is generally believed that he deserved more sympathy than any of the others tried, but that he was not guiltless.

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Angelus Beef, Iron and Wine.—The Brunswig Drug Company of Los Angeles shipped in November, 1920, and February, 1922, a quantity of "Angelus Beef, Iron and Wine" that the federal officials declared was misbranded. In January, 1923, the United States attorney filed a libel, praying the seizure and condemnation of the product. Analysis by the Bureau of Chemistry showed that "Angelus Beef, Iron and Wine" was composed of meat extract, iron salts, potassium bitartrate.

Suppl. 215.)

—(Notice of Judgment No. 14222; issued August, 1926. Chem. entered and the court ordered that the product be destroyed. appeared, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was fraudulent, and, in February, 1926, no claimant having other conditions. These claims were declared to be false and troubles, dilatation and ulceration of the stomach, and various recommended the preparation for dyspepsia, chronic stomach extracts of plant drugs, including golden seal and licorice, glycerin, alcohol and water. The claims on the trade package tion was found on analysis to be composed essentially of flavored with ginger and peppermint oil. The liquid prepara-

of the
Stomach.

FRANK NAU
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