

cause accumulation of carbon dioxide contribute. The obvious dietetic and hygienic precautions to prevent these conditions are given due prominence in treatment.

BLUTARMUT UND BLEICHESUCHT. Wesen, Ursachen und Bekämpfung. By Dr. Karl Bernold Martin, leit. Arzt des Sanatoriums Lorettberg, Freiburg i. Br. Paper. Pp. 50. Munich: Verlag der Aerztlichen Rundschau (Otto Gmelin), 1908.

This book constitutes No. 31 of the series, "The Physician as Educator." It is written in a clear and readable style and conveys such information as the laity and especially mothers need to know in order to prevent the oncoming of anemia or chlorosis in their daughters.

Correspondence

Simplicity in Prescribing.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 29, 1908.

To the Editor:—In THE JOURNAL, Sept. 19, 1908, page 964, referring to specimen prescription No. 1, I say: "This active ingredient is not indicated on the label." The words "active ingredient" refer to heroin, which, as will be seen, is indicated on the label. I make this correction out of justice to the manufacturer and in justice to the sense of my article.

I still feel, as I attempted to express in my address, that it is a great mistake to use any set formula either from a manufacturer or from any source if that set formula is to be used for a long series of cases.

M. H. FUSSELL.

Medical Economics

THIS DEPARTMENT EMBODIES THE SUBJECTS OF ORGANIZATION, POSTGRADUATE WORK, CONTRACT PRACTICE, INSURANCE FEES, LEGISLATION, ETC.

Dr. McCormack in Colorado.

Dr. J. N. McCormack devoted the second and third weeks of September to work in Colorado, speaking in twelve cities and attending the annual meeting of the Colorado State Medical Society. The itinerary was as follows: Fort Morgan, September 6; Greeley, September 7; Denver, September 8-10; Boulder, September 11; Fort Collins, September 12; Grand Junction, September 14; Leadville, September 15; Canon City, September 16; Colorado Springs, September 17; Pueblo, September 18; Cripple Creek and Victor, September 19. The character of the work done and the results achieved were on a par with that in other states which Dr. McCormack has visited. The Grand Junction *Daily Sentinel* says:

The big meeting held at the Congregational Church was attended by a vast audience of representative men and women of Grand Junction and Mesa County. . . . The reception tendered Dr. McCormack by the people of the city and valley certainly should have proved most gratifying and the keen appreciation shown of the magnificent address delivered and the mighty and all-important array of facts presented was certainly most evident. It was an address which should prove of lasting benefit to all who heard it. . . . The medical society of this county is to be congratulated on bringing Dr. McCormack here.

The Fort Collins *Evening Courier* says:

Dr. J. N. McCormack . . . spoke to a fair-sized audience in the college chapel Saturday night, making a strong plea for cooperation of the medical profession and the people in general. . . . His address was replete with points that are valuable in dealing with health problems, the keynote being prevention.

The Fort Collins *Morning Express* also characterized the lecture as "advice that undoubtedly left a lasting impression and which it is hoped will result in more healthful population of Fort Collins."

The Leadville *Herald-Democrat* says:

Dr. J. N. McCormack, of Bowling Green, Ky., spoke last evening before a large and critical audience. His lecture con-

sisted in a plea for organized action to secure better sanitary conditions, better medical practice, better health and better morals; an argument for pure food and drug legislation, and the citation of instances in his own experience and the experience of others in which unnecessary suffering and death had followed because of the absence of proper and even common-sense health and sanitary regulations.

Public Policy and the Medical Profession.

Under the above title appears an editorial in the September number of the *New York State Journal of Medicine* which should be widely distributed and carefully read by the intelligent, thinking portion of the public. A summary of the editorial follows:

One important fact that the public should know is that no great work in process of development means more to the people than the advancement of medical science. If society were wise, it would not place obstacles in the path of this development, but would render it every aid. One of the greatest reflections on the ability of the people to take care of themselves is the fact that most medical and sanitary measures have been secured by the medical profession against strong popular opposition. Were it not that medical men have labored unceasingly for laws to prevent diseases, our cities would be riddled by pestilence. Frequently we lose, temporarily, and the public can only be led ultimately by a slow process of education to revise its action and adopt the policy which medicine has advised. The medical profession is the only one whose relations to the public as a whole are for the public good. As an organized class, what is recommended by physicians for the public good has the merit of true philanthropy which no other profession or class approaches.

We are not striving for the acceptance of any particular scheme, theory or doctrine, nor laboring to fasten to the state any particular superstition, but are only aiming to learn all that can be learned about the laws of health and to apply them so that pain may be lessened, sickness prevented, physical efficiency promoted, and death prevented. Were society wise, it would give the men who are striving for these things every help. Unwisely, it does not. It makes laws to the prejudice of public health; it hinders the adoption of policies for the saving of lives. For instance, in every municipality where typhoid fever exists, the medical profession has advised the people what to do to stop it. Usually, they have pleaded with them. Have they ever advised the people wrongly? No. Has the public ever adopted their recommendations without a vast deal of palaver and delay, while the people kept on dying? No. Is it not a spectacle to be viewed with emotions of pity and shame that in every large community there are people dying who would be well and happy, were the recommendations of the medical profession acted on?

This statement should be placed before every legislator, editor, minister, teacher and prominent citizen in the state. Similar editorials or official statements from the organized medical profession should be circulated in every state. The issue should be and must be plainly put before the public that the medical profession has no selfish object in preaching the gospel of health and the prevention of diseases; that modern science makes possible the absolute prevention of many diseases and the restriction of others. If the people refuse to avail themselves of the protection offered by cooperation with medical men, then the responsibility should be placed squarely where it belongs, on the people themselves.

POSTGRADUATE COURSE FOR COUNTY SOCIETIES.

DR. JOHN H. BLACKBURN, DIRECTOR.
BOWLING GREEN, KENTUCKY.

[The Director will be glad to furnish further information and literature to any county society desiring to take up the course.]

Second Month.

FOURTH WEEKLY MEETING.

II. ACQUIRED IMMUNITY IS CHIEFLY ANTIBACTERIAL.

A. TYPHOID FEVER.

Bacillus typhosus, cultural growth, endotoxin. Pathogenesis, localization of bacillus in body, changes occurring in structures, in organism, effects of endotoxins on body.