

TYPHOID ORGANISMS AND MILK.

SIR,—I was recently told that, during a severe attack of typhoid fever in a farmhouse, about twenty-five years ago, the butter that was made at that farmhouse during that time all turned bad. My informant blamed the maker as incompetent, but it has occurred to me that, if the typhoid organisms live in the milk, they, like other organisms which effect more palpable changes, must also, by living in it, alter the character of some of the constituents of the milk.—I am, etc.,
D. Rhys JONES.

London, October 9th, 1883.

ENQUIRER.—1. B., having been called in as a consultant, should act only in that capacity, and should be careful not to take the general management of the case out of A.'s hands. 2. Certainly a medical man should not call upon new residents merely to make himself known and obtain patients. In this matter, he should follow the rules which prevail among the other gentry of the town.

THE RELATION OF COPPER-WORKS AND CHOLERA.

SIR,—In many periodicals, both lay and medical, there is much being written at the present time regarding the copper-cure for cholera.

I would suggest that the widely divergent views as to its value by the one class of writers and its absurdity by the other, may be reconciled if we accept the truth of Mr. Tusor's assertion, that sulphur-fires will banish cholera from any districts where it is raging. As around copper-workers there is always a large evolution of sulphurous fumes, it is to these gases that the immunity is due, and not to the metal itself, or to the use of any of its salts.

At Section 922 of the *Medical Digest*, much that has been written upon the use of sulphur and sulphuric acid, and upon the value of being near copper-works may be readily consulted.—Yours obediently,

October 6th, 1883.

RICHARD NEALE, M.D.Lond.

CLUB-SURGEONS.

SIR,—I want you to kindly give me your advice and opinion on the following, in the *BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL*. I am surgeon to a small branch of the Foresters (bringing in about £18 *per annum*), having held it three years. I attended one of the members, at the commencement of last December, with bronchitis, not seriously ill. He came to the surgery once, was seen once (about seven miles off) about four miles over club radius. He had about three bottles of medicine, and three certificates, and then I heard no more of him until yesterday evening, when he himself walked in, demanding his doctor's bill (£1 12s.). His doctor holding no recognised qualification (but American), I, of course, refused, and told him that I should have everything properly sifted. For my own part I consider that he was not in any way neglected; of course, he has a contrary opinion. Had I better wait the course of events? The man said that the matter had been discussed at the last meeting, and that the treasurer and secretary said he could demand payment.

Am I compelled to attend club members over the stated distance; and, if I do so, and they take it into their heads to get dissatisfied, am I liable to have to pay their doctors' bills? I will admit that, a few days after I had seen him, I was asked to see him, but sent medicine instead, knowing that there was not anything very serious the matter. The members were also unanimous that it should be five miles radius, instead of three.—I am, sir, yours truly,
F. H. ST.

COMMUNICABILITY OF PHTHISIS.

SIR,—I have lately come across two cases of the possible infection of phthisis, which, perhaps, you may think fit to report.

1. A medical man, of known phthisical taint and family history, married a perfectly healthy girl, with good family history. Eighteen months after marriage the wife developed symptoms of phthisis, from which she has subsequently died.

2. R. P., aged 27, has lately been under my care with what I diagnosed as tubercular infiltration of the right apex. There was no history of consumption in any of his near relatives. A few days ago his father called on me, saying he was very anxious about his son, and that he attributed his illness to his sleeping, about a year ago, for a period of eight months in the same room with a young man who died from advanced phthisis. I may say that the father did not know the cause of the young man's death. I have also under my care a third case, in which the wife has recently died of phthisis, and the husband (though of healthy family), a sail-maker by trade, is troubled with a chronic cough, but as yet the physical signs are not sufficiently pronounced to warrant me in saying there is tubercular disease.—I remain, yours truly,
Jas. HUDSON.

Collingwood Street, Nelson.

CONSULTANTS AND GENERAL PRACTITIONERS.

SIR,—From the letters I see in the medical papers, I fear there is a growing tendency to restore the old aristocracy in the profession of "consultants" and "general practitioners." When the general practitioner was the mere apothecary, this distinction could not well be avoided; but, as now nearly all medical practitioners are duly qualified physicians, I do not see how this distinction can longer be maintained, unless it be by degrading one class of physicians below their legal and proper level. Efforts, I regret to find, are constantly being made to do this, especially with reference to the licentiate of a College of Physicians. This is strongly shown by those who wish to limit the title of physician to university graduates, to refuse the title of Dr. (the title by which a physician is commonly known) to the L.R.C.P., whilst freely according it to the M.B., whose only claim can rest on the same ground—that of being a physician. This marked unfairness and discourtesy naturally excites the indignation of the L.R.C.P., who feels himself at least equal to the M.B., and that he has the same claim to the prefix Doctor.

In future, let our consultants be not a distinct class, founded on the assumption of superior qualifications, but really men of worth, who have risen from the general body of practitioners to eminence in some special department in medicine or surgery.

For more than forty years, I have advocated one portal and one faculty, one rank and one class of medical titles (we have now two classes—the university and the collegiate, including twelve distinct qualifications), and should be greatly disappointed were these principles not recognised in any future Medical Bill. One portal, however, I think will not be sufficient to constitute one faculty, if, after entering this one gate, some go in at the grand entrance of the mansion, whilst the great bulk of the profession go round to the back door.—I am, sir, yours truly,

JAMES GEORGE PARSONS, M.D., F.R.C.S.

Crofton House, Stokes Croft Road, Bristol, October 15th, 1883.

DR. G. H. FITZGERALD.—We know of no special work on the subject, but useful information will be found in most of the books on *materia medica* and *therapeutics*—Ringer, Bartholow, or Wood, for instance.

COMMUNICATIONS, LETTERS, etc., have been received from:

Dr. Fairlie Clarke, Southborough; Mr. G. P. Field, London; Dr. G. Hunter Mackenzie, Edinburgh; Mr. F. K. Willis, London; Mr. R. E. Carrington, South London District, Metropolitan Counties Branch; Dr. Macnaghten Jones, London; Mr. Jacob, Bigshot; Mr. G. D. Allman, Rhyl; Mr. J. Herbert Stowers, London; Mr. N. J. Bacot, Blandford; Mr. G. Jackson, Plymouth; Dr. Sierra, London; The Honorary Secretaries of the Dorset and West Hants Branch; Dr. H. Warren, Boston; The Secretary of the Manchester and Salford Sanitary Association; Dr. Guiseppi Bangalupo, Sestri Levante, Italy; Mr. Edgar Thurston, London; Dr. Mackie, Alexandria; Member; Dr. Sawyer, Birmingham; Mr. Le T. Williams, Abergale; Mr. N. Harrison Cripps, London; Mr. T. M. Stone, Wembleton; Dr. Poullain, London; Dr. J. D. Malcolm, London; Dr. T. Stevenson, London; Dr. A. Henry, Newport-Pagnel; Mr. E. A. Dingley, London; Dr. Tindal, Glasgow Southern Medical Society; Dr. R. Harvey, Calcutta; Dr. Joseph Rogers, London; Mr. Eyre M. Shaw, London; Dr. A. Dempsey, Belfast; Mr. J. Harrington Douty, Salisbury; Mr. Arthur Pearce, Kingsbridge; Mr. T. Tinley, Whitty; Mr. J. C. Stowell, Donegal; Mr. C. H. Phillips, Hanley; Mr. J. Lardner Green, Salisbury; Medicus; Mr. Eastes, London; Mr. R. Williams, Liverpool; Dr. Imlach, Liverpool; Mr. R. Bryden, Uffculme, Devonshire; Mr. Alfred Craske, North-West London Hospital; Dr. E. B. Truman, Nottingham; Dr. J. Spottiswoode Cameron, Huddersfield; Mr. Blackett, London; Dr. John Curnow, King's College; Mr. Jenner Verrall, Brighton; Mr. George Rendle, London; Mr. T. Oswell Bury, Wrexham; Our Glasgow Correspondent; Messrs. Merryweather and Sons, London; Ledger, Smith and Co., London; Dr. W. A. Brailey, London; Mr. Macleod, Rumsbotham; Mr. Harold Hendley, London; Dr. Arthur Mehan, Glasgow; Dr. Mahomed, London; Mr. J. W. Anderson, Ulverston; Dr. Rutherford, Edinburgh; Mr. E. Denston, London; Mr. Tor Griffith, Norwich; Mr. J. Aspinall Hunt, Derby; Mr. T. R. Lewis, Southampton; Dr. A. Mitchell, Great Yarmouth; Dr. Ewing Whittle, Liverpool; Dr. L. W. Marshall, Nottingham; Dr. M. R. Ryan, Aldershot; Mr. J. Ricketts, St. Helen's; Dr. J. G. Parsons, Bristol; Dr. Glascoth, Manchester; Professor Arthur Gamgee, Manchester; Dr. Thomas Partridge, Stroud; Dr. T. Eytton Jones, Wrexham; Mr. John Bray, St. Leonard's-on-Sea; Dr. Phillips, Reading; Mr. J. A. E. Stuart, Devsbury; Mr. G. B. Collet, Worthing; Mr. Stokes, Dublin; Mr. Cantlie, London; Dr. Bedford Fenwick, London; Dr. Heneage Gibbs, London; Mr. B. G. Morison, London; Professor Buchanan, Glasgow; Dr. Noel Paton, Edinburgh; Mr. John Martin, Alcester; Mr. Wheelhouse, Leeds; Dr. Cedric Hurford, London; Mr. G. Jackson, Plymouth; Dr. Ireland, Prestonpans; Dr. A. B. Tuxford, Boston; Mr. C. E. Greenwood, Blackheath; Mr. R. J. Bryden, Gravesend; Dr. Cassells, Glasgow; Dr. Rodet, Paris; Dr. Chapman, London; Dr. G. H. Hume, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Mr. W. A. Harrison, Pontefract; Sir J. E. Eardley Wilmot, London; Dr. Tomkins, Manchester; Dr. Clifford Allbutt, Leeds; Mr. W. W. Wainwright, Wickham, Fareham; Mr. H. Stear, Saffron Walden; Dr. Cooper Stawell, Laghey, Donegal; Dr. Thompson, Londonderry; Mr. C. A. Barrett, Wallingford; Dr. W. Arthur, Brighton; Mr. W. Watson Cheyne, London; Dr. G. B. Partridge, Anerley; Mr. W. Roger Williams, London; Mr. W. Johnson Smith, London; Dr. Lord, London; Mr. F. Davies Pryer, Truro; Mr. R. J. Bryden, Gravesend; Mr. G. Mellin, London; Messrs. Barnett and Foster, London; Mr. J. H. Hodge, Cheetham, Manchester; Mr. C. J. Radley, London; Dr. Eames, Cork; Mr. B. H. A. Hunter, Battersea; The Secretary of the Smoke Abatement Institute; Mr. Arthur S. Lowry, London; Mr. W. Jenkins, London; Mr. Robert J. W. Oswald, London; Dr. Fancourt Barnes, London; Mr. C. J. Symonds, London; Mr. Ernest Blacker, Midsomer Norton; Dr. D. Archibald, London; Dr. Crichton Browne, London; Dr. Theodore Cash, London, etc.

SCALE OF CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL".

Seven lines and under	...	...	...	...	£0 3 6
Each additional line	...	...	...	...	0 0 4
A whole column	...	...	...	...	1 5 0
A page	...	...	...	...	5 0 0

An average line contains eight words.

When a series of insertions of the same advertisement is ordered, a discount is made on the above scale in the following proportions, beyond which no reduction can be allowed.

For 6 insertions, a deduction of	...	...	...	10 per cent.
" 12 or 13 "	...	...	...	20 "
" 26 "	...	...	...	25 "
" 52 "	...	...	...	30 "

For these terms, the series must, in each case, be completed within twelve months from date of first insertion.

Advertisements should be delivered, addressed to the Manager, at the Office, not later than Twelve o'clock on the Wednesday preceding publication; and, if not paid for at the time, should be accompanied by a reference.

Post-Office Orders should be made payable to the British Medical Association, at the West Central Post-Office, High Holborn. Small amounts may be sent in postage stamps.