The

THE JOURNAL OF THE BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.



Including an Epitome of Current Medical Literature.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

No. 3449.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1927.

Price 1/3

ENO's"FRUIT SALT"

Radiological Enquiries into Purgatives.

THE recent experiments and observations by Professor Alessandrini of Rome have thrown much light on the action of the different groups of purgatives employed in medicine. He found that, whereas many of the most frequently employed vegetable laxatives invariably cause a retardation of one to two hours in emptying the stomach, and a further retardation in the small intestine, saline aperients in no way lessen or even modify the gastric tone and peristalsis, their principal action being

expended on the second portion of the colon. These facts seem to offer scientific explanation of the painlessness and absence of after-reaction which mark the use of ENO's "Fruit Salt."

This well-known preparation owes its reputation almost as much to the care that has been spent on securing an ideal physical texture (with a view to uniform solubility and effect on the palate) as to its chemical purity and efficiency in action.

"The Panel Doctor's Pocket Book"

The important rules and regulations under the National Health Insurance Act, in so far as they affect the Medical Profession, are concisely summarised and explained in "The Panel Doctor's Pocket Book," which has been issued by the Proprietors of BNO's "Fruit Sait." This addition to the series of Pocket Remembrancers will, it is thought, be found uneful by every doctor engaged in insurance practice. It is bound in limp morocco and is easily carried in the waistooat pocket. Messrs. J. C. Eno Ltd., will be pleased to send a copy to any Medical Men who so desire.

J. C. ENO LTD VICTORIA EMBANKMENT LONDON E.C.4





Tetters, Aotes, and Answers.

- All communications in regard to editorial business should be addressed to The EDITOR, British Medical Journal, British Medical Association House, Tavistock Square, W.C.1.
- ORIGINAL ARTICLES and LETTERS forwarded for publication are understood to be offered to the British Medical Journal alone unless the contrary be stated. Correspondents who wish notice to be taken of their communications should authenticate them with their names, not necessarily for publication.
- Authors desiring REPRINTS of their articles published in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL must communicate with the Financial Secretary and Business Manager, British Medical Association House, Tavistock Square, W.C.I, on receipt of proofs.
- All communications with reference to ADVERTISEMENTS, as well as orders for copies of the JOURNAL, should be addressed to the Financial Secretary and Business Manager.
- The TELEPHONE NUMBERS of the British Medical Association and the British Medical Journal are MUSEUM 9861, 9862, 9863, and 9864 (internal exchange, four lines).
- The TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESSES are:
 - EDITOR of the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, Aitiology Westcent, London.
 - FINANCIAL SECRETARY AND BUSINESS MANAGER (Advertisements, etc.), Articulate Westcent, London.

 MEDICAL SECRETARY, Medisecra Westcent, London.
- The address of the Irish Office of the British Medical Association is 16, South Frederick Street, Dublin (telegrams.: Bacillus, Dublin; telephone: 4737 Dublin), and of the Scottish Office, 6, Drumsheugh (Gardens, Edinburgh) (telegrams: Associate, Edinburgh; telephone: 4361 Control) 4361 Central).

QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

RECURRENT TONSILLITIS.

"SCRUTATOR" asks for suggestions for treatment of a girl, aged 17 years, who annually suffers from a violent attack of pustular to sillitis. The tonsils were removed in childhood, and a second operation carried out two years ago. At this time, also septic teeth were cleared from the mouth. Can recurrence be prevented?

EPIPHORA.

"G. A." (Norfolk) wishes to hear of a remedy for the treatment of epiphora occurring without obvious cause. In his case there is no asso-pharyageal or lacrymal trouble, no obstruction to outflow, or conjunctivitis, neuralgia, or obvious gland trouble, or error of refraction. Everything appears normal except the increased secretion on very slight excitation, such as change of temperature or exposure. temperature, or exposure.

INCOME TAX.

- "WEST AFRICAN MEDICAL STAFF" inquires what tax would be payable on pension and emolu nents amounting to £1,270.
- ** At the present rate of tax, and assuming that he is entitled to earned income relief, the amount of tax would be £162 2s. . If he is married that sum would be reduced by £18, and, of course, other allowances might be due-children, life assurance, etc. Earned income is defined in Section 14, Income Tax Act, 1918, to include "any pension superannuation, or other allowance, deferred pay or compensation for loss of office given in respect of the past services of the individual . . . in any office or employment of profit." Prima facie this would seem to cover our correspondent's case.
- "X. Y.," a whole-time county medical officer of health, who would not have a car but for professional purposes, replaced a second-hand car by a new one of similar make—cost of replacement (as distinct from improvement), say £100. What allowance can he claim?
- * .* The statute gives an allowance in such circumstances only in respect of expenses incurred wholly exclusively and necessarily in the performance of the duties of the office. The inquirer does not state what allowance, if any, he receives from the county for the use of a car; if he receives such an allowance it will be a little difficult to satisfy the local income tax authorities that it is insufficient to cover all car expenses. If he does not, he might press a claim to a proportion of the renewal cost calculated according to the ratio of "county" to "personal" use over the life of the displaced car.

LETTERS, NOTES, ETC.

THE HISTORY OF DIPHTHERIA.

FLEET SURGEON W. E. HOME writes: Dr. E. W. Goodall's interesting letter in the JOURNAL of January 29th (p. 216) explains to me at last the great puzzle of "croup," which harassed one so much, as he says, forty or more years ago, and I blush to think it may have been inflicted on us by Francis Home. I suppose

there was some good in his book on croup (1765), for it was translated into French, and published in Paris forty years later in 1810 (Dict. Nat. Biography), though I cannot say if it sold. The further one examines the nearer one gets to Dr. J. D. Rolleston's view that diphtheria was not truly differentiated in the eighteenth century. Osler says Aretaeus described it; that was many centuries earlier.

VACCINATION AND SMALL-POX.

"D.P.H." writes to express the view that the public will never get vaccinated so long as vaccination is performed by the vaccination officer. Every medical man is competent to vaccinate—an operation any student can perform. "D.P.H." suggests that every practitioner should vaccinate in his own practice and receive a fee of, say, 3s. 6d., which is only half the usual fee. In this way, he thinks, nearly 100 per cent. of the population would be vaccinated.

HERPES ZOSTER AND VARICELLA.

DR. J. M. LOFTUS (Brockley) reports the case of a woman, aged 22, who spent the Christmas holidays in the country. While there a doctor was called to attend her mother, aged 56, for herpes. The younger woman began to suffer from chicken-pox on January 14th, the typical vesicles appearing on the following day.

THE VOLUNTARY HOSPITAL AND ITS FUTURE.

THE VOLUNTARY HOSPITAL AND ITS FUTURE.

"BRIGHTON" writes: I have read with interest Mr. Hogarth's article (SUPPLEMENT, February 5th, p. 37) on the future of the voluntary hospital. In his suggestion for opening the doors of hospitals to the middle classes he appears to have overlooked the item of fees to the surgeon or physician in charge. He mentions the paying wards of the Brighton Hospital; they are there, but the doctors are not allowed to accept any fees, because the man who founded and endowed the wards expressly forbade this in his will. Also the Sussex Provident Scheme, which supplies everything to all and sundry, does so at the expense of men who get no fees. get no fees.

INTESTINAL DISINFECTION.

Dr. L. Wheeler (London, W.) writes with reference to dis-infectants given by the mouth to suggest that the subject is of infectants given by the mouth to suggest that the subject is of such vital importance as to warrant a special research inquiry into the in vitro and in vivo action of some of the known antiseptics and bactericides. The results of such a research undertaken by the Ministry of Health or the British Medical Association would be welcomed as valuable illumination on the practicability, or impossibility, of affecting the faccal flora by disinfectants given by the mouth. It should be possible with rats, rabbits, etc., to obtain direct information as to the changes occurring in the intestinal flora with definite doses of different antiseptics introduced into various lengths of gut and contrasted with controls to which the trial preparation has been contrasted with controls to which the trial preparation has been given by the mouth.

"THE MICROTOMIST'S VADEMECUM."

PROFESSOR J. BRONTE GATENBY (Zoological Department, Trinity College, Dublin) writes: It is proposed to bring out shortly a new edition of Lee's Microtomist's Vademecum. The eighth edition was published in 1921, and there is now a call for a new edition, which will include recent advances. The ninth edition, which I am editing in conjunction with Dr. E. V. Cowdry of the Rockefeller Institute, N.Y., will, in addition to general technique, contain articles by the following specialists: Dr. Da Fano, "Neurological technique"; Dr. Helen Pixell-Goodrich, "Protozoa"; Dr. W. R. G. Atkins, "Histological applications of measurements of acidity and alkalinity, and of oxidation and reduction"; Dr. Robert Chambers, "Micrurgy" (that is, microdissection, etc.); Dr. Payling Wright and Dr. Rogers Brambell, "Cultivation of tissues in vitro"; Dr. W. Cramer, "Fats"; Mr. Thornton Carter, "Bone and teeth," and various sections by Dr. Reginald Ludford and myself on cytological technique. The purpose of this letter is to invite research workers and others to forward to me, as soon as possible, any new information they may have. I may mention that it is not proposed to include bacteriological technique in the forthcoming edition. PROFESSOR J. BRONTE GATENBY (Zoological Department, Trinity

A MANCHESTER DISCLAIMER.

THE Manchester Guardian appears to be in the habit of publishing under its list of deaths advertisements from families desiring to express thanks for sympathy shown to them in a bereavement. One of these, dated February 8th, contains an expression of the family sthanks to Dr. Grant Davie for his unremitting care of the patient. Dr. Grant Davie asks us to state that he had no knowledge of or connexion with the announcement. We have seen such tributes in American and some other foreign and overseas newspapers, but we agree with Dr. Davie that the practice is to be condemned. practice is to be condemned.

VACANCIES.

NOTIFICATIONS of offices vacant in universities, medical colleges, and of vacant resident and other appointments at hospitals, will be found at pages 43, 44, 45, 48, and 49 of our advertisement columns, and advertisements as to partnerships, assistantships, and locumtenencies at pages 46 and 47.

A short summary of vacant posts notified in the advertisement columns appears in the Supplement at page 51.

More than a Laxative



AGAROL is the original Mineral Oil—Agar-Agar Emulsion, and has these special advantages:

these special advantages:
Perfectly homogenized
and stable; pleasant taste
without artificial flavouring; freedom from sugar,
alkalies and alcohol; no
contra-indications; no oil
leakage; no griping or
pain; no nausea or gastric
disturbances; not habit
forming.

¶ A generous supply for clinically testing will be sent to physicians on request. MONG the newer remedies of proven worth there is hardly one that has won the favour and esteem of thorough-going, conservative medical men more surely and completely than

AGAROL Brand Compound

This is due to the physiological manner of its action and the remarkable dependability of its effects.

A brief consideration of the composition of Agarol—with its carefully balanced proportions of pure mineral oil, agar-agar and phenolphthalein — followed by a practical clinical test, will convince the most critical practitioner that here is no ordinary laxative that produces merely a single evacuation and then leaves the bowels more constipated than before, but a rational corrective that he can rely upon to give him the aid he seeks in restoring the physiological regularity of the bowels.

Francis Newbery & Sons, Ltd., 31-33 Banner Street, London, E.C.1

Prepared by WILLIAM R. WARNER & CO., INC., Manufacturing Pharmacists Since 1856

Economono en on o en orden en

THE CLAYTON ANILINE CO., Ltd.

"CIBA" BRAND PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALITIES OF SERVICE IN THE TREATMENT OF INFLUENZA

CORAMINE

(Pyridine-\$\textit{\textit{B}}\cappacarbonic acid diethylamide)}

An analeptic of great value in

HEART ASTHENIA, HYPOPIESIS,

PNEUMONIA, BRONCHITIS, etc.

AMPOULES and LIQUID.

CIBALGIN

(A compound of Amidopyrin with a trace of Dial)

A non-narcotic analgesic, valuable for the prompt relief of PAIN

irrespective of the underlying cause.

TABLETS, AMPOULES, and LIQUID.

ELBON "CIBA"

(Cinnamolyl-p-oxyphenylurea)

A respiratory disinfectant indicated in SEPTIC BRONCHITIS and CATARRHAL CONDITIONS

TABLETS.

PHYTIN

(Calcium magnesium salt of inositol hexaphosphoric acid)
A valuable tonic indicated in
POST-INFLUENZAL DEBILITY,
PHYSICAL and NERVE
EXHAUSTION, etc.

TABLETS, GRANULES, and POWDER.

Full Particulars and Reports to Physicians on request.

PHARMACEUTICAL DEPARTMENT

40, SOUTHWARK STREET, LONDON, S.E.1

Telephones: Hop 6954, 6955. Telegrams: Cibadyes Boroh London

Printed and published by the British Medical Association, at their Office, Tavistock Square, in the Parish of St. Pancras, in the County of London.