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No. 3468.

SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1927.

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QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

FACIAL ACNE.

"F.R.C.P." asks for advice in treatment of acne of the face in a young woman. Manganese, autogenous and mixed vaccines, unguentum iodi denigrans, and ultra-violet light have been tried without success.

RECURRENT EPISTAXIS.

DR. O. W. D. STEEL (Llanbister, Penybont) asks for suggestions for the treatment of a girl, aged 7, who has suffered for two years with bouts of nose bleeding. At first the interval was three months, now it is only five weeks. Each attack lasts four days and there are three or four hemorrhages in twenty-four hours, chiefly by night. A year since she was seen by a rhinologist, who removed adenoids, but could find no local lesion to account for the bleeding. The coagulation time of the blood is normal. She has had calcium and adrenaline. Her father suffers from chronic bronchitis, eczema, and nasal polypus. Hitherto the hemorrhage has not been so severe as to cause anaemia. The fear and apprehension are doing harm, for she can tell when the bleeding is about to come on. She suffers nearly every spring from pneumonia.

TREATMENT OF BURNS.

DR. M. K. ROBERTSON (Kew Gardens, Surrey) writes with reference to Professor Fraser's lecture on burns (JOURNAL, June 18th, p. 1089): I find that before I see a burn it has always been covered with carron oil, olive oil, flour, or, as in a case I saw last week, a mixture of all three. Can anyone give me a satisfactory method of removing this oily mess, so that I may try one of the more modern methods?

BOOKS ON CHEMISTRY.

A MEMBER of a firm of food manufacturers asks whether any manual has been published within recent years on the lines of Atfield's *Chemistry: General, Medical, and Pharmaceutical* (1904).

* * Few of the more recent books on chemistry resemble Atfield's in its method of treating the subject. The expansion of chemistry and its cleavage into diverse branches have rendered Atfield's method incompatible with the newer plan of teaching, which has necessarily become more narrowly academic than before. Unless our correspondent obtains a comprehensive book such as Thorpe's *Dictionary of Applied Chemistry*, he may find it necessary to buy more than one, and may find the following deserving of examination: *Pharmaceutical Chemistry*, Bentley and Driver (Oxford University Press); *Chemistry, Inorganic and Organic*, Bloxham (Churchill); *Modern Inorganic Chemistry*, Mellor (Longmans, Green).

LETTERS, NOTES, ETC.

UNITED HOSPITALS' SPORTS.

THE fifty-sixth annual meeting of the United Hospitals' Athletic Sports was held at the Crystal Palace on the afternoon of June 15th. The weather was fine, the ground in good condition, and there was a fair attendance. Among those present were the President of the club (Dr. H. Morley Fletcher), Dr. Arthur Voelcker, who presented the prizes, Mr. E. B. Turner, who acted as timekeeper, Dr. Anderson, Deputy Medical Secretary of the British Medical Association, Dr. Scott and Mr. Stratford,

secretaries of the Metropolitan Counties Branch. Dr. Anderson and Dr. Scott assisted in judging. The chief events, with the winners, were as follows:

One Mile.—R. A. P. Hogbin (Guy's); time, 4 min. 40½ sec.

100 Yards.—W. Hertzog (Guy's); time, 10½ sec.

Long Jump.—R. St. J. Honner (London); 22 ft. 1 in.

Half Mile.—H. B. Stallard (St. Bar's); time, 2 min. 4 sec.

Putting the Shot.—W. Hertzog (Guy's).

The *Princess Louise Cup*, for the best individual performance, was presented to W. W. Craner (London) for winning the Quarter Mile race in 52 seconds.

The Cup given by Dr. C. F. T. Scott to the Metropolitan Counties Branch of the British Medical Association, to be presented to the best all-round athlete, was won by W. Hertzog (Guy's).

The Relay Race was won by St. Bartholomew's, and the Tug-of-war by the London Hospital.

MEDICAL GOLFING SOCIETY.

THE Medical Golfing Society held its annual summer meeting on June 16th at Walton Heath. All competitors were the guests of Lord Riddell and thoroughly appreciated his kind hospitality. There were over 100 entries. The competitions resulted as follows:

Lancet Challenge Cup.—H. T. P. Kolesar.

Henry Morris Challenge Cup.—E. Playfair.

Milson Rees Challenge Cup.—V. W. Negus.

Class I.—First Prize: Sir Kenneth Goadby tied with A. W. Soper. *Best last nine*: H. D. Gillies.

Class II.—First Prize: H. A. Cholak Gregory tied with G. Dawson. *Best last nine*: H. L. Haich.

Foursomes.—These were won by J. O'Malley and W. Tindal Atkinson.

ILLUMINATION FOR FINE WORK.

AT the end of last year the Home Office published a report describing an inquiry made by Mr. H. C. Weston and Mr. E. K. Taylor on the lighting of printing rooms where hand composing was carried on. This was fully noticed in our issue of December 4th, 1926 (p. 1065). Mr. Weston has recently given an address at a combined meeting of the Illuminating Engineering Society and the Joint Industrial Council of the Printing Trades of the United Kingdom, in which he discussed the report. The investigations, he said, were preparatory to the formulation of definite standards of artificial illumination for specific processes. The work chosen as suitable for the first experiments was typesetting by hand. Different illuminations on composing frames were taken, and the effect upon the speed and quality of the work noted. The test extended over a couple of days, and the compositors were employed in setting 7-point type (similar to that used in this note). One fact which emerged was the effect of inadequate illumination in producing unnecessary fatigue; at the feeble illuminations the number of typographical mistakes was greater in the afternoon than in the morning, but this was no longer the case when the illumination was raised to a certain level (14 foot-candles). With an illumination of 7 foot-candles the rate of output was 10 per cent. below that obtained with a higher illumination. The best illumination for type-setting was found to be 20 foot-candles on the composing frames, and with this lighting the production was equal in speed and accuracy to that obtained in good daylight. The lighting of composing machines was scarcely less important, for the linotype or monotype operator needed good illumination to read his "copy," and if the matrices on the linotype and the small closely arranged figures on the drum of the monotype machine were to be seen easily an illumination of 20 foot-candles was not excessive. In one experiment tinted light was used, the fitting consisting of a white enamelled opaque bowl surmounted by a trumpet-shaped pale blue glass, intended to give approximately daylight correction without the coldness of north light. The compositors declared this method of lighting to be the best they had tried so far as restfulness and absence of glare were concerned, but they found it difficult to see old type, owing to the relative absence of shadows. Mr. Weston urged that the provision of adequate and suitable lighting in factories and workshops would benefit industry rather than impose an additional burden upon it. He agreed, however, that a certain number of industrial processes involved work of so fine a character that no kind of illumination would enable them to be carried out with entire efficiency and comfort, and in such cases the illuminating engineer could do no more than install really good lighting, and the ophthalmologist must be relied upon for further help in reducing strain associated with the work. In some industries the operatives had been provided with magnifying spectacles specially prescribed. Men with normal sight, however, did not appear to require magnifying glasses, and there is, or was, a reluctance on the part of compositors to resort to glasses, owing to the impression that they would be taken as evidence of failing sight and consequent unfitness. The fallacy of this idea, Mr. Weston urged, was apparent, and the use of glasses, when necessary, ought to be regarded as a natural and valuable means of maintaining, and even increasing, productive capacity.

VACANCIES.

NOTIFICATIONS of offices vacant in universities, medical colleges, and of vacant resident and other appointments at hospitals, will be found at pages 42, 43, 46, and 47 of our advertisement columns, and advertisements as to partnerships, assistantships, and locumtenencies at pages 44 and 45.

A short summary of vacant posts notified in the advertisement columns appears in the *Supplement* at page 272.

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