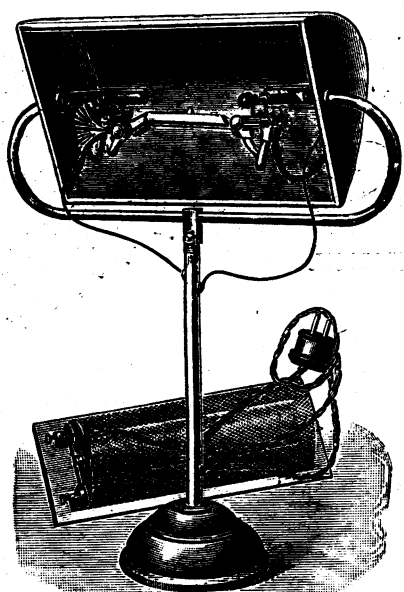


ACTINO-THERAPEUTIC APPARATUS

The Latest Types for ULTRA-VIOLET RADIATION



The "ALPS" PORTABLE TABLE MODEL
QUARTZ MERCURY VAPOUR LAMP.
Rich U.V. output.

Prices: for D.C., £20; for A.C., £38.

Fully described in the "BOOK OF THE PLUROSTAT," 28 pages, post free on request.

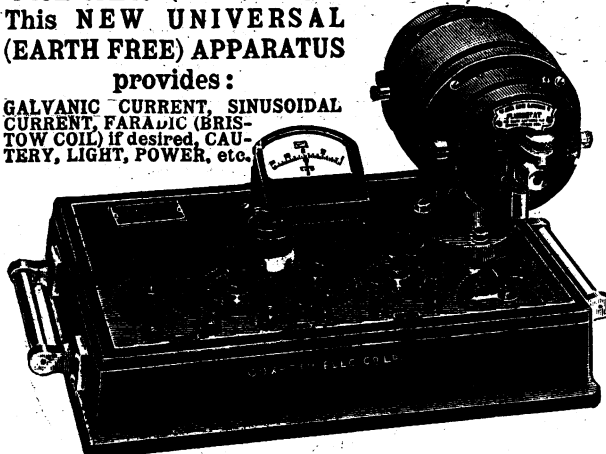
We specialize in **all types** of this apparatus.
Write for our Standard Work, just published: "ARTIFICIAL SUN-SHINE or ACTINO-THERAPY" 25 pp., devoted entirely to this subject, with illustrations of all types of lamp, and much valuable clinical information. **POST FREE ON REQUEST.**

THE NEW (1926) MODEL "PLUROSTAT"

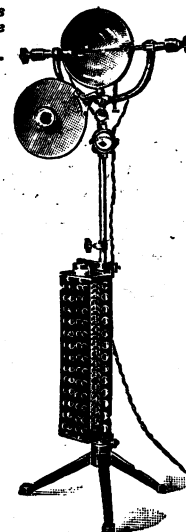
This NEW UNIVERSAL
(EARTH FREE) APPARATUS

provides:

GALVANIC CURRENT, SINUSOIDAL
CURRENT, FARADIC (BRISTOW COIL) if desired, CAUTERY, LIGHT, POWER, etc.



Base casting now aluminium, instead of iron, giving lightness without sacrifice of rigidity, and saving 30 lbs. in weight.
Prices, complete: for D.C., £40; for A.C. £50.



The "PERCY HALL"
TUNGSTEN ARC
LAMP
(Ready for use)
£24 0 0

THE COX-CAVENDISH ELECTRICAL CO. (1924) LTD.
LANGHAM] 105, Great Portland Street, London, W.1. [1145

SANTONIN B.P.14.

The unrivalled efficacy of Santonin for the treatment of *Ascaris lumbricoides*, *Oxyuris vermicularis* and *Trichuris trichiura* has been recognized for nearly a century, whilst Wormseed containing Santonin has been prized as a worm cure for over two thousand years.

There are now sufficient stocks of Santonin to meet all demands at prices which permit its free use even for patients of limited means. Our price for wholesale quantities is about 1d. per grain.

1. The effective doses of Santonin are perfectly safe even for children; the drug does not irritate the most delicate intestine, nor cause any other injurious effect whatever.
2. One or two small doses of Santonin will expel all roundworms, threadworms, and whipworms from the intestines, thus effecting complete cures.
3. The best time to give Santonin is at bed-time, after a light evening meal. It is not necessary to compound it with any other drug, but a purge should be given about twelve hours later.

WORMS.

Many of the more recent additions to our knowledge of worms are not yet commonly known. A few of the more important new facts are:

1. Worms are much more prevalent than is generally supposed. Their presence should be suspected in children showing signs of malnutrition, anæmia, gastritis, and loss of sleep.
2. It frequently happens that children are treated for phthisis when in reality they are infested with roundworms. Many cases of cough in children are cases of throat cough caused by roundworms, and not lung cough at all.
3. Roundworm larvae migrate to the lungs causing inflammation and "parasitic pneumonia." They are suspected of being attendant factors in the development of tuberculosis.
4. The constant nibbling and sucking of the mucosæ of the intestine by worms produce abrasions and lesions which facilitate the entrance of micro-organisms.
5. Worms secrete poisons which are absorbed by the host and cause nervous disturbances.

Wholesale quantities and full scientific particulars of Santonin from:

THE EASTERN & RUSSIAN TRADING CO., LTD.,
26, FINSBURY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.2.

It is not that gynaecologists are unsympathetic; we realize only too well how real are the symptoms, whatever their origin, and how powerless we are to deal with them effectively. I am by no means opposed to birth control in general, provided rational methods are employed. Unhappily we have not as yet evolved that ideal technique which would go far to solve many of our present-day problems.

DR. ALFRED A. MASSER (Penistone) writes: A short time ago I had a patient who had suffered from pain in both iliac fossae and some backache for twelve months and insomnia. She was childless and 30 years of age, and was five years married. There was some tenderness over the region of the iliac fossae, and on pelvic examination both ovaries were slightly enlarged and tender. On inquiring into the cause of her sterility I found her husband had been practising "withdrawal" since marriage. After pointing out to both the husband and herself the harmfulness of the method, natural intercourse has since been indulged in. The patient's mentality is now much brighter, the ovaries are normal, and her pains and insomnia have disappeared. I have no doubt that the practice is harmful to both the male and female, in the latter case causing possibly an instability of balance of the endocrine organs.

DR. R. MACDONALD LADELL (Birmingham) writes: I was pleased to see the letter from Dr. Gubbin in your issue of October 2nd, in which he calls attention to the nervous symptoms produced by coitus interruptus. I am certain that his experiences can be paralleled by every practitioner once he has learned to look for the syndrome. It is not only the women who suffer, but their partners, too, are apt to develop a mild anxiety state, accompanied by irritability. It would be interesting to know how many judicial separations owe their origin to quarrelsomeness engendered by lack of sexual harmony. Anxiety states are common, too, in young men and women during the "walking out" or engagement period. Sometimes the anxiety becomes localized around some particular organ, and the patient believes that he is about to fall a victim to phthisis, cancer, or heart disease. Every man in general practice should cultivate a sufficient knowledge of sex psychology to be able to recognize and deal with these cases on common-sense, matter-of-fact lines.

POISONING BY TOBACCO APPLIED TO THE SKIN.

DR. D. S. ROBERTSON (Moukden, China) writes: With reference to notes published recently on poisoning by tobacco applied to the skin, it is interesting to know that Chinese practitioners of the old school use tobacco juice as a means of treatment in cases of abdominal swellings, such as the splenic enlargement of kala-azar. The juice is extracted from the stem of a well-used pipe and rubbed into the skin over the swelling. This causes vomiting and, in some cases purging. The belief is that the swelling may be reduced by such means. Splenic enlargements, by the way, are supposed to be caused by an accumulation of air and blood which has coagulated.

TEMPORARY EXTRUSION OF THE EYEBALL.

DR. T. LINDSAY (Tooting Bec Hospital) writes to report a case of temporary extrusion of the eyeball in an epileptic imbecile woman, aged 41, which occurred suddenly one morning. He says: I found an object like a small tomato of the transparent skinned variety protruding from the right socket, with the eyelids tucked in behind it. There was no pain or tenderness, and I was able to compress the tumour slightly, restoring the eyelids to their usual position. The edges of the lids were thickened and oedematous. On the following morning the eye, apart from a slight purple tint of the sclerotic, was quite as usual. The eye is a blind one, with an opaque white lens, but, apart from that, is of the usual shape and appearance. No fit was reported during the night, and the condition was simply discovered in the morning. I cannot say how it was brought about, but it showed many of the features of a strangulated hernia.

AN IDEAL HOME.

MRS. NAYLOR-DAVIDSON and her husband, overwhelmed by the post-war difficulties of running their many-roomed old house in Uxbridge, with its large kitchen and old-fashioned range, proceeded to build themselves an ideal home for modern conditions a little way out in the country. Mrs. Naylor-Davidson has published a description of this home, illustrated with plans and photographs, under the title "*Over Frays*": an *Original House for Practical People*. Although there may not be a large amount of originality in the actual labour-saving devices embodied in the house, the structure is a compact collection of many things that can make life easy to the harassed housewife. And there was, perhaps, considerable originality displayed in starting with—and, so to say, hanging the house on to—the garage, which is so arranged that it can be converted into a dining room, a smoking room, or a children's playroom. The garage opens out of the drawing room, but means have been taken apparently to avoid the leakage of petrol fumes. A lavatory with a red glass window serves an extra purpose as a "dark room" for photography. The kitchen is evidently regarded as the *chef d'œuvre*, and we have a photograph

of Mrs. Naylor-Davidson cooking at the stove. The kitchen is the smallest room in the house, and is really an annexe to the dining room, cut off by sliding doors. The tables are attached to the wall, and supported by swinging brackets. There is a gas cooker and a hot water circulator, for the house is within range of such useful adjuncts as gas, water, and electricity supplies. As there are five openings in this small kitchen and a special flue over the stove the odours of cooking can be rapidly removed. Mrs. Naylor-Davidson adds to her book some chapters on making a garden and an orchard, a few hints to housewives, and an account of the setting in which the house is built. A note at the end informs readers that if they wish to study the subject of building similar houses they can be received at "*Over Frays*" by appointment for a period not exceeding a quarter of an hour, on payment of a fee of 1 guinea. The book is most attractively got up.

PLUMBO-SOLVENT WATERS.

DR. T. D. HARRIES of Aberystwyth sends notes of a simple method for avoiding the dangers of plumbo-solvent water, while not interfering with its natural properties. The addition of lime, chalk, or silicates to a soft water has the effect of destroying the economic and therapeutic values of the water. Dr. Harries says that the Birmingham Corporation has not had very satisfactory results from the addition of lime or chalk to the Rhayader water; and that the expense of chemical methods would be prohibitive, except for the water supplies of rich corporations. Since lead cisterns and cisterns of slate slabs jointed with white lead have been discarded, the only source of contamination left is the lead service pipes. To avoid the danger from water which has stood in these pipes all night, many housekeepers allow a large quantity of water to run to waste the first thing in the morning. The principle of this procedure is right, in Dr. Harries's opinion, but the method wrong, as the waste is unnecessary, and often amounts to as much as twenty gallons. To clear 240 ft. of service pipe it is only necessary to draw off two gallons of water. Dr. Harries suggests that housekeepers should establish a routine practice of emptying the water-closet flushing cistern the first thing in the morning. In this way two gallons of water are withdrawn from the service pipes. The drinking water tap should then be opened for eight or ten seconds, thus allowing about a quart of water to run to waste, and clearing 30 ft. of branch piping. Thereafter the frequent use of domestic taps during the day prevents the possibility of contamination of the water by long standing in the service pipes. If the routine practice of this method were adopted in a town of 10,000 inhabitants, the total loss of water daily would not be more than 5,000 gallons. In observations made on one of the softest and purest waters in the kingdom, Dr. Harries has found that the lead impregnation varied between 0.015 and 0.02 parts in 100,000, so that it would be necessary to drink from one to three and a half gallons of overnight water in order to absorb one thirty-first part of a grain of lead. Consequently Dr. Harries does not believe that there is much chance of lead poisoning under modern conditions of water supply. With his suggestion for emptying the service pipes in the morning the risk is negligible. If any water were found capable of acting on lead pipes to a dangerous extent in six hours, Dr. Harries thinks that the danger might be removed by running the water through a conduit twelve yards in length, containing limestone or marble fragments, before it enters the reservoir. This would reduce the plumbo-solvent action of the water by at least 50 per cent., and, combined with his flushing cistern method, would do away with all risk. At the same time the limestone filter bed would have the disadvantage of diminishing the economic value of the water and render necessary increased expenditure on soap. The limestone bed would be renewed once a year, the disused stone being used for road mending.

LIQUOR OPII SEDATIVUS.

MESSRS. ALLEN AND HANBURY ask us to state that the morphine content of liquor opii sedativus (Battley) has been increased from 1.5 to 1.8 per cent., so that each fluid drachm now contains 1 grain morphine. The dose has been reduced from 5 to 15 min. ms to 5 to 10 minims.

1927 MOTOR CARS.

LAST week's issue of the *Autocar* contained a buyers' guide to 1927 model motor cars. The guide consists of an alphabetical list of all the cars which will be on the British market for the coming year, and gives for each car the country of origin, the annual tax, a full specification, the principal measurements, the number of seats, the weight, and the prices, both for the chassis and the complete car.

ERRATUM.

THE paragraph of news relating to Dr. Hermann Brehmer in the *JOURNAL* of October 9th (p. 669) should have stated that the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Dr. Hermann Brehmer was celebrated on August 14th, the famous specialist in tuberculosis having died in 1889.

VACANCIES.

NOTIFICATIONS of offices vacant in universities, medical colleges, and of vacant resident and other appointments at hospitals, will be found at pages 44, 45, 46, 47, 50, and 51 of our advertisement columns, and advertisements as to partnerships, assistantships, and locumtenencies at pages 48 and 49.

A short summary of vacant posts notified in the advertisement columns appears in the *Supplement* at page 187.

¹ "*Over Frays*": an *Original House for Practical People*. By Clarice H. M. Naylor-Davidson. Uxbridge: Printed privately for the Author; London: J. and E. Bumpus, Ltd. 1926. (9½ x 11½, pp. 67; 32 figures, 7 diagrams, 3 plates. £1 ls.)