

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:

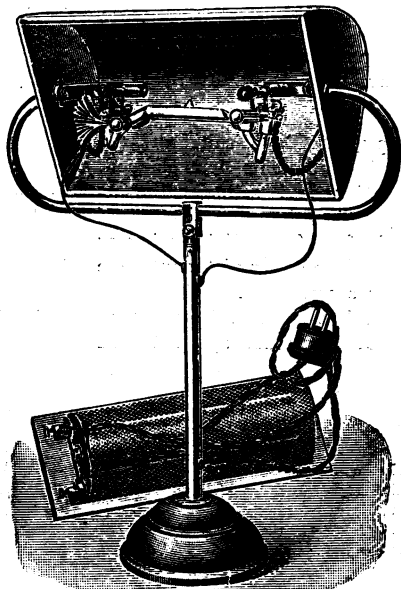
1. Worms are much more prevalent than is generally supposed. Their presence should be suspected in children showing signs of malnutrition, anæmia, gastritis, and loss of sleep.
2. It frequently happens that children are treated for phthisis when in reality they are infested with roundworms. Many cases of cough in children are cases of throat cough caused by roundworms, and not lung cough at all.
3. Roundworm larvæ 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.,
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The Latest Types for ULTRA-VIOLET RADIATION



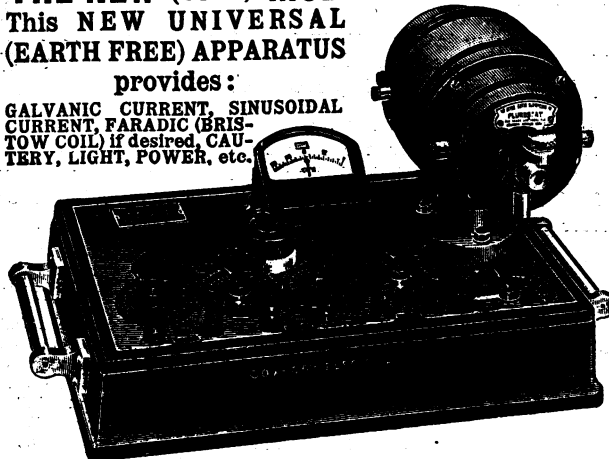
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QUARTZ MERCURY VAPOUR LAMP.
Rich U.V. output.
Prices: for D.C., £20; for A.C., £36.

We specialize in all types of this apparatus.
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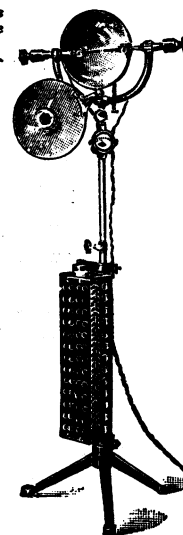
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GALVANIC CURRENT, SINUSOIDAL
CURRENT, FARADIC (BRISTOW COIL) if desired, CAUTERY, LIGHT, POWER, etc.



Base casting now aluminium, instead of iron, giving lightness without sacrifice of rigidity, and saving 30 lbs. in weight.
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LAMP
(Ready for use)
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Letters, Notes, and Answers.

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QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

FLIES IN BUTCHERS' SHOPS.

WE have received an inquiry from the London Retail Meat Traders' Association as to the best method of getting rid of flies from butchers' shops.

If the flies have been allowed to breed, screening is the best palliative, but the real remedy is prevention, by getting rid of their breeding places—offal and manure. An expert, to whom we have referred the matter, informs us that during the war in South Africa, where flies were a veritable plague (sharing, according to Kitchener, the first place with women), he found that sprinkling chloride of lime got rid of them from camps and messes. A good method for butchers' shops is as follows: After cleaning down the walls, etc., in the ordinary way, they should be treated with a solution of chloride of lime, and then sprayed lightly with paraffin. Of the last very little is needed, and if too much is used there is a risk of imparting smell and taste to the meat. Its action appears to be due to its preventing any flies that may enter from getting a foothold, but the chloride of lime will keep most away.

MAJORCA.

"D. F. H." asks for information about Majorca as a health resort, as to hotels, medical aid available, and the best route from England.

*. According to a statement in *Climatotherapy and Balneotherapy* by Sir Hermann and F. Parkes Weber (1907) Palma, the capital of Majorca, is built on a bay facing south, and is protected by the north-western mountain chain from the cold winds to which the Balearic Islands are exposed. It has a warm, moist, equable winter climate, with a mean winter temperature of about 52.5°. The accommodation at that date was limited, but the authors thought that at some future time the place might be visited by English invalids. It seems now to be believed that this time has come. The Spanish Travel Bureau, Ltd. (87, Regent Street, London, W.), inform us that a pamphlet on Majorca is in preparation and will shortly be ready. The best route is by Barcelona, which can be reached from London by way of Paris.

INCOME TAX.

Partnership—Succession.

"W. L. G." bought a one-third share in a practice as from October 1st, 1925, and has been assessed on the basis of his predecessor's earnings.

*. This is in accordance with the statute, Rule 11 applicable to Cases I and II, Schedule D, but if the new firm can show at the end of their first year (or part of a year) that the profits of the practice have fallen short from some specific cause—for example, because the practice is now worked from two houses instead of one—since or by reason of the change, then they can claim an adjustment of the assessment. It is, however, important to remember that the "profits" include the value of outstanding book debts earned by the new firm and not paid over; cash receipts are not a reliable basis of calculation where, as in this case, the old book debts are not being brought into the accounts.

Production of Bank-books.

"B. W." has been requested by the inspector of taxes to produce his bank pass-books for the six years ending June 30th, 1920; some of the books have been destroyed.

*. The inspector of taxes has no legal right to demand production of the bank-books, but the request is unusual, and the inspector may have, or may think he has, some special grounds for making it. In the circumstances "B. W." might usefully call on him and discuss the matter personally, inquiring what is the special reason for making so unusual a request, and write us more fully if he is unable to arrange a satisfactory settlement.

CHILBLAINS.

DR. H. E. GIBSON (London) writes: As one who started this trouble when in the R.A.M.C. during the war, and has had it every winter since, I should like to suggest local treatment by ultra-violet rays. In my case it acts like magic, and is the only treatment I have found to any good. Possibly general light baths, with or without diathermy to the hands and feet, might prevent a recurrence.

SIR ROBERT ARMSTRONG-JONES also writes to recommend ultra-violet rays. "Cases of marked bullous erythema due to chilblains have been relieved by one application of the ultra-violet light, and this treatment deserves to be recognized and acknowledged."

DR. A. E. R. RUTHERFORD (Westbury-on-Trym) writes: "C. P. J." can hardly hope, I think, for much success in his treatment of chilblains, with calcium salts especially, unless he warns his patient to avoid fruits and drinks containing citric acid—oranges, lemons, lemonade, etc. Citric acid would, I believe, prevent the beneficial result which might otherwise be expected from the use of calcium salts, and perhaps from other forms of treatment as well.

LETTERS, NOTES, ETC.

DR. CHARLES PORTER (University of Witwatersrand, Johannesburg) asks us to say that he has recently been erroneously described in *The World's Health Book* (a Red Cross journal) as Lieutenant-Colonel, R.A.M.C. The initial letters should have been S.A.M.C.

MATÉ OR PARAGUAY TEA.

DR. L. GWILLIM DAVIES (Histon) has sent us some dried leaves which he learnt were being sold under the trade name "Herveu" and described as "the wonderful South American plant with marvellous tonic-restorative powers." The patient who first drew his attention to this preparation, and had been taking it (though not with his permission), told Dr. Gwillim Davies that the effect of the infusion was to "make her work and work, until she dropped with exhaustion." It occurred to him that the leaves might be those of the coca plant, or possibly maté. From personal experience he found that the leaves certainly had some stimulating property when drunk in infusion. The specimen forwarded to us has been examined on our behalf, and the analytical chemist's report is that it consists of the leaves of *Ilex paraguayensis*, the Brazilian or Paraguay holly, and contains no cocaine. The plant is used as tea in South America under the name of maté or Paraguay tea. Like tea it contains caffeine, tannic acid, and a volatile oil. Bentley states in his *Manual of Botany* that "its properties are similar to those of tea, but it is more exciting, and when taken to excess produces a kind of intoxication." It contains, according to Martindale's *Extra Pharmacopoeia*, 2.02 per cent. of caffeine, which is rather more than in coffee and rather less than in tea.

ENTERIC FEVER AND SEWAGE.

"M.O.H." writes: If enteric fever is caused by a specific bacillus, how does sewage matter, finding its way into drinking water or milk, cause the fever? I know of an outbreak in this locality some months ago: it was supposed to be due to drinking water which was polluted by sewage matter. The four families using the water from this well (being a country place) contracted the fever. None of the parties had been away; no case of enteric fever had been in the locality for years; no carrier could be traced. No doubt in a heap of decaying animal or vegetable matter we have numerous organisms (putrefactive), but can they be the cause of typhoid fever? Offensive smells may cause sick stomach headaches, etc., but they cannot cause a specific disease. In these cases I think we can account for the disease by what biologists call "variation" in organisms; for instance, the *Bacillus coli*, growing in a heap of decaying matter, may, in circumstances very favourable to its growth, undergo variation and become pathogenic, and even produce enteric. No biologist can, by observing the behaviour of germs in a test tube, give any guarantee as to variations which may take place in nature. As Professor Judd says, when speaking of organisms, "they drift into one another by imperceptible gradations." The observer can never see all the gradations in the test tube. This is a somewhat puzzling problem, and I would like to have the opinion of some of your readers on it.

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, 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 223.