

Practical Points.

The Notification of Purulent Ophthalmia. Dr. H. H. Folker strongly contended at the Annual Meeting of the North Staffordshire Workshops for the

Blind that infant ophthalmia should be classed among the diseases notifiable by law. Fully 50 per cent. of the cases of blindness were due, it was declared, to neglect in early life. Dr. Folker held that as soon as an infant's eyes were observed to be red, the case should be made reportable to the authorities.

Experts on Cholera.

Many interesting points in the treatment of cholera have recently been given to the press by medical experts.

Professor Metchnikoff, the eminent bacteriologist of the Pasteur Institute, says it is easier to ward off cholera than an ordinary cold. Pointing to some tubes on his table, he is reported to have said: "These contain cholera germs, but I eat off the same table, drinking hot weak tea and toasting my bread at the flame of the lamp. The cholera bacillus dies at a temperature of 140 degs. The precautions to be observed in one's own home are simple—boiled water, hot tea, no cold food; above all, nothing raw. As to fruit, I would not forbid a pear, peach, or other fruit provided it is first dipped for a second in boiling water and then peeled. If people take these precautions there will be no epidemic; let them keep their houses scrupulously clean, rinse the mouth with hot water, use hot water for washing, eat and drink hot things, avoid excesses, and they have nothing to fear."

Dr. Krayushkin, chief of the Institute of Experimental Medicine, at St. Petersburg, states that inoculation affords immunity whenever applied three times. Several cases of cholera, however, have occurred among those who have been inoculated only once or twice. The experiments made throughout Russia during the present epidemic with anti-cholera serum have not yielded definite results. The Institute is organising flying detachments for inoculation against the cholera.

The question how the epidemic invaded the capital of Russia evokes interesting discussions in the medical world. The majority of the doctors repudiate the popular conception that the germs were introduced chiefly by the medium of rivers and canals and men employed in waterside occupations. The experts contend, however, that children, especially infants, are the principal agents of contagion. Children rarely succumb to the malady, which affects them in a scarcely appreciable form. It is established that an infant suffering from an apparently light form of diarrhoea produced one of the centres of contagion in the present epidemic. The discovery of the centres of contagion and the prompt isolation of the inhabitants in the same house form the only radical method of arresting the epidemic. The difficulty of this task, however, is only too obvious.

Our Guinea Prize.

We have pleasure in announcing that Miss G. N. New, Sister of Faith Ward, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, E.C., has won the guinea prize for September.

KEY TO PRIZE PUZZLES.

- No. 1.—Burrow's Alpha Brand water.
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- No. 2.—Soxhlet's feeding apparatus.
Socks Let S feeding a pear rat US
- No. 3.—Wincarnis.
Win Car N ice
- No. 4.—Sanatogen.
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The following competitors have also solved the puzzles correctly:—

E. M. Bunyard, London; E. Lenton, Acton; J. G. Thomas, Leyton; R. Farrer-Baynes, Birkdale; L. Mackenzie, Dundee; B. Lister, Huddersfield; I. Larch, Thornton Heath; C. Dunne, Belfast; F. Hawthorn, Manchester; M. E. Wood, Tunbridge Wells; Mrs. Rutter, Hayle; L. Attree, Brighton; A. Symonds, Stroud Green; C. McIntyre, Glasgow; M. D. Hempseed, Aberdeen; S. Arthur, Slough; R. Conway, Southport; A. Anderson, Edinburgh; E. Tillingham, Golborne; E. Bowring, Wimborne; L. Brown, Tearing Cross; M. McWilliams, Omagh; C. Harford, Banbury; F. A. Taylor, Malvern; C. Stoney, Dublin; M. E. Chick, Broad Clyst; E. S. Wilde, Peterborough; A. G. Layton, London; A. M. Gregor, Warrington; Nurse Taylor, Boscombe; M. Connell, Wolverhampton; E. M. Lenthall, Lower Sydenham; A. L. Etheridge, West Kensington; J. Calderbank, Altrincham; A. S. Morriss, London; E. Wilkinson, Beckenham; E. G. Moore, Hither Green; M. Trevor-Roper, London; K. Rose, Edinburgh; F. E. M. Day, Homerton; A. Avey, Bradford; E. M. Griffin, Goodmayes; M. Beardsley, London; M. Burr, Ebford; A. Holding, Mortlake; M. Whitworth, Maidstone; C. Vernon, Nottingham; B. Howard, London; C. Frost, Edinburgh; M. A. Taylor, Penge; T. A. Crosbie, Inverness; M. Cooke, East Malling; L. M. Wilson, Winsford; J. M. Bruford, Southport; K. Winn, Manchester; P. O. Coster, Durham; F. M. Sharp, Birmingham; C. Leary, Cork; C. McCarthy, Ealing, G. Smart, Cork; Nurse Baker, Thorne; E. A. Stubbs, Bushmills; E. E. Please, Kingsbridge; A. Mutton, Plymouth; A. R. Scott, Mealsgate; M. Prichard, Templecombe; B. Sheard, Chislehurst; F. Williams, Leeds; M. E. Asford, Ipswich; C. Ross, Glasgow; E. Wright, Shipston-on-Stour; M. Cook, Portland; M. Dempster, London; E. Marsland, Huntingdon; H. E. Smith, Warrington; M. Price, Tunstall; G. Morley, London; M. M. Powell, Aylesbury; C. Foster, Leicester; C. L. Barker, Bath; A. Thomas, London; E. Dinnie, Harrow; E. B. Charlton, Ilkley; S. S. Sherring, Liverpool; E. E. Martin, Ealing; E. A. Rhodes, Urmston; P. E. Smith, Manchester; E. H. L. Dowd, Dublin; M. Modlin, Brixton; L. M. Sweet, London; M. Garvey, Lincoln; L. Breasley, Barkingside; Mrs. Macdonald, Aylth; Nurse Startup, London; M. Bridges, Rei-

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