

of the published figures, and showed that they could only be accepted with a good deal of reserve. Mr. Charters Symonds, consulting surgeon at Guy's Hospital, giving evidence, laid stress on the need for largely increasing the means available for treating venereal diseases. He thought that existing institutions should be utilised as far as possible, and that these together with any additional provision which might be made should be linked up with Insurance Committee areas and with panel doctors. Evening clinics should be provided at every centre. It would be necessary that a scheme of this kind should receive adequate subsidies from the State.

Mr. Symonds advocated the formation of a National Society which should supervise the selection of lecturers, the scope of teaching, and the publication of books and pamphlets with a view to the education of the public respecting venereal disease. Such a Society, he thought, should be voluntary and should be ready to assist the Government in any measure of which the Government approved. He would propose that the Royal Society of Medicine should nominate persons to serve as a committee of this National Society, and that a definite sum of public money should be placed in the hands of that Committee.

With regard to the question of notification, Mr. Symonds said that the experience of other countries showed that in the present state of mind of the people notification was ineffective. It led to greater concealment of disease, and tended to drive sufferers to quacks' treatment. He thought there could be little doubt that notification would help towards suppression of disease, but it was necessary to wait until people had become educated in the matter. The demand for notification and international action might then come from the great mass of the population of this and other countries.

Mr. Arthur J. Evans, Honorary Surgeon to the Stanley Hospital, Liverpool, was of opinion that if better facilities for treating venereal diseases could be provided at the general hospitals, the spread of the infection would be reduced. The establishment of such a clinic to a hospital should he thought be financed and controlled by the State and not by the Committee representative of the charitable public.

Mr. Evans stated that in his capacity as visiting surgeon to the Brownlow Hill Poor Law Infirmary a very large number of venereal cases were brought to his notice.

He thought that in Poor Law patients the general percentage of the later manifestations was very high. In the male sex this was exceedingly striking, and in a larger number of cases permanent incapability of earning a livelihood was produced. Many also were beyond any hope of benefit even by modern treatment.

A great difficulty in regard to Poor Law patients arose from the fact that there was no law to compel those patients to remain till properly cured. Patients frequently left the hospital while still in an infectious state.

As medical adviser to an important shipping company Mr. Evans said that it was his experience that a great deal of venereal disease was introduced from abroad, and it was his opinion that this continuous introduction of disease into this country should undoubtedly be brought under control.

He recommended that the Board of Trade should take steps to warn and explain to seamen and others the dangers of contracting venereal disease and the danger of infecting others of the community. The importation of disease would he thought be greatly lessened if sailors were aware of the risks encountered in foreign ports, and especially in the tropics.

### INFANT FEEDING.

Messrs. A. Wulff & Co., 12, Chenies Street, London, W.C., have published, in very attractive form, a lecture by a practising physician entitled, "Hints for Nurses in the Treatment of Difficult Cases of Infant Feeding." With the exception of the title, which apparently concedes the right to nurses to treat difficult cases, which should always be under the care of an experienced physician, the nurse aiding him in every way, this brochure has much to commend it. It is really a treatise showing the value of Albulactin in the dietary of bottle-fed babies, and some very striking instances are given. Incidentally we may remark that if this valuable preparation were used regularly from the time that bottle feeding begins, many of the cases of infant feeding would never become difficult, because Albulactin supplies to the milk mixture the vital ingredients, and so gives the infant the nearest possible approximation to its mother's own milk. The author of the brochure insists that "no matter how cleanly, healthy, or well fed the cow is from which we get our milk for feeding babies the milk of the cow can never be the equivalent, or equal, of mother's milk. There is a certain substance known as lactalbumin, which mother's milk contains in large quantity, and which cow's milk contains only in very small quantity. This lactalbumin is absolutely necessary for the health of all infants, and for the easy digestion of all milk preparations by the infant."

### THE "TABLOID" TRIANGULAR BANDAGE.

Will our readers kindly note that the price of the "Tabloid" Triangular Bandage put on the market by Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. is 9d. not 1s. 9d. per packet of two.

### VAPAROLLES.

In connection with the "Vaparoles" supplied by the same firm, a dainty product is "Vaparole" Nuclein, a hypodermic product supplied in hermetically sealed glass containers specially designed for convenience in hypodermic medication. The Nuclein product is intended to increase the bodily resistance to bacterial invasion and to raise the opsonic index.

[previous page](#)

[next page](#)