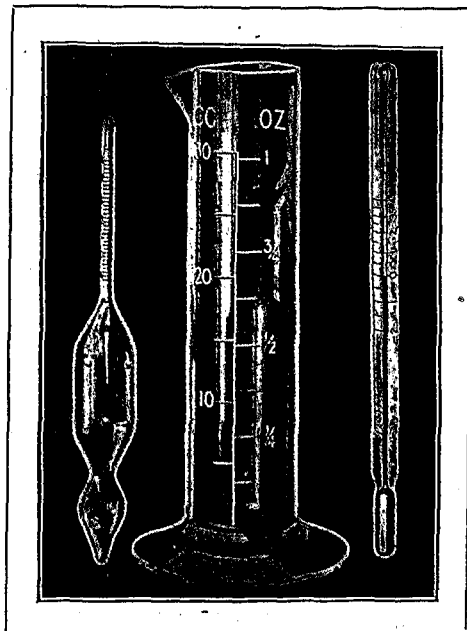


PRACTICAL APPLIANCES. NEW APPARATUS FOR THE DETERMINATION OF THE CORRECT SPECIFIC GRAVITY OF URINE.

"That the determination of specific gravity is one of the most important urinary tests has long been maintained by the more advanced and painstaking men in the medical profession," says *The Modern Hospital*. "Until quite recently, however, they did not have at their disposal really scientific apparatus to make tests of which they were absolutely sure as to their accuracy; but such an apparatus has been devised and put on the market under the trade name of the Tycos Urinometer, which instrument was described in this journal in May, 1914, page 319. Recently, another urin-



A NEW URINOMETER.

ometer of similar type has been perfected by the same manufacturers, which is intended for determination of specific gravity of small quantities of urine, the capacity of the jar allowing the determination of amounts as low as 25 cc. The urinometer jar is of very fine, tough, and especially clear glass, nicely finished and accurately graduated, and has a scale extending from 1.000 to 1.035 in 10-degree graduations. It is standardized for urine at a temperature of 77 degrees Fahrenheit with hand-written scale. The body of the urinometer has little glass points projecting from its surface, so as to prevent the instrument from adhering to the sides of the jar. With the urinometer and the urinometer jar is furnished a correction thermometer, which, instead of registering degrees, registers the correction to be added to or subtracted from the specific gravity reading, depending on the temperature of the urine.

"The method of using the instrument is as

follows:—Take the condensed reading in the usual way, then place the correction thermometer in the urine and note the point of the scale on a level with the indicating column. If this figure is above the point of standardization (77 degrees), the figure is added to the specific gravity reading, and, if below, the zero figure is subtracted from the specific gravity reading."

THE PROBLEM OF GONORRHOEA.

Dr. Townley Clarkson was prevented by illness from delivering his lecture on the above subject, at the Institute of Hygiene, Devonshire Street, W., recently, and Dr. Murray Leslie kindly consented to give the lecture from his notes. He began by emphasising the point that gonorrhoea was the main cause of sterility in men and women.

It was, he said, a very ancient disease, and was found among the ancient Japanese in 900 B.C.

In the man its results were inflammation of the genital organs, from them, extending to the bladder and kidneys, the coccus found its way into the blood stream, causing acute gonorrhoeal rheumatism.

In the woman the progress of the disease was both upwards and downwards; it resulted in sterility, invalidism and possible death.

It was a source of great danger to little girls, who might easily contract it from towels or utensils used by infected persons.

It was essential that parents should gain the confidence of their children, so that at a suitable age they could be given a clean, knowledge of clean things. Both adults and adolescents should have the opportunity of hearing wise and temperate talks on this subject by men and women.

The soldiers in camp were being so instructed, and it was highly desirable that bodies of young women in factories and similar places should have the same instruction.

The lecture contained the strong words of Sir James Paget, that he would as soon advocate lying, theft, or any other thing forbidden by God as unchastity.

It was the considered opinion of a number of medical men that a pure, chaste life was of benefit from a mental, moral and physical aspect.

Dr. Townley Clarkson was of opinion that the only argument against impurity of any value was from the standpoint of Christianity.

Nurses' work was opening out in this direction, and many women would consult them who would not consult a medical man.

We congratulate nurses who had the advantage of listening to this frank statement of facts from so able an authority.

A PROTECTION AGAINST VERMIN.

We all know how clothes are ruined by careless washing and disinfecting, and how necessary for the health of the troops it is that their garments should be as clean and hygienic as possible, and we are therefore pleased to make known a leaflet

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