



LADY GODIVA

The nudist dancer on the Lancaster panel sheds light on the mysterious old story of Lady Godiva. A lady dressed only in her hair who danced in early medieval pageantry was the beginning of the Godiva story, says one critic.

swing back a little, it appears from the most recent views of physicians.

The modern nudist cult has prided itself on its scientific soundness. Sunlight on the skin has great health value. In the high snowy mountains of Switzerland, physicians have demonstrated that the sun cure would work wonders for tuberculous children. In warm sunny lands where children play out of doors, children are less often weakened by the bone deformities of rickets.

Too Much Sunshine

But doctors have begun to warn against overdoses of sunshine. One physician of the Albany Medical College said that merely exposing hands and face to the moderate sunlight, such as occurs in the latitude of middle New York State, is sufficient to protect a child against rickets.

This physician, Dr. Arthur Knudson, was not speaking from general observation. His view is based on his experiments with rats. When he shaved a mere one-eightieth of the surface of a rat's skin and bared that portion to the sun's rays, there was greater healing of rickets than when the whole animal was exposed. The sun, by this experiments, can do its protective work for adults or children in summer by moderate exposure as well or better than by the wholesale nudist method.

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PUBLIC HEALTH

Typhoid-Stricken Circus Permitted to Travel

THE circus will come to town. Interstate travels of the Ringling Brothers-Barnum and Bailey Combined Circus need not be interfered with in spite of the outbreak of typhoid fever among circus personnel, the U. S. Public Health Service has decided.

Dr. K. E. Miller, officer of the Service, has investigated the outbreak, in which over 40 cases have been reported, and found that there were no carriers of typhoid fever among the performers or the food handlers of the circus troupe. Consequently the federal health authorities feel that there is no danger to the public health in permitting the circus to continue on its travels. However, they have notified the state health officers of Indiana and Pennsylvania, where the circus makes its next stops, of the outbreak.

An epidemiologist of the Michigan State Health Department is with the circus, studying the outbreak with a view to finding out where it originated. The first knowledge of it came while the circus was in Michigan. From the his-

RADIO

Wireless Printer Writes Messages For Police

A NEW radio system developed by W. H. G. Finch of Hasbrouck Heights, N. J., enables police radio cars to receive departmental messages, by radio printers, similar to those of stock tickers or teletype machines.

The main criticism of police radio—that there was no assurance the particular car desired received the message, and that there was no permanent record—can be circumvented by the device. Police can receive the messages above the din of traffic and without strict attention to the message at its time of reception.

In describing the apparatus in the current issue of *Electronics*, it is declared that high secrecy can be secured by the system. It is possible to scramble the signal and have it automatically decoded at the mobile receiver and printer in the police car.

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tory of the outbreak, officials suspect that the circus personnel contracted the disease from contaminated milk.

Typhoid fever is caused by a bacillus. Its source is either some one who has the disease or else what scientists call a carrier. This is a healthy person who has recovered from the disease but still carries the disease-causing bacilli and discharges them from his body.

Polluted drinking water, milk, ice cream, oysters from polluted sea water, and fly-contaminated or carrier-contaminated foods are responsible for almost all traceable cases. A recent Canadian outbreak of over 600 cases was traced to cheese made from milk from producers whose families had typhoid fever.

Inoculation with heat-killed typhoid bacilli gives immunity to the disease which lasts for several years. This is generally recommended for persons who are travelling, particularly if they are going into rural areas where there is not adequate control of water and milk supplies and sewage.

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