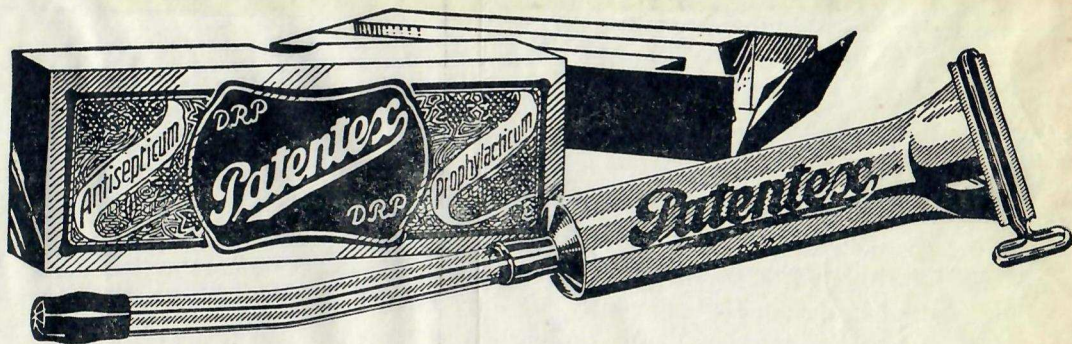




**The World's ideal and absolutely reliable
anti-conceptive.**

RELATING TO CONTRACEPTIVE EXPEDIENTS

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There are numerous works by scientists, dealing with researches on the effect of chemical matters on live sperms of the different animal species. The theoretical value of these researches has already been appreciated elsewhere (x1). (foot-note: Werner, Lecture for Biological Valuation of Antispermia etc. Med. Soc. Gießen, med. weekly publication 1922 No. 36) Called upon by numerous colleagues exercising a practice, to point out a sure contraceptive expedient, I was aware of the fact, that, in order to reply to this question a long series of close tests would be required. From the beginning I wish to mention one negative result, in order to show the practitioner the extreme care with which one should proceed when recommending such expedients. Before the war, and partially during the war also, a Berlin firm used to supply an "Anticoncipiens" - rather based on a physical ground-work - in the shape of oval suppositories, said to be of prompt efficacy. The firm had indeed quite a number of medical recommendations to show, and from the preliminary physical and chemical test the means proved moderately serviceable. Suddenly the maker changed (no doubt owing to the increased cost of the material-characteristic at those times) the base of the suppositories, and the formerly passable means resulted in a complete failure. In general it must be said, that the suppository-system is the very least safe and most thermolabile one that may be imagined. As the uninitiated represents to himself the testing of such a means as primitive as ever possible (thinking mostly that one only needs to bring one particle of sperm-mass together with the testing matter, under microscopical observation in order to be able to pronounce an opinion), I am obliged to revert more closely to the biology of sperms. When leaving the human ejaculated product, (which as is known, is composed of secretion of the testicles besides accessory sexual glands) in the testing glass at a medium temperature of 15-20° C., after 48 hours and later, live sperms will be observed. This test indicates already their extremely practical important vitality. Dürsen (footnote 2: Höber, Manual (Lehrbuch) of Physiology) found on the occasion of an operation, even 3½ weeks post coitum live spermatic mass. When reflecting furthermore that partially the spermatozooids have to overcome the scintillations of the uterus and tubes, adversely directed, we can easily form an opinion of the existing energies. That the vitality depends also on the medium's reaction, is no doubt also generally known. In practical tests, there is however still another circumstance to be considered, viz the age of the ejaculated mass. I have found, that the mobility of the spermatozooids certainly still persisted after the period just stated above, but the kind of movement then existing, will with some little practice be recognized clearly as considerably slacker. As an excellent object of comparison the scintillating epithel of the mucous membrane of the throat by *Rana* may be employed. That when using such elderly ejaculation-products going under the term of „Fresh Ejaculation-Product“, erroneous conclusions will happen in the valuation of Antispermia, is of course particularly noticeable. We now come to the vital point of our to-day's contemplations, as to what is required from a contraceptive expedient?

1. First of all it is self-evident that it must instantly and permanently, paralyse freshly ejaculated spermatozooids.
2. It must be capable of adhesion to the female sexual organs in question.
3. It must not contain any toxical properties, and finally.
4. It must be thermostable.

The expedient "PATENTEX" D. R. P. which is on the market, answers all these requirements of supply: Chemische Exportgesellschaft Vauka m. b. H., Frankfurt a. M., Eschersheimerlandstraße 53-55) available in tubes and is to be employed ante coitum as a prophylactic.

In the course of close examinations I have found (ad. 1) that "Patentex" destroys instantaneously matozoids ejaculated a few minutes before. This effect may be particularly well demonstrated as follows.

In a hollow receptacle 2 gtt. of fresh ejection was placed together with a similar quantity of "Patentex". When copiously blinded off by means of Leitz-objective 6 and ocular 1 it is admirably to be observed how the lively moving spermatical mass droops and dies off at once when arriving at a boundary. In numerous tests these observations could be repeated. Furthermore the examinations were also to be carried through quantitatively. The total ejection, according to biological conditions, amounts to 1-5 g. One instance tested 3,552 g. To this an equal quantity in weight of "Patentex" was added and after intermixing new microscopical tests were made. No live spermatozoids were traceable any more.

Solution of question 2. To begin with, a differentiation must be made between the naturally existing mucus and the mass introduced. Setting aside form, differentiation will be arrived at by means of color preparations with saturated Bismarck-Brown-Solution. I limit the test to two hours after introduction of the masses. The "Patentex"-masses were in their greater part yet existent as could easily be seen from the microscopical picture. On the result of these tests I would not omit to mention that I have also studied the question of how many ccm. of "Patentex"-mass are to be considered as sufficient. We must clearly represent to ourselves the exact process and consider the test-glass experiment as an informative one only, because practically, the distribution of the masses is yet to be taken into consideration, and I therefore think "better too much, than too little". 1.5-2 ccm. ought to be considered sufficient.

Finally Patentex possesses neither adstringent nor corroding-toxical properties for the mucous membrane of the female sexual organs, and ultimately the contents of tubes exposed to temperatures of 5-40° C. of equally good effect.

I CONSEQUENTLY MAINTAIN THAT THE PRACTITIONER'S CLAIM FOR AN ANTI-CONCEPTIONAL EXPEDIENT OF SURE EFFICACY IS FULLY ANSWERED BY THE CREATION OF "PATENTEX" AND IT ONLY REMAINS THAT THE PREPARATION MAY ALWAYS BE WARRANTED TO CONTINUE UNDER BIOLOGICAL CONTROL. Any physician thinking logically will know, that as long as clinical indications exist for initiating, the above expedient may render useful prophylactic services.

x) MEANWHILE ESTABLISHED; the preparation is under steady biological control by a physician).