

## THE ADDRESS IN THE SECTION OF PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY.

SIR.—I regret that it should have been found necessary to publish my remarks at the opening of the Section of Physiology and Pathology at Belfast without correction of the proof, which, I suppose, through some miscarriage, has not reached me. As the MS. was written under circumstances of great pressure, it is not surprising that the printer should have failed to decipher it completely, and that there should be several errors, which obscure the meaning. May I venture to ask space for the correction of one or two of the more important?

Page 257, column 2, line 39, for "limit" read "link." Line 14 from bottom, for "time" read "union." Line 10 from bottom, for "by-experiments" read "very experiments." Line 7 from bottom, for "in experiments" read "for experiments."

Page 258, column 1, line 3, for "only" read "very." Line 19, omit minute; and for "limits" read "units." Line 20, for "distinction" read "distortion." Line 22, for "importation" read "comparative." Line 26, for "movement" read "increment." Column 2, line 31, for "out of the very" read "out of the way." Line 36 insert "the" between "of" and "problems." Line 37, for "only" read "very."

I will not trouble you with further corrections, lest I should weary your readers, to whose charitable judgment I must leave the discrimination of other apparent errors.—Faithfully yours,

W. S. GREENFIELD.

Ballantrae.

## RELIEF OF MUSCULAR FATIGUE.

SIR.—Bromide of potassium, in twenty-grain doses, with or without fluid extract of liquorice, relieves that sensation of muscular weariness which I think is pretty generally known to be begotten from all-night attendance on midwifery cases. That is a deduction from repeated personal experience; and I shall be glad to hear the experience of other members on the subject.—Yours faithfully,

Liverpool.

ARCHIBALD D. MACDONALD, M.D. Edin.

## INFANTILE PARALYSIS.

AN OLD VIENNA STUDENT.—The paper by Herr Leyden on Poliomyelitis is reported in the *Berliner Klinische Wochenschrift*, No. 20 (May 19th), p. 318; also at more length in the *Deutsche Medizinische Wochenschrift*, No. 20 (May 15th), p. 315. If our correspondent will call the attention of his bookseller to the mistake which has occurred, we have little doubt that it will be rectified.

THE PASS-LISTS OF THE SCOTCH UNIVERSITIES ARE DELAYED FROM WANT OF SPACE. THEY WILL BE PUBLISHED NEXT WEEK.

## DISINFECTANTS.

SIR.—Will any of your scientific readers be kind enough to inform me whether, if I can place free chlorine in a dwelling in a way not to reach the inhabitants to their inconvenience, and to remain in the free state quite open to the disinfecting of the dwelling, if it would be anything new and of any practical use?—Yours truly,

INQUIRER.

## HÄMOSTATIC AND ANTISEPTIC USES OF HAZELINE.

SIR.—Hazeline has been recommended as an haemostatic. Let me add a little corroborative evidence as to this, which also answers a recent question in the JOURNAL. In two applications of it (diluted with about two parts of unwarmed water) to nasal cavities, from which blood was pouring in full stream, which I made a short time ago by a syringe in the usual way, through the opposite nostril, I found the hemorrhage to be almost instantly arrested. Hazeline also makes an excellent lotion for the dressing of scalp and other wounds; and I have reason for believing that, by preventing oozing and by asepsis, it promotes the union of raw surfaces by the first intention. Its use, in this way, for irrigating operation, flaps, and similar wounds, subsequent to insertion of the sutures, but before bringing the surfaces together, and in the course of the after-treatment, therefore, scarcely requires suggestion.—Yours truly,

26, Spellow Lane, Liverpool.

ARCHIBALD MACDONALD, M.D. Edin.

## DISCUSSION ON CHRONIC RHEUMATIC ARTHRITIS AT BELFAST.

IN DR. DYCE DUCKWORTH'S CONCLUDING REMARKS IN THE DEBATE ON HIS PAPER ON PAGE 270 OF THE JOURNAL OF AUGUST 9TH, THE SENTENCE "IT COULD NOT BE SET UP INDISCRIMINATELY IN ALL PERSONS" SHOULD READ "IT COULD NOT BE SET UP," ETC.

## HOUSE-SURGEONS AND LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

SIR.—Is a house-surgeon, who has served for about a year, entitled to any leave in the summer for a short holiday? And, if so, is he, during that time, to find a *locum tenens* at his own expense or not? I want to know the usual custom in provincial infirmaries, and what is the usual time allowed them for a holiday, and if the house-surgeon is to bear the expense of a *locum tenens*. I have been allowed two weeks if I bring in a *locum tenens* at my expense. Is this reasonable?—Yours truly,

W. H. P. F.

## THE EXCURSION TO THE GIANT'S CAUSEWAY.

IN DESCRIBING THE EXCURSION TO THE CAUSEWAY IN THE JOURNAL OF AUGUST 9TH, IT SHOULD HAVE BEEN STATED THAT DR. MACAW OF BUSHMILLS ALSO RENDERED MOST VALUABLE SERVICE THROUGHOUT THE ENTIRE DAY.

ERRATUM.—IN DR. J. W. T. SMITH'S ADDRESS TO THE SECTION OF MEDICINE IN THE JOURNAL OF AUGUST 2ND, PAGE 221, COLUMN 2, LINE 7 FROM BOTTOM, FOR "EXCEPT WHEN" READ "BUT AS INFLAMMATIONS."

## THE CASE OF WELDON V. SEMPLE.

SIR.—Will you kindly allow me to state that I am not the defendant in the above case, and that I know nothing of it beyond what I have read in the newspapers.—I am, sir, yours very truly, ROBERT HUNTER SEMPLE, M.D., F.R.C.P.L.

8, Torrington Square.

## REMOVAL OF INFECTIOUS CASES.

SIR.—It strikes me, in the removal of cases suffering from infectious diseases, especially the exanthemata, a fine gauze net antiseptically prepared, and enclosing the whole body, might materially diminish, if it did not entirely prevent, the communication of disease in transition. I daresay the principle may have been acted upon before, but I have never seen or heard of it. Such garments, if kept at the hospitals for contagious diseases and readily obtained, might, I believe, be of true service, and relieve the authorities from the reproach they too often are subject to.—Your obedient servant,

THOMAS GODFREY.

Mansfield.

## AN OBSCURE CASE.

SIR.—A patient of mine, upwards of eighty years of age, has been suffering for some time from bronchitis; this was succeeded by great itching of arms and legs, particularly the legs. This has rather suddenly ceased, and several little painful ulcers have appeared on the ankle, which do not yield to treatment. About sixty years ago he suffered from syphilis. Do you think it possible that, after such a lapse of time, these little ulcers can be occasioned by that disease, or can it have any influence upon them? Information from any of your correspondents respecting this subject will be thankfully received.—Yours truly, SENEX.

J. S. G.—At the Metropolitan Medical Schools, the lectures are always delivered in the morning or afternoon. Evening classes, of different kinds, are sometimes given. For particulars, it will be necessary to apply to the deans or secretaries of the schools.

BALBUS.—1. The address of the Secretary of the Medical Sickness, Annuity, and Life Assurance Society is Mr. Radley, 26, Wynne Road, Brixton. 2. Bristow's *Practice of Medicine* (Smith, Elder, and Co.) is probably the work which you wish to indicate

## A HEALTH-RESORT WANTED.

SIR.—I have a young lady patient, aged 21, whose family history is tubercular, and who has developed some suspicious signs at one apex. I am anxious to send her away for the winter. She desires herself to go to the Valley of Engadine in Switzerland, where, she says, a friend of hers found great benefit. Could you, or any of your subscribers, kindly give me some information as to the suitability of the locality for such cases, as I cannot see anything bearing on the point in the books at my command?—I remain, yours truly,

ANTITUBERCLE.

\* \* \* ANTITUBERCLE will find the subject he refers to fully discussed in Dr. Burney Yeo's *Health-Resorts and their Uses*, chapter iii. The book is published by Chapman and Hall (Lim.).

## CIGARETTES.

SIR.—As a great cigarette smoker, will you allow me to ask why this particular form of smoking is condemned as being more injurious than any other? I ask, of course, for information; but, in the meantime, I strongly maintain that, so far from being the most, it is the least so, for the reason that the "nicotine," being the acknowledged injurious constituent, one gets less of it in cigarette than in pipe or cigar-smoking, because the mouth-end of the first being dampened with the saliva, retains the oil as the smoke passes through, and this, I think, is fully proved by the fact that many who have never used the "weed" could smoke a cigarette with impunity, while the same quantity of tobacco in a pipe would very quickly produce a disagreeable sensation. The paper should never, in my opinion, be waxed at one end.—I am, etc., BRIAR.

WE ARE REQUESTED TO STATE THAT COMMUNICATIONS FOR DR. JOSEPH ROGERS SHOULD IN FUTURE BE ADDRESSED TO 31, MONTAGUE PLACE, RUSSELL SQUARE, W.C.

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