

and concisely written, and brings its information down to date. The objections to vaccination are discussed, and very plainly shown to have no foundation in fact.

The Planet, a monthly Journal of Medicine, Surgery and the Collateral Sciences, Dr. C. E. Nelson, New York, editor and proprietor.

Our friend Dr. Nelson has entered upon the field of Medical Journalism, and he has our heartiest good wishes for his success. His *Planet* is not a large one, but we fear that his programme—a portion of it at least—will soon give him no end of trouble. He promises to accept all that is sent to him in the way of original communications—"No rejections." This is the height of good nature, but we seriously question its wisdom. Dr. Nelson is a pithy writer, and will give his readers common sense views on the Medical questions of the day.

Scrofula and its Gland Diseases. By FREDERICK TREVES, F.R.C.S., Eng. Philadelphia: Henry C. Lea's Son & Co., 1883.

But little has been written on the subject of Scrofulosis for several years, so that this little work of about one hundred pages should receive some attention at the hands of the profession. While its author has derived some of the material from the German and French schools, the greater part is the result of his own investigations. It is issued in paper cover at the very low rate of 10 cents, so that on the score of expense no one can object to purchase it.

THE DURATION OF ISOLATION OF SUBJECTS OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

M. Hillairet, in the name of a commission composed of MM. H. Rodger, Bergeron and Hillairet, read before the Académie de Médecine a report in reply to the inquiry addressed to the Academy by the Minister of Public Instruction, as to how long a pupil affected with a contagious disease should be kept away from school.

The report considered the following diseases: varicella, variola, scarlatina, rubeola, mumps, and diphtheria, and the conclusions are as follows:

Varicella, whose progress is often irregular, may require ten to twelve days for the fall of the crusts: The isolation should be about twenty-five days.

Variola has a prodromic period of three to four days; four or five days of eruption; three or four days of suppuration; desiccation requires three days; fall of the crusts, six days. Then comes a period of furfuraceous desquamation without definite limit. Isolation should not be less than forty days.

In scarlatina the period of invasion occupies from six to forty-eight hours, or exceptionally three days; the eruption is completed in from five to eight days; desquamation commences on the fourteenth or fifteenth day, and lasts from fifteen to twenty-six days. Isolation should last forty days.

Rubeola has a prodromic period of three to four days; exceptionally from six to eight, or even twelve days; the eruption is completed in twelve or forty-eight hours, then it declines for twenty-four hours; desquamation lasts from eight to fifteen days. Isolation for forty days will be sufficient.

Mumps, as a rule, has a duration in ordinary cases of six days; convalescence lasts from six to seven days. If any complication of metastasis occurs, it lasts usually about nine days. Isolation for twenty-five days is sufficient.

The duration of diphtheria is very variable, but isolation should be maintained for at least forty days.

The Commission consequently proposes the adoption of the following measures:

1. Pupils affected with chicken-pox, small-pox, scarlet fever, measles, mumps, or diphtheria, should be strictly isolated from their comrades.
2. For small-pox, scarlet fever, measles, and diphtheria, isolation should not be shorter than forty days; for chicken-pox and mumps, twenty-five days is enough.
3. Isolation should last until after the patient has been bathed.
4. The clothing worn by the patient at the time he was taken sick should be subjected to a temperature of 90° C. [194° Fahr.], and to sulphur vapor and then well scoured.
5. The bedding, curtains, and furniture of the sick-room should be thoroughly disinfected, washed and aired.
6. The pupil of a school, after recovery from one of the above contagious diseases, should not be readmitted to the school unless furnished with the certificate of a physician that the above precautions have been observed.

These conclusions were adopted by the Academy.—*Gaz. Méd. de Paris.*