

A QUALIFIED ASSISTANT'S WAGES.

F. T. S. WRITES: The following advertisement appears this week in a medical paper:

"Wanted, a registered assistant, in-door, total abstainer preferred, to attend surgery in the morning, dispense in the afternoon, attend midwifery, and act as tutor for about three hours in the day to advertiser's two sons, aged 10 and 12. Must be a good accoucheur. Salary, £30, and all fees from midwifery attended by himself. Suit a gentleman who liked an easy life."

If this generous advertiser pays his assistant such a sum, I wonder what he pays his cook, for, doubtless, a physician would have a good retinue of servants. Is it possible that the profession is so overcrowded that any British medical practitioner can be found who would accept such an offer—an offer, to my mind, of abject slavery? To work in the surgery morning and afternoon is surely hard work enough for most men; what, then, must it be with night-work, and giving three hours' instruction daily to two young urchins? How can that suit one who liked an easy life? Thoughts fail me when I try to picture the man who dared to make such an offer to members of his own profession.

DURATION OF INFECTIOUSNESS IN RÜTHELN.

MR. J. CORNBILL (Ilfracombe) writes: In the JOURNAL of January 15th, Mr. Lennox Browne inquires how long an interval should elapse before a patient recovered from rütheln may mix with others. The supplement to the *Health Journal* (Manchester) for March, 1884, contains a table and diagram illustrating the duration of the latent period, the fever, and the infectiveness of the exanthemata and some allied diseases. The time from the beginning of the eruption in German measles, till the patient ceases to be infective, is there stated to be fourteen days.

AN EASY METHOD OF DIAGNOSING RÜTHELN FROM SCARLATINA AND MEASLES.

MR. T. P. ATKINSON (Surbiton) writes: According to Mr. Lennox Browne's opinion, the cases which have occurred at Wimbledon, and been pronounced to be scarlatina, are nothing more than ordinary German measles, or rütheln. I myself had the idea that this might prove to be the case, as I have known instances here where the same mistake has been made. Without doubt, the diagnosis now and then in the very commencement is very difficult; but if, from the high state of fever, sore-throat, etc., there is any doubt as to the nature of the case, it is best to defer giving an opinion till forty-eight hours have elapsed, at the end of which time, if it be simply German measles, the rash will either have entirely disappeared, or very materially diminished, and the temperature become pretty nearly normal.

In rütheln, again, the lymphatics are generally enlarged, but rarely the sub-maxillary glands. In many cases, the patient is scarcely ill at all, and the tongue is neither coated nor abnormally red. Bearing these points in mind, the diagnosis, I think, becomes much more easy.

According to the conclusions arrived at by the medical officers of public schools, no one who has had an attack of German measles should be allowed to mix with others till two or three weeks have elapsed. No one who has been exposed to the infection should be allowed to mix with others till the lapse of sixteen days after such exposure.

PERSONATION AT THE EXAMINATIONS OF THE CONJOINT BOARD.

A. Y. Z. writes: I am surprised to hear that at the first or elementary examination of the Conjoint Board of the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons no means are taken to prove the identity of the candidates presenting themselves. Thus, when a candidate first makes application in writing by post, his signature is not attested by any witness, and when he presents himself at the time of examination, he does not place his signature in a college-book; hence, the most open and easy road to the fraud of personation. How often this may take place it is impossible to say, whilst one or two simple precautions would entirely prevent, or, at any rate, make extremely difficult the success of any attempt in that direction.

PILOCARPINE AS A GALACTOGOGUE.

RICHARD NEALE, M.D. Lond., writes: In the letter of your Paris Correspondent, page 80, it is stated that M. Chéron has discovered the remarkable effect of pilocarpine on the mammary secretion, and that, until his researches, although "some writers have incidentally mentioned the action of pilocarpine as a galactagogue, still, from a practical point of view, nothing seems to have been published upon the subject."

The value of pilocarpine as a galactagogue is now so well known that I should not have thought it needed the aid of the *Medical Digest* to refresh one's memory. Still, for those that need a reference, Section 1,600, ii, will show that, since Ringer, in 1875, drew attention to the subject, others have confirmed his statement.

HOOKLESS CYSTICERCUS IN MAN.

DR. McREDDIE (Glasgow) writes: Professor Wilhelm von Zehender, in his Bowman Lecture, published in the JOURNAL of December 4th, says: "It is worth noting that this cysticercus without hooks, living in cattle, has never been found in the human body, neither in the eye nor elsewhere." With reference to this statement, I have to say that, in 1873 or 1874, in the N. W. Provinces of India, I found this hookless cysticercus on two occasions in the intestines of natives of low caste, who use the flesh of cattle when they can afford it. I carefully examined the parasites, and preserved them for some time, and have no doubt that, if looked for, the hookless worms will often be found in the natives of India of certain castes.

ERRATUM.—In the paragraph relating to an increase of salary granted by the Belfast Dispensary Committee, for "Mr. Mehany," read W. J. Meharry, L.R.C.P. & S. Ed., L.S.A., L.A.H.

COMMUNICATIONS, LETTERS, etc., have been received from:

Dr. Percy Boulton, London; Dr. C. R. Illingworth, Clayton-le-Moors; Mr. W. A. Morris, Mandalay; Dr. J. W. Martin, Sheffield; Mr. R. Caldwell, Colchester; Dr. J. Oliver, London; Dr. J. B. Hamilton, Lucknow; Aliquis; Mr. C. M. Brady, Wigan; Dr. Styrap, Shrewsbury; Dr. W. Whitford, Liverpool; Dr. C. F. Knight, Dublin; Mr. C. H. Newby, Southsea; Dr. W. Allard, Tewkesbury; Mr. H. C. Burdett, London; Dr. F. Fitch, Kidderminster; Dr. J. Davy, Halifax; Dr. Idelson, Berne; Mr. A. M. Paterson, Fallowfield; Dr. J.

G. Blackman, Portsmouth; Mr. M. R. Ryan, Chatham; Dr. W. J. Meharry, Belfast; Dr. T. Legaré, Charleston, U.S.A.; Dr. R. Priehard, Cardiff; Dr. Thomas, London; Mr. A. Devonald, Penarth; Mr. N. F. Phillips, Southampton; Mr. E. Powell, Nottingham; Mr. A. Bernard, Liverpool; Mr. Dunn, London; Mr. C. Boyd, London; Surgeon-Major R. Anderson, London; Mr. J. F. D. Donnelly, London; Dr. Mules, Manchester; Dr. J. S. Gettings, Walsall; Dr. Covernton, Toronto; Dr. Teevan, Ballarat, Victoria; Deputy Surgeon-General Fox, Colchester; Mr. A. W. Benson, Dublin; The Secretary of the Richmond Hospital, Richmond; Mr. C. B. Plowright, King's Lynn; Dr. John Lucas, London; Dr. A. Forbes, Murwillumbah, N.S.W.; Mr. Lawson Tait, Birmingham; Mr. W. T. Stead, London; Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome and Co., London; The Honorary Secretary of the Nottingham Medico-Chirurgical Society; Dr. T. Savage, Birmingham; The Secretary of the Statistical Society, London; Mr. R. J. Gilbert, London; The Honorary Secretary of the Hospitals Association, London; Mr. J. H. Parkinson, Sacramento, U.S.A.; Mr. F. A. Southam, Manchester; Professor Fraser, Edinburgh; Mr. H. W. Allingham, London; Dr. Clement Dukes, Rugby; Mr. W. Donovan, Erdington; Mr. A. L. Scott, Wimbledon; Mr. J. B. Gabe, Swansea; Mr. E. Ridgway, Liverpool; Mr. E. Haxell, Brighton; Mr. E. Owen, London; Mr. G. S. A. Wayten, Devizes; Mr. L. B. Richardson, Torquay; Dr. Elisa Bono, Testri Levante; Mr. C. M. Jessop, London; Dr. Sutton, Dover; Mr. F. P. Atkinson, Surbiton; Dr. S. W. Hope, Petworth; Mr. W. Young, London; Mr. J. G. Lock, Tenby; Dr. J. E. Edwards, London; Dr. Foulis, Wylam-on-Tyne; Dr. Gubb, London; Mr. J. A. Rigby, Preston; Surgeon-Major C. Sibthorpe, Port St. George; Surgeon-Major R. H. Quill, Woolwich; Mr. James Startin, London; Dr. Whitehead, Denver, Colorado; Dr. R. Rentoul, Liverpool; Mr. W. Berry, Wigan; Dr. E. Clifford Beale, London; Dr. W. Hunter, Edinburgh; Surgeon-General J. E. Tuson, London; Miss Rogers, Truro; Mr. J. Cornbill, Ilfracombe; Mr. W. Parry Jones, Wrexham; Mr. F. T. Simson, London; Mr. J. Mitchell, Goughor; Mr. C. R. Owen, Rushden; Dr. Lowther, Grange-over-Sands; Dr. Parker, Liverpool; Messrs. Perry and Norwood, London; Dr. J. W. Moore, Dublin; Mr. G. Rowlands, Richmond; Mr. S. Murphy, London; Dr. A. Alexander, Streatham; Mr. Gabb, Hastings; Dr. Ashby, Manchester; Mr. M. Cameron, Liverpool; Mr. J. W. Measures, Todmorden; Dr. Noel Paton, Edinburgh; Mr. J. H. Hughes, Ombersley, Droitwich; Dr. Ryan, Chatham; Mr. G. Sergeant, Launceston; Mr. J. M. Menzies, London; Mr. H. Sell, London; Mr. W. H. Spurgin, Maryport; Mr. J. P. Doyle, Dublin; Dr. Poore, London; Mr. Power, Portsea; Mr. T. A. Collinson, Chester-le-Street; Mr. A. D. Roe, London; The Secretary of the Parkes Museum, London; Mr. T. Watts, Frampton-on-Severn; Mr. G. F. Blake, Dublin; Dr. Imlach, Liverpool; Dr. G. R. Macphail, Carlisle; Mr. T. Browning, Rushden; Messrs. Maggs and Son, Yeovil; Dr. J. Rogers, London; Mr. G. Eastes, London; Mr. W. S. Paget, Great Crosby; Dr. Gibson, Edinburgh; Dr. Fraser, Salford; Dr. D. H. Cullimore, London; Mr. E. H. Sullivan, London; Mr. S. J. Moore, Bingham; Mr. R. H. Barker, Hull; Dr. W. Gilkibrand, Bolton; Dr. Cary Coombs, Castle Cary; Dr. D. B. Smith, Netley; Mr. J. Mackenzie, Sunderland; Mr. A. H. Allen, Sheffield; Messrs. Atkinson and Philipson, Newcastle; Mr. H. Hemsted, Whitechurch; Mr. H. R. Ruckley, High Wycombe; Messrs. Griffin and Co., London; Dr. Barnardo, London; Mr. D. Christie, Letterkenny; Dr. J. Robertson Day, London, etc.

BOOKS, ETC., RECEIVED.

Health at School. By Clement Dukes, M.D. New Edition. London: Cassell and Co., Limited.

The Surgeon's Pocket-Book; an Essay on the Best Treatment of Wounded in War. By Surgeon-Major J. H. Porter. Third Edition. London: Charles Griffin and Co. 1887.

Forbidden Fruit for Young Men. By Major Seton Churchill. London: J. Nisbet and Co., 21, Berners Street. 1887.

SCALE OF CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL."

Seven lines and under..	..	..	..	..	£0 3 6
Each additional line ..	..	..	..	..	0 0 4
A whole column ..	..	..	..	..	1 15 0
A page ..	..	..	..	..	5 0 0

An average line contains seven words.

When a series of insertions of the same advertisement is ordered, a discount is made on the above scale in the following proportions, beyond which no reduction can be allowed.

For 6 insertions, a deduction of..	..	..	..	10 per cent.
" 12 or 13 "	..	..	..	20 "
" 26 "	..	..	..	25 "
" 52 "	..	..	..	30 "

For these terms, the series must, in each case, be completed within twelve months from the date of first insertion.

Advertisements should be delivered, addressed to the Manager, at the Office, not later than noon on the Wednesday preceding publication; and, if not paid for at the time, should be accompanied by a reference.

Post-Office Orders should be made payable to the British Medical Association, at the West Central Post-Office, High Holborn. Small amounts may be paid in postage-stamps.