

impossible to empty it. There are, of course, many other points of difference between the two; indeed, smallpox is only likely to be mistaken for the less serious malady when the practitioner is not alive to the possibility of a mistake in the diagnosis. In smallpox, even in its modified form, varioloid, the initial constitutional symptoms are early and well marked, with a considerable rise of temperature and cerebral disturbance. In smallpox the eruption is most abundant on the face and limbs, whereas in chickenpox it is most abundant on the trunk and its distribution is more discrete and general. Moreover, in chickenpox the eruption appears in crops and not, as in smallpox, within a few hours of the first appearance of papules. Then, too, there is the characteristic fall of temperature on the appearance of the vesicles. An absolutely characteristic feature of chickenpox is the appearance on the body of vesicles of different degrees of evolution, some being fully matured while others have just made their appearance. In spite of these usually very distinctive features, cases now and then occur in which even the most experienced may hesitate to formulate a definite opinion. In such cases twenty-four hours' observation will almost invariably clear up the mystery and allow of a correct diagnosis.—*Medical Press and Circular.*

#### CONCERNING SYPHILIS OF THE LIVER.

Although syphilis of the liver is not an infrequent occurrence, comparatively little has been written on the clinical aspects of the subject. The author gives a short resumé of the history of this affection and some of the literature dealing with it.

He divides syphilis of the liver clinically into three groups:

1. Gummata of the liver.
2. Syphilitic cirrhosis of the liver.
3. Syphilitic affections of the liver (including groups one and two), with icterus.

The latter can be either acute or chronic.

Of the first class the author reports four cases. In all these there was marked enlargement of the liver characterized by nodules of various sizes. Antiluetic treatment brought about complete cures, anatomical and clinical.

Of the third class ten cases are presented with the same satisfactory results following anti-syphilitic treatment.

The symptoms of syphilis of the liver are pain in the