

In cases covered with crusts, the part is cleansed as well as possible without removing these, and the crusts themselves are saturated with the solution. The applications are repeated every day or every other day till relief is obtained. Healing takes place under a scab; and the scar is said to be extremely good.

The Surgical Treatment of Smallpox.

LAUREL B. SANDALL, M.D. "The Surgical Treatment of Smallpox."
The Physician and Surgeon, March, 1903.

The writer, for three years surgeon in the American army in the Philippines, has had a very extensive experience with smallpox, which is more or less epidemic in those islands. Dismayed by the appalling mortality, among both natives and Americans, and believing the main cause of death to be absorption from the pustules, he resolved to adopt elementary surgical principles in treatment; and, in this idea, proceeded with the help of the ordinary hospital attendants, to evacuate every vesicle or pustule and disinfect its base with swabs dipped in carbolic 1-40 or sublimate 1-1000. There is no pain, and seldom any bleeding in the operation. In addition an antiseptic bath is given twice a day. Statistics do not appear in the article, but the claim is made that the disease is shortened, lives saved, and pitting largely prevented.

OBSTETRICS.

UNDER THE CHARGE OF J. C. CAMERON AND D. J. EVANS.

Twin-Pregnancy—Statistics and Diagnosis.

SEEGERT. "Twin Pregnancy—Statistics and Diagnosis." *Zeitschrift f. Geb. und Gyn. Bd. XLIX., s. 206.*

From January 1st, 1890, to January 31st, 1902, in Olshausen's Frauen-Klinik, at Berlin, out of 15,997 deliveries, there were 233 of twins, i.e., one out of every 68.6. In 33, delivery occurred before eight months. In 101, the diagnosis was made out positively before labor, and in 94, not before the birth of the first child. Twin births were more common in primiparae: 116 I-parae, 51 II-parae, 23 IV-parae, 5 V-parae, etc. The largest children were those of a XV-para, they weighed respectively 4,220 gram. ($9\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.), and 3,900 gram. ($8\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.). In 46 per cent., the head presented in both children; in 8 per cent. the breech in both; in 34 per cent. one by the head and the other by the breech; in 8 per cent., one by the head and the other transversely; in 4 per cent., one by the breech and the other transversely. In 67.3 per cent., both children were of the same sex; in 32.7 per cent., of different sex. Of 191 in which the ovum development was accurately