

2. *Variola in new-born infants* (*Zeitschrift der Gesellschaft der Aerzte zu Wien*, 1857, No. 13).—A female child (premature) was born on the 25th of Feb. 1857, with variola vera, forty-six pustules being found when the child died, thirty hours after birth. The mother was a healthy primipara, 28 years of age. While in the hospital, she was for a short time in a room with patients affected with variola; two pustules of variola made their appearance on her, while she was under the endemic influence. Eight days after her being wholly recovered she was sent to the lying-in hospital where she was confined. She remained in good health afterwards.

A case similar to this, which is reported by Dr. Wallman, has been under the observation of Prof. Hebra. The mother was confined while suffering from variola. The child affected with pustules of variola in different stages of development was stillborn.

[Variola in newborn children being a very rare occurrence, we communicate to the profession the following case, which Dr. Michaelis, of Attorney st., kindly allowed us to publish. We have to add that this is the only case which Dr. Michaelis, who is engaged in a very extensive obstetrical practice in this city, ever saw. We take the following particulars from a letter of Dr. Michaelis: "Mrs. H. . . ., of 104 Attorney st., primipara, gave birth on the 12th of May, to a male child, who lived only a few moments and was covered with variola, most extensively so on his face and thorax. There was nothing abnormal about the confinement, except an uncommon painfulness of the back. The pustules of variola appeared to be in the sixth or seventh day of their development. The mother was not, nor had she been during her pregnancy, suffering from variola or varioloid, or, as far as could be learned from varicella, but there is one interesting characteristic fact in the history of her pregnancy. When in her fourth month, she was present at the death of a child, who died from variola. For full four weeks she felt exceedingly sick, suffering from repeated chills, and was continually afterwards afraid of having variola. Her pregnancy took a favorable course.—A. J.]

3. *New instrument for vaccination* (*London Lancet*, Am. ed., 1858, p. 459).—This is the invention of Mr. Borham, London, and is a small instrument, convex above and concave below, so as to adapt itself to the configuration of the child's arm, where, by pressing it, a ridge of skin is formed, into which the lancets can be made to penetrate by means of a cogwheel. There are sets of lancets which are grooved at the points, so as to retain the virus more completely.

4. *Coincidence of variola and vaccina* (M. E. GUYRAC, in *Journal de Médecine de Bordeaux*, March, 1858; *Gaz. Hebdom. de Méd et de Chir.*;