

determined, 24.6 per cent. were from one ovum, and 75.4 per cent. from two ova. Operation was required in 41.6 per cent, as follows:—Forceps, 51 times; external cephalic version, 5; podalic version alone, 4; version and extraction, 23; extraction alone, 35; delivery of arms alone, 6. The complications were p.p. hæmorrhage after the birth of first twin, 9 times; hæmorrhage from atony after the birth of second twin, 17 times; in all, hæmorrhage, 26 times (11.16 per cent.). Eclampsia occurred in 30 cases (12.88 per cent.).

*Diagnosis.*—In the 101 cases in which a certain diagnosis was made before labor, it was based upon:—

1. At least 3 large foetal parts, 28 cases.
2. 2-3 large foetal parts, and double heartbeat, 27 cases.
3. Double heartbeat (of different rate), 27 cases.
4. 2 large foetal parts, of same kind, 18 cases; (a) 2 backs in 7 cases; (b) 2 heads in 11 cases.
5. 2 large foetal parts in the fundus, 3 cases.
6. Abnormally large number of small foetal parts, 4 cases.
7. Cystic feel of uterus after escape of liquor amnii, 3 cases.
8. Heart sounds, with loose movable cranial bones, 1 case.
9. Internally, 2 amniotic sacs, one containing a head, the other a foot, 1 case.
10. On the same side as the small parts, a large round part which could be ballotted, 1 case.

For the further establishment of the diagnosis there were employed:—

11. Ahlfeld's measurement. A distance of over 30 cm. between the presenting large part of the foetus and that which lay furthest off in the fundus.
12. Fluctuation in the fundus. According to Keilmann fluctuation can be felt in the unruptured amniotic sac at the os uteri in hydramnios, but it is absent in twin pregnancy.
13. Prolapse of funis, one amniotic sac being unruptured.

From the consideration of the above table, it is evident what a large number of signs are available for diagnosis of twin pregnancies.

#### **Hyperemesis Gravidarum.**

BEHM. "Hyperemesis Gravidarum." *Archiv. f. Gynaekologie. Bd. LXIX., s. 410.*

In a severe case of puerperal pyæmia from thrombophlebitis, Behm obtained excellent results from the use of rectal injections of salt solution (0.6 per cent.) as recommended by Wernitz, of Odessa. He gave 4 to 5 litres daily, and after eleven days treatment the temperature was normal and the patient was passing 3-4 litres of urine in the twenty-four hours. It was evident that the salt solution power-