

The flap was then placed in position and sutured. Primary healing resulted and the sutures were removed in ten days, when a considerable quantity of fluid could be detected under the flap. In the first case before operation the circumference of the abdomen was 112 cm., and there was considerable asthma. In the last ten days of the twenty-nine days in the hospital after operation, the circumference of the abdomen varied between 95 and 98 cm., and the asthma had disappeared. In the second case before operation the circumference of the abdomen was 106 cm., and a month after operation it was 86 cm. The general condition of both patients was much improved by the operation. Perinoff concludes that the Drummond-Talma operation imitates nature by forming a supplementary circle of circulation. Unfortunately the beneficial results of this operation are not manifested immediately and the patient often perishes before they can do so. Permanent drainage into the subcutaneous tissue should be added to give an immediate effect. When the supplementary circulation is formed the drainage can be done away because it then becomes useless.

Cholera and Typhus Gangrene, Symmetrical Gangrene in the Balkan War without Danger from Frost.—WELCKER (*Zentralbl. f. Chir.*, 1913, xl, 1625) saw 115 cases of the above type of gangrene among the Bulgarian soldiers. Almost without exception, seven to fourteen days before the development of the gangrene, the patients had passed through an attack of cholera, or had suffered from dysentery or diarrhea (80 per cent. had cholera and 20 per cent. dysentery or diarrhea). These conditions did not precede the gangrene in 14 cases. The gangrene began during convalescence or somewhat earlier, generally two to three weeks after the beginning of the typhus. With rare exceptions, the cause of the gangrene can be found in some disease, and when this fails it is probable that the history is faulty. Welcker does not agree with Wieting and others that cold and wet are important factors in the causation of the gangrene. Wieting studied the same cases on the Turkish side in the same war. After the cholera had been suppressed by the Bulgarians and only rare cases developed, the characteristics of the cholera gangrene disappeared and only the typhus gangrene remained.

THERAPEUTICS

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Progress in Antityphoid Vaccination during 1912.—RUSSELL (*Jour. Amer. Med. Assoc.*, 1913, lxi, 666) gives some interesting tables and charts that show very well the results of antityphoid vaccination