

case is of additional interest because it occurred in a young woman of typically nervous diathesis, slightly built, frequently changing color, and varying humor, in whose case the temptation to diagnose some form of nervous hematuria would be especially strong. In the intervals between the hemorrhages the urine was perfectly normal. We are tempted to wonder how many of the cases of so-called idiopathic hematuria, hematuria without a cause, renal epistaxis, etc., or of such indefinite origin as "renal hemophilia," or "neurotic hematuria," or "hematuria neuralgia," or "malarial hematuria," with no other manifestations of malaria present, or finally, that delightfully satisfying, because charmingly full-mouthed etiologic discovery, "renal angioneurosis" are due to this simple yet hitherto unnoted cause.—*Medical News*.

AN EXPERIMENTAL STUDY OF FAT STARVATION, WITH ESPECIAL REFERENCE TO PRODUCTION OF SEROUS ATROPHY OF FAT.—C. A. Herter, writing in the *Journal of Experimental Medicine* for May, 1898, says that the experimental study which forms the basis of his paper was originally undertaken to determine whether the lesions of rickets or similar lesions can be produced in growing animals by withholding fats from their foods as far as practicable. This inquiry was suggested by the alleged frequently low fat content of the milk of women whose children have grown rachitic on breast-milk, by the occurrence of rickets in children fed largely on condensed milk, which is poor in fat, and by the fact that the clinical indications of rickets are often lessened by a diet rich in fats. The common pig, *Sus scrofa*, was the animal chosen for the experiment, partly because of his omnivorous habits, and partly because the nutritive vigor of this animal seemed likely to render possible the extension of the necessarily depressing experiment over a long period of time. The lesions resulting from fat starvation, at least in the case of pigs, do not resemble or even suggest those of rickets. Prolonged fat starvation leads to the entire disappearance of fat from the adipose tissues. The form of fat atrophy observed as the result of experimental fat starvation corresponds to the serous fat atrophy described by Flemming, and is essentially the same type of fat atrophy as that found in the epicardial and perirenal fat in the human subject as the result of wasting disease. The lecithins of the brain and the fat of the liver are not materially reduced by fat starvation. Fat starvation does not lead to advanced serous fat atrophy of the subcutaneous fat if the animal be given a large excess of carbohydrate food or a considerable excess of the carbohydrate and proteid constituents of milk. Fat starvation causes a very imperfect absorption of the salts of P_2O_5 from the intestine.—*Thera. Gazette*.