

the genito-urinary tract, the rectum, and the mouth, are especially liable to produce kidney complications.

9. That a healthy condition of the kidney minimizes, but does not entirely do away with, the dangers referred to.

10. That albuminuria is indicative of renal lesions, and should be regarded with distrust, but is not a positive contra-indication to an operation.

11. That paradoxical as it may seem, an operation will sometimes relieve an albuminaria due to acute affections.

12. That no surgeon is justified in undertaking an operation without first knowing the state of his patient's kidney's.—*New York Med. Exam.*, Sept., 1892.

Bond (R. I.) on Chewing-Gum in Fevers.

—The salivary glands play quite an important part in continued fevers, yet they are not considered in the treatment of the case. One of the first and most important restrictions in the patient's dietary is to drop all solid food from the list at the physician's first request, and just then the salivary glands begin to lapse into a torpid condition which very often results in an inflammation and, finally, suppuration, and that disagreeable dryness to the tongue and fauces so uncomfortable to the patient. For the relief of this trouble I have found nothing of so much importance as some nice form of aromatic chewing-gum, which relieves the thirst and dry mouth, improves the appetite and digestion, and restrains nausea, if any. Hence some of the most disagreeable accompaniments of the disease are mitigated. I believe also that it materially aids the absorption of the medicine when the alimentary tract is so impaired by the incessant fever.

I do not claim originality in this treatment, although I have never found any reference to anything of the kind. However, it may have been regarded as too simple to need mention; still it is, in my estimation, quite important in any continued fever.—*N. Y. Med. Rec.*, Nov. 12, 1892.

Grimsdale (T. B.) on Congenital Absence of the Peritoneum.—Grimsdale recently exhibited an interesting case of this nature before the Liverpool Medical Society: The patient was a young woman, married about eighteen months, no pregnancy, menses practically