

ANEURISM OF THE RENAL ARTERY.—Dr. L. A. Stimson presented an aneurism of the renal artery. It was removed from the body of a man, of sixty-five years of age, who died of gouty kidneys. When first removed it was about one-half an inch long, and of ovoid shape. It was situated just above the bifurcation. There were also several fusiform dilatations of the branches of the artery. He had not found a recorded case of aneurism of the renal artery. There were no other aneurisms in the body.—*N. Y. Patholog. Soc.*

PRESERVING GRAPES.—Travellers say that the Chinese have a method of preserving grapes so as to have them at command during the entire year by cutting a circular piece out of a ripe pumpkin or gourd, making an aperture large enough to admit the hand. The interior is then completely cleaned out, the ripe grapes are placed inside, and the cover replaced and pressed in firmly. The pumpkins are then kept in a cool place, and the grapes will be found to retain their freshness for a very long time.

A CAUSE OF ANÆMIA.—"As soon as the change is made in the dress, from that of a child, custom demands also that she should be protected by veil and gloves from the rays of the sun, and she soon becomes as blanched as a well-cultivated celery stalk. And since the blood needs the chemical effect of sun-light acting directly on the skin, anæmia is established chiefly from the deprivation. This state of the blood is a potent factor in the generation of all diseases depending on impaired nutrition, and entails conditions likely to baffle all medical effort at their removal during the menstrual life of the female."—*Emmet's Gynecology.*

A FORERUNNER OF DEATH.—Dr. Chiappelli says, in *Lo Sperimentale* (No. 1, 1879) that he has frequently noticed in patients who were apparently very far from death an extraordinary opening of the eyelids, so as to give the eyes the appearance of protruding from the orbits, which was invariably a sign that death would occur within twenty-four hours. In some cases, only one eye is wide open, while

the other remains normal; here death will not follow quite so rapidly, but in about a week or so. It is easy to observe this phenomenon when the eyes are wide open; but when, as is generally the case, the eyes are half shut, and only opened from time to time, it will be found advisable to fix the patient's attention on some point or light so as to make him open his eyes, when the phenomenon will be seen. The author is utterly at a loss to explain this symptom, and ascribes it to some diseased state of the sympathetic nerve.

KOUMYSS FOR CHILDREN.—Koumyss is recommended not only in the intestinal disorders of children, but also in all diseases characterized by defective nutrition, and the following rules should be observed in its administration:—In giving koumyss to children under one year of age, always empty the contents of the bottle into a pitcher, and from that into another, and so continue to pour it back and forth until all, or nearly all, the gas is eliminated—say for about ten minutes. Then take what is necessary for one dose, and pour the remainder back into the bottle, cork, and keep in a temperature between 50° and 60° Fahr. By thus always corking and placing the bottle in a cool place after taking the dose from it, it is possible to keep it for twelve hours. It should never be warmed, sweetened, or diluted, under any circumstances whatever, nor should it ever be given less than two hours after the administration of any other form of milk.—Dr. P. Brynberg Porter, in *N. Y. Med. Journal*, March.

LOCAL APPLICATION OF CHLORAL IN DIPHTHERIA.—Dr. Rokitansky of Innsbruck has used a 50 per cent. solution of chloral hydrate in three cases of diphtheria where the ordinary methods had failed entirely, and was astonished at its striking effect upon the local processes. The solution was applied with a hair pencil every half hour. The pain caused by it was severe in only one case, in which the under surface of the tongue was thickly covered with a diphtheritic deposit. Intense salivation occurred after each application, and in a few minutes the pain ceased entirely. In two cases, in which the diphtheritic layer partially covered both tonsils, the pen-