

was swollen externally. The child had passed a large number of worms. It seemed too far gone for much treatment and died in two hours afterwards.

These are all the cases we have heard of in this vicinity.

Philipsburg, Jan. 30th, 1861.

REVIEW DEPARTMENT.

ART. XII.—*Recherches sur la substitution graisseuse du Rein.* Par le Docteur ERNEST GODARD, Interne des Hopitaux de Paris, Membre de la Société Anatomique; Paris, Victor Masson, 1859, pamph. 8 vo, pp. 29 et trois planches.

Researches on fatty substitution of the Kidney, by Doctor Ernest Godard, &c.

Such is the title of a pamphlet lately received from the above well known publisher of Paris. The author having met with an interesting example of partial atrophy with fatty accumulation in and about the Kidney, decides upon publishing a description of it, and at the same time collecting, from the leading writers upon Pathological Anatomy and renal diseases, such notices of the alteration in question, as they might contain. Had he confined himself to this labour, we believe he would have presented a more acceptable brochure than that before us, and would have avoided the injurious custom of the age, the reproduction of the well known views of previous authors, and the infliction of another essay upon the studious, with no originality of thought or independent personal observation to recommend it. Instead of doing so, however, the author enters into some vague generalities about adipose tissue, makes some common-place remarks upon what he calls *fatty infiltration*, corresponding to the "fatty degeneration" of English authors; reproduces illustrations from Bowman and Johnson of this change, as it affects the epithelial cells of the liver and kidney; insists, as though he were doing some new thing, upon the distinction existing between "fatty degeneration" and what he styles "fatty substitution," a condition that English authors recognise as "fatty growth" or "fatty accumulation."

The following are the chief facts of the case which M. le docteur E. Godard observed. A man aged 58, was taken to "l'Hopital de la Charité" dying, and he died the next day apparently from the effects of charcoal gas. The left kidney presented a considerable accumulation of fat at its lower extremity; this adhered intimately to the renal capsule; the part of the organ surrounded by the fat was very much atrophied; and there was a deposit of free fat under the mucous lining of the pelvis continuous with the accumulation upon the outside. The upper part of the organ, being devoid of fat, preserved its normal character. The pelvis of the kidney was enormously dilated, and contained some purulent fluid and a calculus about the size of an almond. The calculus lay upon the orifice of the ureter, whose calibre was so reduced as barely to transmit a bristle.

The above is simply an interesting example of fatty growth about the kidney,