

condition as before; the same routine was gone through with a like result. After remaining well for eight or ten days she was again attacked, but the pain and tenderness did not at this time cease entirely, and for several days there were slight exacerbations. She now began to pass by stool the specimens which I here offer for your inspection. They were voided in lumps imbedded in tenacious mucus, and continued to come away for seven or eight days. After the last of these little bodies had made their appearance (and there must have been two or three handfuls of them) there was passed by stool an ounce or more of fine black powder, hard and gritty, closely resembling powdered coal. I am sorry I cannot show you this substance, as it was thrown out before I could obtain possession of it. I examined it, however, and it presented the appearance described.

During the course of her illness, careful palpation, owing to the obese condition, failed to discover anything like a tumor. I had almost forgotten to say that in the month of July last I attended her during a severe attack of gastro-intestinal catarrh. Since the disappearance of these little substances about two weeks ago she has remained entirely well.

After showing these specimens to Dr. W. Oldright, and having them examined, I questioned her closely as to what she had been eating lately, and she assured me that she had not eaten anything containing seeds since last summer. During the summer of last year, however, she ate large quantities of berries and tomatoes. This admission will, I think, explain the nature and cause of her severe attacks.

The question arises, Where did these mischievous little fellows take up their abode? Was it in the transverse arch of the colon, or where? At any rate they must have been very affectionate, for they evidently stuck together like brothers. These little bodies were berry and tomatoe seeds.

---

ALBUMINURIA AS A RESULT OF VACCINATION.—Peiper and Schnaase (*Wiener klinische Rundschau*, February 9, 1896) report that in seven instances among a hundred and twenty-two primary vaccinations—i.e., in 5.73 per cent.—they have observed traces of albumin in the urine. In cases of revaccination they have found the occurrence of albuminuria somewhat more frequent; they have observed it ten times in fifty-four cases. They say that there seemed to be no connection between the occurrence of albuminuria and the number of the pocks, and that it does not appear probable that the elevation of temperature had any influence.—*N. Y. Med. Jour.*