ALIMENTARY GLYCOSURIA.

ROSENBERG.—The occurrence of alimentary glycosuria in health and in poisoning. (*In Aug. Dissert. Berlin*, 1897.) The investigations were carried on in one hundred and seventeen cases, forty of which were in health. A dose of one hundred grammes of grape sugar, free of water, was given on an empty stomach and the urine examined hourly for four or five hours. Those in health never showed glycosuria after this amount of grape sugar. In lead poisoning the power of assimilating sugar was lowered in 60% of the cases, in two cases out of three of delirium tremens and in traumatic neuroses in 33%; while in organic nervous diseases the result was doubtful. Conditions of general weakness, as anæmias and cachexias, showed no influence on the sugar.—*From Cent. f. med. Wissens*, 1898, p. 147.

ELIMINATION OF TANNIC AND GALLIC ACIDS.

HARNACK.—The substances eliminated by the urine after the administration of tannin and gallic acid. (*Zeits. f. phys. Chem.*, v. 24, p. 115.) After the administration of medicinal doses of tannin or gallic acid very little gallic acid is found in the urine, as the greater part of the acid which is administered, or may be formed in the body, is eliminated by the intestine, yet after the administration of large quantities of gallic acid a great deal may be found in the urine, the amount, however, varying for different individuals. The administration of alkalies seems to favor the passage of gallic acid into the urine. After the use of tannin no unchanged tannin is found in the urine, but is found if the tannin was given in alkaline solution. No pyrogallol is formed in the body from tannin, although it is readily formed in the test tube under the influence of potassium permanganate. Pyrogallol may, however, form from gallic acid in the urine by standing. The separation of small quantities of pyrogallol from gallic acid can only be affected by the solubility of pyrogallol in boiling benzine as the reactions are uncertain.—*From Cent. f. med. Wissens*, 1898, p. 146.

AMMONIUM SALTS IN SUCKLINGS WITH GASTRO-INTESTINAL DISEASES.

KELLER.—Fate of the ammonium salts in the organism of sucklings with gastro-intestinal affections. (*Cent. f. inn. med.*, 1898 p. 137.) In chronic gastro-intestinal diseases of sucklings, besides histological changes in the liver, there is an increased elimination of ammonia. It is a question whether this increased elimination of ammonia is due to a hindering of the conversion of ammonium salts into urea. Higinanus proved that in sucklings with gastro-intestinal affections, the administration of alkalies caused a diminution of this increased ammonia elimination by the urine, and that the increased output was due to an increase of the acids circulating in the organism. Keller put the children on a known diet and determined the total N, urea and ammonia before and after the administration of ammonium-carbonate, and found that after the administration of the ammonium-carbonate the total N and urea was markedly increased while the ammonia was not. The ammonia is therefore absorbed and converted into urea. The elimination of phorphoric acid is not increased so that the increase in the urea output is not due to an increased albumen breakdown.

ORGANISMS IN SYPHILIS.

DOEHLE.—Staining of organisms in syphilitic tissue. and the communication of syphilis to guinea-pigs. (*Muench med. Woch*, 1897, No. 41.) In sections of inflammatory syphilitic products, chancres and gummata, from various organs, Doehle found after staining with a mixture of hæmatoxylin and carbol fuchsin and differentiating with iodine or chromium preparations and alcohol, bodies of various sizes usually round, staining deeply