

seen, the results achieved have not been commensurate, either in a pathological or clinical way, with those obtained with reference to albuminuria,—firstly, because the number of cases in which glycosuria is a symptom is vastly smaller than those in which the urine contains albumin ; and, secondly, because pathological anatomy has failed to find for us any alteration in the tissues of the body to which we could certainly point as the cause of disease. What a decided help would it not be for us were we able, in conducting a post-mortem examination, to point to some one organ of the body, without being at all acquainted with the previous history of the case, and say : “ This patient undoubtedly suffered from diabetes, for we have here the characteristic lesions of this disease ; lesions which, if found in any case, certainly point to an antecedent history of diabetes ; lesions which may really be regarded as the cause of all the symptoms ” ! We are not in position to make any such assertion, not even able to look forward to any realization of such a hope for the near future. Theories in plenty have been advanced to help us, but we absolutely lack the foundation of facts. Sugar may undoubtedly appear in the urine under the most varied conditions ; small quantities may escape observation by the ordinary tests, however carefully made, and there are doubtless many cases which go entirely unrecognized, but it is somewhat mortifying to have to confess that even in cases in which there is sugar present for many months and other symptoms all point to diabetes, we are treating we know not what ; and that when the patient finally leaves our hands, possibly so far improved that sugar is no longer discoverable, even then we cannot give him the assurance that he is positively relieved of his trouble, nor even promise him a short immunity.

For Rhus Poisoning.—R Borax, pulv., ʒij ; acid carbolic, ʒj ; morphia sulph., grs. x ; pulv. acacia, ʒiv ; water, q.s. ad., ʒviii. M. Agitate till solution is formed. Use with camel-hair brush. The carbolic acid and borax doubtless help to kill the poison, while with a few brushings the skin becomes coated with the gum, and the irritation and pruritus are allayed.—*M. & S. Reporter.*