

inflamed cerebral meninges, and in the vessels and substance of the cerebral cortex, and the presence of disseminated patches of cerebritis and acute cerebral softening, are very interesting; and afford a satisfactory explanation of the nervous symptoms which are so prominent in some cases of the disease. Mr. A. W. Hare, in response to Dr. Bramwell's request, undertook an experimental investigation to determine the relationship of ulcerative endocarditis to other infective conditions. The results which he obtained, and which are detailed in the paper, are, for the most part, negative.

**Temporary Glycosuria.**—Dr. Eichberg (*Cincinnati Lancet Clinic*) reports a case of temporary glycosuria, with remarks, from which we make the following abstract: The familiar term of diabetes has come to be surrounded by so many terrors, both to the lay mind and to that of a considerable portion of the profession, that it behooves us to exercise more care in its application, and to limit it to those cases in which the presence of sugar in the urine is a persistent phenomenon. It is difficult, extremely difficult, indeed, to tell exactly what diabetes is; and as long as there is such uncertainty as to its nature and pathology, our treatment must remain purely empirical. It has often been stated that diabetes, like jaundice, is a name, not for a distinctly diseased condition, but for a prominent symptom. The statement may be true, as far as it goes, but the similarity, to be complete, should be restricted to those cases of jaundice which owe their origin to causes other than those occasioning some obstruction to the outflow of bile: to what are known as cases of *haematogenous icterus*. In these, as in the case of diabetes, the unknown causal agency leads to the appearance in the blood and secretions of some abnormal product, about which we cannot say whether or no its appearance is due to deficient elimination or excessive production of a material whose presence in the blood in small quantities is strictly normal. A process of study similar to that which has been adopted in connection with Bright's disease, of sifting and of comparison, has been adopted with regard to the presence in the urine of the other important abnormal ingredient—namely, the sugar. As was to be fore-