

of starch in this country, and gives the results of analysis of some of the advertised preparations. Dietetic treatment is rendered more efficient by hygienic and medical measures, and of the former he specially mentions keeping up the action of the skin by daily bathing in tepid or hot water, assisted by friction and massage and exercise short of fatigue. Sleeping in a large and well-ventilated room or even out of doors favours the combustion of carbohydrates. Constipation is to be specially avoided, and he has found large high injections once or twice a week, in addition to the ordinary purgatives, very useful. Calomel is a purgative especially indicated, but large doses may be needed. The medicinal treatment, though not very satisfactory, should not be neglected. If it be possible to get at the cause, its removal is, of course, indicated. Tumour in the fourth ventricle, specific or otherwise, may possibly call for operation or specific treatment. There are some cases that seem to be connected with gout or rheumatism, and if the pancreas is certainly at fault, pancreatic preparations may be tried. The only remedies that seem to have a direct influence on diabetes without regard to its cause are opium and arsenic. We do not know how these produce their good effects, but Tyson thinks it more than likely that opium acts by quieting the nervous influences that aggravate the symptoms of diabetes. It must not be used, however, in constipated patients, as its added constipating effect makes the condition worse and increases the danger of diabetic coma. He prefers to use codein instead of the crude drug, beginning with a quarter of a grain three times daily, and adding a quarter of a grain daily un-

til the desired effect is produced or the daily dose reaches 4 or 5 grains. Arsenic is much less effective than opium, and chiefly in mild cases. Tyson has sometimes thought that it acts by aiding oxidation. His favorite preparation is Fowler's solution, which he prefers to give in rather small doses extending over long periods without interruption rather than to produce the physiological effect of the drug. The coal-tar derivatives are now seldom used and are likely to be beneficial only in mild cases. Hedonal and aspirin have been recommended; their effect may be like that of opium. The bromides may be sometimes useful. Tyson sees some prospect of good in organotherapy, more especially in the injection into the blood of the amyloid secretion of the pancreas. Some claims have been made for "secretin," the active principle of the succus duodenalis but to make its trial complete it will need to be used hypodermically. The treatment of complications is mentioned in conclusion, the use of alkalis in diabetic coma, threatened or actual, the use of local applications for pruritus, etc. The prophylactic restriction of sugar and starch in the diet of those hereditarily disposed to diabetes and obesity is also mentioned. Too little attention, Tyson says, has been paid to this matter in the past, chiefly because the attention of physicians has not been called to the existence of such a hereditary tendency until after the disease has established itself.

Radiant Light in Treatment.

T. D. Crothers, writing under the caption "The Action of the Radiant Light Bath in Nervous Diseases," in the *Medical Record* of Nov. 23, gives the results of ten