

appeared to be the cause of the condition. The following are my notes of the case:

J. C., male, aged 40, teacher of stenography, consulted me on September 10th, on account of frequent urination. Family history is good. With the exception of diseases of childhood patient has always had good health. Has been temperate in eating and drinking. During the last month patient has worried a good deal on account of the death of a friend. At the present feels depressed and does not sleep well. The disturbance of urination began about a week ago. Appetite and thirst normal. Bowels regular. Slight sclerosis of radials.

The examination of urine revealed the presence of sugar. Quantitative determination gave .6 glucose.

Sept. 11th.—Urine contains glucose.

Sept. 12th.—Urine free from sugar.

Sept. 15th.—Urine free from sugar.

Sept. 18th.—Patient was tested for alimentary glycosuria in the ordinary manner. No sugar in urine.

An interesting feature about this case is marked change in the capacity to utilize carbohydrates which took place in a week.

In the treatment of glycosuria I have frequently observed that a change of scene, with relief from worry, has had a most beneficial influence on the course of the disease. This is, I think, evidence that mental worry is an etiological factor. In the case of one patient who had been passing 2,000 c.c. of urine containing 3.7 per cent. of sugar, the urine became free from sugar after a vacation of about two months.

The beneficial influence of psychotherapy in glycosuria appears to me to be very important. Probably it is all the more important because mental depression is looked upon not only as a symptom of the disease, but also as a causative agent of glycosuria. It is well, therefore, I think, to try to maintain the psychic state as nearly normal as possible. One should always try to develop a hopeful frame of mind in the patient. In the cases appearing after the age of forty, I think it is well to explain the nature of the complaint. I usually tell my patients that their capacity to utilize sugar and starches is diminished, not lost; and with a little care in eating and living for one or two years they will probably have greater freedom in eating.

SECRETIN IN THE TREATMENT OF GLYCOSURIA.

From the mucous membrane of the upper part of the intestine of any vertebrate one can prepare a solution of a substance