

both as regards the general condition of the patient and the amount of sugar in the urine.

In the severe form of diabetes, Schmitz allows his patients to take food containing starch, and fat in large quantities, but only a small quantity of albumen. By such a diet he finds that the general condition of the patient is much improved. The body weight and the appetite increase; acetone and diacetic acid disappear from the urine, or only traces remain; and, in spite of carbohydrates in the food, the sugar diminishes. Schmitz only allows food which contains sugar when the amount contained is very small, but foods containing starch he allows (though never in very great quantities). The withdrawal of starch-containing food he regards as injurious in this severe form of the disease.

Illustrative cases of severe diabetes are given, showing how the general symptoms and the glycosuria became worse on a strict diet containing a large quantity of animal food and green vegetables, whilst by limiting the animal food and allowing starch-containing food the general condition improved, and the sugar in the urine diminished.

Schmitz, Klemperer, and others, have drawn attention to the great value of cod liver oil as a fatty food in diabetes. This is an old remedy, which strangely has never been largely employed in the treatment of diabetes. If the patient cannot take cod liver oil, lipanin may be given in its place.

Schmitz considers all fruits and other articles of food containing the various forms of sugar most injurious. Starch is the only carbohydrate which he would allow, and he considers that a certain amount of starchy food is necessary for every man.

In severe cases of diabetes, therefore, Schmitz would allow starch-containing food, which he considers of great importance, but he would limit the amount of animal food. Whilst in the mild cases of diabetes he would almost reverse the treatment, and withdraw carbohydrates from the food, *i.e.*, he would give the usual strict diet.

Karl Grube, of Neuenahr, has also drawn attention to the importance of carbohydrates in severe cases: "It has long been known from experience that in very advanced cases, in which diabetic coma is imminent, it is absolutely necessary to give chiefly food containing a large quantity of carbohydrates." He refers to the experiments of Hirschfeld above mentioned.

In severe cases, in which acetone and diacetic acid are present in the urine, and in which there is great danger of diabetic coma, Grube believes that the only way to prevent the acetonuria developing into diabetic coma is by impregnating the system with carbohydrates. A case is reported in which, after a rigid diet, symptoms pointing to commence-