

itics of cellular metabolism with regard to carbohydrates and at the same time protecting the cells from the injurious effects of incomplete or abnormal metabolites.

The extent of undernutrition is roughly gauged by the amount of ketonuria—acetone bodies, acetic and oxybutyric acid.

By "tolerance" is meant the utilization power or capacity of the tissue cells of the diabetic for carbohydrates, and thus a key is furnished to the problems of treatment for the individual phase or extent of the condition; a standard test diet is given containing, among nitrogenous elements, say, 100 grammes of bread. If this produces no glycosuria more is given until sugar appears, then it is continued until the sugar is constant and the bread then diminished. Effects of exercise, drugs, etc., on the sugar output and ketonuria may all be observed.

The main object is to raise carbohydrate capacity of the tissues, increasing the utilization of the fed carbohydrates, diminishing the amount of unused sugar and decreasing acetoneuria and the acidosis.

Von Noorden and Naunyn's classification of glycosuria in regard to "tolerance" is quoted, and the article closes with special reference to ketonuria.

Alfred R. Parsons' views on the drug treatment of diabetes mellitus are found in the following summary:

1. There is no specific treatment for diabetes.
2. Drugs play at best only a subsidiary part in diabetic therapeutics.
3. Opium is the best anti-glycosuric drug at present available.... most useful in severe cases. Dose 1-5 grs. of the extract.
4. Jambul may be used as an alternative to sodium salicylate or aspirin.
6. A positive ferric chloride reaction indicates the daily administration of sodium bicarbonate in doses of 150 grains and upwards.
7. The intravenous injection of 35 ounces of a 3 to 4 per cent. solution of carbonate of soda affords the best chance of restoring consciousness to diabetic coma.
8. Constipation should be guarded against in all stages.

Dr. R. T. Williamson has studied the action of certain drugs and supplies a few illustrative charts showing the results of the administration of the salicylates and aspirin. He has often found these drugs more satisfactory than opium, especially in the milder forms of the disease.

Dr. Marcel Labbé, of Paris, deals with the subject of Diet and Diabetes. He divides diabetic patients into two main classes: