Report on the Allen Treatment of Diabetes.—HILL and SHERRICK (*Boston Med. and Surg. Jour.*, 1915, clxxii, 696) report in the present article their results in a small series of cases of diabetes which have been treated according to the method recommended by Allen. In brief, their routine is to put the patient first on a house diet for two days, thus determining his tolerance for ordinary diet and the severity of his diabetes. On the third day the patient is put to bed and given nothing but black coffee with one ounce of whisky every two hours from 7 A.M. to 7 P.M. This diet represents an intake of about 800 calories. Provided there is much acidosis, as indicated by the amount of diacetic acid and acetone in the urine, sodium bicarbonate is given. Patients are kept on this regime until sugar-free. This usually requires from two to three days, during which time there is usually a slight loss of weight and relief from such symptoms as itching and excessive thirst. They have never observed any indication of acid poisoning in cases treated by this method. As soon as the patient is sugar-free he is given a single "vegetable day," after which the diet is slowly raised, increasing first the fat, then the protein, and lastly the carbohydrate. Fat is never raised above 200 grams and the caloric intake rarely above 2200. They emphasize three important things in the treatment: (1) not to worry if the patient loses weight; (2) not to raise the diet too quickly after starvation; (3) pay just as much attention to the protein intake as to the carbohydrate. Included with the article there is a series of diets which have been carefully figured out, particularly to meet the requirements of patients after they have left the hospital. These will no doubt prove valuable.

Uric Acid Excretion in a Case of Total Occlusion of the Pancreatic Duct.—When a patient in the medical service of the Johns Hopkins Hospital was found to have a complete absence of pancreatic secretion in the intestinal tract the idea was conceived by D. W. ATCHLEY (*Arch. Int. Med.*, 1915, xv, 655) that by feeding thymus gland and estimating the increased output of uric acid in the urine the possible necessity of the pancreas to any stage of nuclear digestion could be conclusively demonstrated. The patient, therefore, was put on a purin-free diet, and for four days the uric acid was determined by means of the Folin-Schaeffer method. On the fifth and sixth days the patient was given in addition 150 grams of fresh calf's thymus with the noon meal. The results showed there was practically a quantitative recovery of exogenous uric acid, a finding which conclusively demonstrates that there may be digestion of the thymus nuclei, with the production of uric acid in the urine, in the absence of both bile and pancreatic juice. This finding as well as similar ones in other cases, definitely points out the worthlessness of the Schmidt-nuclear test for pancreatic function.

Renal Irritation in Relapsing Fever.—L. JARNO (*Wien. klin. Wchnschr.*, 1915, xxvii, 416) has studied the urine in a series of 170 uncomplicated cases of relapsing fever. Daily examinations were made and strikingly constant changes were found. The first day of the disease only a trace of albumin may be found in the urine. On the second day of the attack there is 0.5 to 1.5 gms. of albumin per liter, and at the same time