

was in the neighborhood of 3 per cent; the blood sugar was usually above 200, as compared with the blood sugar level of 110 in the case of non-obese mice. In obese diabetic mice, ulcerative lesions of the skin were frequently seen. The obese rats studied by Long showed in many instances evidence of renal and vascular disease. Thus experimental obesity with diabetes tends to manifest complications similar to those seen in human patients.

In summary, the experimental studies of obesity show that while fattening depends on a caloric intake in excess of the energy expenditure of the individual, this may depend not merely on deliberate indulgence but also on a disorder of appetite resulting from an acquired or inherited disturbance in the central nervous system. They further strengthen the evidence that obesity predisposes to diabetes.

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DIABETES LOOKS AHEAD

With the birth of DIABETES as a new medical journal, the lives of its parents now come to a close.

In his Foreword, Dr. Joslin has pointed out the value of the annual *Proceedings* and the quarterly *Diabetes*

Abstracts, which was firmly established during their ten years of existence. For the success of these publications, the Association is indebted to a number of its members; three individuals deserve special recognition. The *Proceedings* volumes were prepared by the Committee on Scientific Publications, headed for its first six years by Dr. I. Arthur Mirsky. The development of *Diabetes Abstracts* was especially the work of Dr. Franklin B. Peck, who was succeeded in 1949 by Dr. William R. Kirtley. Credit is due these men and their co-workers for the high reputation of the two publications.

Both of the predecessors of DIABETES were limited mainly to the Association's membership. The new publication will be available to all who are interested in the subject. It will continue to present abstracts of papers on diabetes and a selection of the papers presented at the Annual Meeting. In addition it will provide the Association with new opportunities for service to the medical profession.

Diabetes is a disorder which claims more than usual attention from practicing physicians, partly because it affects so many people, partly because practice with diabetic patients covers the entire field of medicine. The disease furthermore presents an unusual challenge to the investigator. In spite of the effectiveness of present day treatment there exists the hope that means may be found of bringing about reversal of the disorder, and also prevention of its complications.

The Journal will endeavor to fulfill the aims of the Association as far as they include dissemination of knowledge of diabetes, the promotion and maintenance of high standards of treatment, and the stimulation of investigation. Its contents will include material of interest to general practitioners and scientists, internists and specialists in various other fields. It will at all times keep as its primary goal the welfare of the diabetic patient.