

Patient complained of polyuria, the existence of which dated back about three months. The frequency in urination he thought to be due to a stricture, the possible result of a neglected gonorrhœa. Patient had a moderate appetite, felt quite thirsty at times, and had lost some weight. The urine (which was voided to the amount of about seven pints daily), on June 10, 1898, showed a specific gravity of 1.038, and contained 7.1 per cent. of sugar, as ascertained by means of Stern's urinoglucosometer. A restricted diet and the administration of codeine caused only a moderate improvement of the symptoms. Bichloride of mercury, which was given for the last three weeks of December, 1898, in the doses recommended, not only produced no beneficial influence whatsoever upon the diabetic condition, but actually aggravated the condition of the patient. Early in July, 1898, my attention was drawn to the chloride of gold and sodium which was handed to the patient in tablet form and administered first in doses of a fiftieth of a grain. The dose was gradually increased to a twentieth of a grain. After five weeks' trial of this drug it had to be abandoned, as the condition of the patient had become alarming in the meantime.

At about this period I ran across an article in the *New York Medical Journal* regarding the use of arsenauro in diabetes, and determined to test this product, having previously used it with satisfactory results in malarial toxæmia.

On February 7, 1899, eight drops of arsenauro were given in half a glass of water three times daily. The restricted diet was ordered to be continued. Patient reported to me in one week. The glycosuria and polyuria were greatly diminished. The feeling of thirst was not experienced any longer, and he expressed himself as feeling perfectly well. The dose of arsenauro was gradually increased until he reached his full limit of toleration, which supervened at fifty drops. The quantity was lessened to forty-five drops, and continued in this dose for sixteen weeks. After this period I examined the urine, which revealed a specific gravity of 1.020 and was absolutely free of sugar. Patient was discharged as cured, with the instruction to continue the arsenauro for at least six months.

CASE 2.—M. H., a woman, aged thirty-four, American, unmarried, came to consult me September 11, 1898. In July previous, during the hot spell, she perspired greatly and suffered from excessive thirst. Her weight, which normally was a hundred and sixty-five pounds, had diminished to a