

of milk may be added to the daily diet. If this does not increase the glycosuria, then add four or five ounces of dry toast, and a bottle of light wine, such as Bordeaux, or Moselle. If under such a diet there be no return of symptoms, the bread may be doubled.

In those cases where the first restriction of diet did not remove the sugar, but only reduced it from 10,000 or 12,000 grains daily to 2,000 or 3,000 grains, the same routine should be followed by adding the potatoes and milk, and then the other articles, according to the symptoms. If the patient is comfortable and gains in weight, even though there be a slight increase in the sugar, the steps need not be retraced. In such cases it is safer to increase the amount of potato than to allow bread, and many cases of this class have to do without bread altogether.

Too restricted a diet must be guarded against, and especially if there be any albuminuria. There is great danger of inducing acetonaemia on too impoverished a diet. The main feature in the dietetic treatment of diabetes is to begin with a very strict diet, and from time to time make concessions as the condition of the patient will justify. This plan acts better on the disease, is easier on the patient, and calls for fewer compromises on the part of the doctor than any other plan.

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### Prof. J. H. Richardson's Retirement.

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THOSE who had the pleasure of sitting under Dr. Richardson's instructions on Anatomy in the old Toronto School of Medicine will recall with great pleasure the lucid manner in which he made plain the many intricacies of anatomy, both descriptive and surgical.

To a later generation of students he became familiar as the Professor of Anatomy in the Medical Faculty of the University of Toronto, a post which he has continuously filled since 1887, the date when the confederation took place between the University of Toronto and the Toronto School of Medicine.

The readers of the REVIEW will agree with it in making the statement that Prof. Richardson stands alone as an anatomist. His knowledge of the subject, human and comparative, is phenomenal. Never was he known to make a mistake; and in innumerable instances he pointed out to his classes the errors to be found in the best texts of the day upon the subject of anatomy.

But his distinction did not rest with his knowledge of the subject. He was a most agreeable and attractive teacher—always ready to