

meals. He straightway began to improve. He visited me again on the 12th of June, feeling a great deal better; quantity of urine 12 pints per diem; sp. gr. 1032; sugar 30 grs. ad. f3i. Treatment continued the same excepting a slight augmentation of the dose of Bromide of Arsenic.

July 27th he sent me a bottle full of his urine accompanied by a letter stating that he felt "much stronger," and was passing only ten pints of urine per day. The sp. gr. of it was 1030, and the quantity of sugar 22 grs. to the fluid ounce. On the morning of the 17th inst., I received a letter from this gentleman also, in which he says, "I have been loose in my bowels during the last week. I think it is using so many berries and vegetables that keeps me right; I am never so thirsty, and I feel better when I am loose in my bowels; I have used no medicine but the diabetic," (Clemen's Solut. Brom. Ars.) this last four weeks: my appetite is so good that I thought I need not. The last bottle puffed my face and legs. Send me another bottle of "diabetic medicine?" So that Mr. B. is evidently improving. I have four cases more on my note book which possess some points of interest but which for the present I must omit.

Let me now notice more particularly a few of the foregoing cases, in some of their features. The first two cases noticed show the rapidity with which diabetes does its fatal work in young subjects, and is a good illustration of the change in symptoms and the coma that supervenes during the last few days of life. To these might be added also the case of Norris, for he told me he had had the disease only 9 months.

Mr. A., has had the disease for more than five years, has tried a variety of treatment and is certainly better now than he was two years ago. He seemed to have been benefited somewhat by all the medicine he had taken and at present seems to be quite well satisfied with the action of the Bromide of Arsenic which he has now been using for nearly eight months. He thought at one time that he was greatly improved by the use of a medicine which he was in the habit of buying from an advertising physician in Detroit; becoming tired of paying ten dollars every few weeks for a package of white powder not much bigger than an ounce of tea, he brought me some of it for examination. On analysis by Prof. Goodwin of Queen's University, it proved to be a mixture of salicin

and bicarbonate of potash. But it must not be forgotten that Mr. A. has become an expert in regulating his anti-diabetic diet, and has fully tested the virtues of "gluten flour," "diabetic flour," and the common coarse flour vulgarly called "canaille," and has given the preference to the last.

Not long ago he brought me a specimen of each for analysis, and I submitted them to Prof. Goodwin of Queen's, who reported upon them as follows: Sugar producing material in *gluten flour* 65.79, *diabetic flour* 66.24, *canaille* 65.33, in an equal given quantity of each; and thus proving the correctness of Mr. A's experience. Of course the canaille while it contains less sugar forming material may also contain less nitrogenous matter.

Mr. Norris, certainly was much improved in the three weeks he remained in the hospital; but how much of his improvement was due to the bromide of arsenic I gave him, and how much to the strict regulation of his diet, it is impossible to say.

Mr. F., the third case noted, got well, one might say, upon a treatment in which bromide of arsenic had no place, as it was not then known as a remedy for diabetes; but his diet was regularly attended to, and kept within prescribed limits.

The case of Father S., illustrates the utter uselessness of all remedies in some cases, and the steady march of the disease to a fatal termination in spite of the best known medical treatment, diet, foreign travel, medicated waters, etc., and is an instance of its occurrence without any discoverable cause in a person who looked to be in every other respect strong and healthy,

In the case of Mr. B., I can see no reason to question the good part played by the bromide of arsenic; but his diet and drink also were so carefully regulated, and he took in addition pilocarpine pepsin, and hydrochloric acid, so that I am not in a position to say that the Br. ars. *alone* would have wrought the change which has already taken place in him; from his last letter however it seems to be the chief agent. I shall certainly experiment with it entirely alone when I have opportunity, but hitherto I have been like a boy learning to swim, afraid to leave his "floaters" and plunge out into deep water.

Two of the cases, a male and a female, which I have in my note book but which I have not detailed here, had slight glycosuria with polyuria,