

Trommer's test first gave a negative result, but in another specimen showed a trace of deposit, though this had not the characteristics of sugar.

My patient now tells me that she is perfectly well, that she sleeps well, never being disturbed at night; that she has no pruritus, and has not had for a very long time; that she is up to or above her usual weight, and is able to walk as far and with as much ease as she could some years ago.

Another comparatively new drug in the treatment of diabetes mellitus is "Jumbul seed." The Jumbul is the Java Plum, and is common all over the East Indian peninsula. I find very little reported of the use of these seeds, and what there is is not very promising. In the *British Medical Journal* for 1887, one case is reported, and a few more in the *London Lancet* for the same year. In all these cases there seems to have been decrease of the amount of water passed. No case is reported as having been cured, but all were more or less relieved by the treatment. In all, however, except the first, the patients were put on a restricted diet.

In the only case that I know of in Toronto, in which this drug was used and persevered in for any length of time, it did not arrest the disease, nor was it found to produce any marked change in the symptoms. The quantity of sugar never materially lessened, nor did the amount of water decrease, though it is only right to say that polyuria never was a prominent symptom in this case at any time.

The treatment of diabetes by free phosphorus was suggested a year ago by Dr. Balmano Squire, of London, and bids fair to be of great value. I have recently had an opportunity of trying this drug, and the results are, so far, encouraging, but by no means as brilliant as those obtained by Dr. Squire. This may, however, have been due to the fact that I had to give the phosphorus in the form of granule, and it may not have been dissolved in the stomach. In Dr. Squire's case he gave $\frac{1}{30}$ of a grain dissolved in olive oil, in a soft capsule, three times a day, and the quantity of sugar excreted fell in the first week, from 25 to 7 grains per ounce of the water passed. The case which I have at present under this treatment is in a man of 48 years of age, who first noticed symptoms of diabetes about a year ago. At that time he lost flesh rapidly, which, however, has been partly re-

gained. On the 25th of April of this year, I found that he had constant thirst; was passing about 160 ounces of water in the 24 hours; that the water contained about 24 grains of sugar to the ounce, so that he passed in the neighborhood of 8 ounces of sugar per day.

On May 1st I began the use of the phosphorus, ordering $\frac{1}{2}$ of a grain in pill three times a day. This was continued for three days, when the dose was doubled; $\frac{2}{3}$ being taken after each meal. Then in four days $\frac{1}{2}$, and in a day or two afterwards $\frac{5}{8}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ of a grain of phosphorus was taken three times a day. After ten days, in looking over the daily record, I find, 1st, that the water is reduced to two quarts. 2nd. That there is some slight improvement in the thirst. 3rd. That he is still dull in the mornings but otherwise is very well. With regard to the quantity of sugar passed, on the whole it is less, but there has been no regular and continuous fall in its quantity. It varies very much on different days, falling once to 8 grains per zj , and rising at another time to 34 grains, but the daily average was in the main reduced by at least 5 grains per ounce. For the next two weeks all the symptoms improved. The quantity of water was reduced to three pints in the 24 hours, though this might have been partly accounted for by the increasing heat of the weather. The quantity of sugar excreted was less, that is, the average per ounce was less, and this, taking into consideration the lessened amount of water passed, has reduced the daily weight of sugar to about one ounce.

The result so far, as I said before, is encouraging, as the patient has improved in all his symptoms, and the daily amount of sugar passed has, after one month's treatment, fallen from 8 ounces per day to about 1 ounce. At this stage I suspended all treatment for ten days. When I again saw my patient his symptoms were much as they had been when taking the phosphorus, but the sugar had increased, and showed an average of about 24 grains to the ounce—exactly the amount that existed before treatment was begun. As I had by this time secured the phosphorus "perles," as they are called, from Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co., who made them for me, I at once began to give them, again beginning with the smaller dose of $\frac{1}{30}$ of a grain and gradually increasing it.

[To be continued.]