

according to the dryness of the mouth, and opium or bromide of potassium *pro re nata*.

The fourth case, and one that made a great impression upon me was that of Father S., a Catholic priest, who lived in a town in Ontario, but whose personal acquaintance I made in Paris. He was a well-developed, fine-looking man, about 40 years of age, active, energetic, well-educated, and a gentleman in every sense of the word.

I was attending the Clinical Lectures of Dr. Charcot, at La Salpetriere, and on Father S's expressing to me a desire to see Dr. Charcot, I took him along with me. After a long and exceedingly pleasant interview with the Doctor he advised him to go to Vichy and try the waters.

The next day the good Father bade me *au revoir* and started for Vichy, saying as he did so that he had tried all the remedies recommended for diabetes; had consulted the best physicians of Canada; had obtained the advice of eminent men in London; and now that he had seen the man he most desired to see he would be guided by his directions. This was in the first part of August. About the first of October he returned and called in Kingston to see me on his way home, calmly stating that he had come home to die; that all his efforts for relief had ended in failure, and that he was satisfied there was no more hope in his case.

This gentleman had been suffering from the disease about four years when I made his acquaintance, and up to that time his chief suffering had been more from inconvenience than otherwise. Then, however, he had begun to experience great muscular weakness, an aversion to every kind of exercise, some confusion of thought, and loss of memory, although at the same time looking plump and healthy.

The history he gave me was that in the summer of 1879, (I think) during very hot weather, he was busying himself amongst some workmen who were doing some work about his parsonage, and he noticed that he became thirsty very frequently, and drank large quantities of cold water without experiencing the relief which ought to have followed them. He, of course, attributed his thirst to the heat; until some days afterwards finding his intolerable thirst becoming persistent, and noticing also that he was compelled to empty the bladder very often, he began to suspect something wrong, and then consulting a physician he was shocked by

the sad information that he was suffering from *diabetes mellitus*.

He could assign no cause whatever for the onset of the disease; he had lived a regular, active life; devoted himself zealously to the pious functions of the priesthood, was an enthusiastic and consistent *teetotaller*, and a man of splendid physique.

The fifth case I shall notice is that of Mr. A., a respectable and well-to-do farmer aged 55, and an active and prominent official of the County of Frontenac in the rear of which he lives. He first came to me in the autumn of 1884 having then had the disease for over three years. Beyond a faded and wearied look, there was nothing in his general appearance to indicate the grave nature of the disease from which he was suffering. He complained of general debility, loss of ambition, failure of external powers, inability to think clearly, and more or less difficulty in remembering various incidents; and on examination I found all the characteristic symptoms of diabetes present. He was voiding from 10 to 12 pints per day of almost colorless urine, having a specific gravity of 1035, and containing about 30 grs. of sugar to the fluid ounce.

I placed him upon the same treatment given Mr. F., and enjoined a similar regulation of diet. He was already pretty well acquainted with the "diabetic diet," having used at various times bread made from "gluten flour," and "diabetic flour and bran."

He continued this method of treatment for about 8 months, and then I added to it the following phosphate mixture recommended by Charteris (which see) namely: Bone ash of femur 1040 grs., light calcined magnesia, 406 grs., bicarbonate of potash, 900 grs., phosphate of soda, 3520 grs., syrup of phosphoric acid, 9 oz. and water 9 oz. The bone ash was powdered finely and mixed with 4 oz. of the phosphoric acid previously diluted with an equal bulk of water, and after thorough mixing allowed to stand for eight hours. At the same time the magnesia was mixed with enough water to form a mass, and a sufficient quantity of phosphoric acid added to form a solution. The phosphate of soda and bicarbonate of potash were dissolved in 16 oz. of water to which the solution of magnesia was added, and a sufficient quantity of phosphoric acid to form a clear solution; to this was added the bone ash previously mixed with phosphoric acid, and enough water to bring the