

mawkish, sweet and sour—the urine, at times, very pale, and at others, of a pale straw colour—and the skin slightly hot.

Two views generally present themselves to the Physician, viz : the one as depending primarily on a changed process in digestion, and, the other, on a primary action and condition of the kidneys—on the former one, Dr. Rollo, depended entirely, and established his treatment accordingly ; confirmed in that opinion, by the appearance of the stools, the taste of the salivary discharge,—the phenomena of the blood, and the wasting of the general system—these, he thinks, mark a general disease, depending on a changed and peculiar state of the stomach, by which sugar or matter possessing saccharine properties is copiously formed with a defect of assimilation.

The serum apparently containing less saccharine matter than the urine may depend, he supposes, on the power of the kidneys in separating saline substances ; and, that the action of the kidneys becomes increased from the stimulus—the painful state of the kidneys is attributed to the long continuance of this increased action. The object of the treatment, therefore, was to destroy the saccharine process going on in the stomach—to promote a healthy assimilation—to prevent a supposed increase of absorption by the surface—to diminish the increased action, and to change the imagined derangement of the kidneys. To answer these indications, a Diabetic patient, of high military grade, appears, with all the symptoms of the disease,—a diet of animal food was strictly enjoined—total proscription of every vegetable substance, —a drachm of Potassæ sulphuret to be taken daily—the skin to be anointed with Hog's lard—exercise to be avoided—antimonial wine with opium to be taken at night—an ulceration, about the size of half a crown to be formed opposite to each kidney—and, the bowels to be kept open by Aloes and Soap. This plan was pursued, with some trifling variations, for five months, when the patient was considered as perfectly cured.

This, with another case, less favorable in its result, seems to have drawn the laborious and industrious Doctor into many general and comparative inferences, and upon which were formed his practical and theoretical conclusions so far back, as fifty years. Yet, from these, we can scarcely arrive at the general conclusions of himself and his contemporary converts, *That the Diabetes Mellitus, is so far understood, as to be successfully cured.*

From the experiments, however, of the late Mr. Cruickshank on sugar, and even of Abernethy, we are led to the utility of the remedies employed on Dr. Rollo's principles, and particularly, such pure Alkalies as cannot but counteract the formation of saccharine matter in the stomach ; and, the necessity of a diet, consisting entirely of animal food.

The most respectable Reviewer, at the time Dr. Rollo's work was submitted for his critical analysis, expressed a conviction, that the Doctor's history of the disease was undoubtedly, the best and most accurate that we were in possession of. The circumstances, whether making for, or against the author's theory, are related with the greatest fairness and candour. Relying on this disposition, then, we shall not scruple to confess, that, notwithstanding the variety of the facts, and the great probability they undoubtedly afford to the theory, we feel