

coction of sarsaparilla, constituted the most advantageous plan of treatment in this troublesome affection."

24. *Diseased Thymus Gland.* Alexander Hood, Esq. details some highly interesting "cases of sudden death and affections of the head, originating from diseases in the thymus gland and chest, illustrated by dissections."

*Case, 1*—Ann Crea, ætat 9 months; attacked with a kind of convulsive disorder: Warm bath, leeches, and a blister, with occasional laxatives, apparently removed the complaint. The disease returned in a fortnight, though not with so much violence as at first: calomel, rhubarb, and magnesia were given and the head blistered. In one week appeared to be nearly well. The convulsions come on suddenly, and were temporary in their nature, so that the reporter did not see the child in a paroxysm. The account given by the mother, was, that when surprised, or awoke suddenly from sleep crying, especially "when it cried vehemently, it became livid, was incapable of making a full inspiration, and the instinctive efforts which were made to draw in breath, were stopped and broken by convulsive struggles reiterated at short intervals." The child was of a full habit, rather flabby, with a lived circle round the eyes. The evening previous to dissolution it was lively, and appeared better than it had been for some weeks, (it always appeared in best health just previous to an attack.) Next morning as the child lay crying on its mother's knee, the crying suddenly ceased, and on turning round she saw it expire in one of those convulsive paroxysms.

*Section Cadaveris.*—The blood vessels of the meninges much enlarged; both hemispheres of the brain dropsical on the surface; brain soft with half an oz. of water in the right ventricle; vessels of the plexus choroides loaded; no blood effused; stomach and intestines presenting a blanched appearance in several places, both seemed unusually small. The glands of the mesentery swollen; on the omentum a small