

has ceased, the quantity of raw meat may be gradually diminished, to give place to other nutriment, such as broth, eggs, &c. From the commencement of the treatment, all accessory nourishment is interdicted, and only mild, demulcent drinks are allowed. If the stools are examined on the first day, it is usual to find the meat in the same state as it was swallowed, and the fecal matters, which are excessively fœtid, are composed of colourless fibrine, a little cellular tissue, and mucus. The treatment must nevertheless be continued, and a slight increase of strength is soon perceived; the child resumes its cheerfulness, plays about, and is soon entirely restored to health. When once accustomed to this kind of food, it sometimes happens that the children do not wish for any other; and often when flesh almost bloody is presented to them, they seem ardently to desire it.

It is difficult to explain how the pulp of raw meat is more easily digested by a diseased alimentary canal than meat cooked and prepared according to the refined processes of modern cookery; but the fact, however empirical, is no less certain. The pulp of raw meat is not only applicable to cases of chronic diarrhœa in young children, but to others occurring at more advanced years; and it has been successfully employed to effect an improvement in the general health of young persons. Still, it is in the former cases that this treatment has been most signally successful, and two cases are recorded as having recovered under this plan at the Hôtel Dieu, under Professor Trousseau.

In opposition to the opinions of M. Weisse, it has been found in France that raw meat may be administered successfully to adults in certain cases of chronic diarrhœa. The cases in which it is probably most successful are those of the same nature as the infantile diarrhœa in which the beneficial effects of raw meat are most marked; namely, when the disease is accompanied by great debility, but without organic alteration of the structure.

SURGERY.

ON SYPHILITIC TUMOURS OF THE TONGUE.

By M. LAGNEAU, Jun., (Gazette Hebdomadaire, 1859, Nos. 32, 33, 35.)

In this paper M. Lagneau brings together the particulars of 10 cases, some having been already recorded and others having fallen under his own observation.

Etiology.—The affection has only been met with at an advanced stage of constitutional syphilis, some of the subjects being, nevertheless, otherwise in excellent health.

Excepting one instance, all the cases occurred in males.

Pathological Anatomy.—The tumours are sometimes seated deep into the muscular substance of the organ, and at others very superficially; and their development commences most frequently at the base of the organ. The tumour may be single or exist in considerable numbers. Sometimes several isolated indurations in the process of growth become confounded together so as to constitute a single tumour. The size has varied from that of shot to that of a small walnut, and in a case occurring to M. Cloquet the tongue became so enlarged as to descend three inches below the chain. In general the form of the tumor is more or less rounded, and its colour is grey or white, although that is not always the case. Of an almost cartilaginous hardness at first, as the tumour approaches the surface it presents more of a pasty or gummy consistence and on bursting gives rise to ulceration. As these tumours do not prove fatal, their texture cannot well be judged of, but it is to be supposed that they do not materially differ in this respect from syphilitic tumours developed in the muscle and cellular tissue of other parts of the