Her intellectual faculties continue unimpaired, and even after the severest epileptic seizures she suffers none of that prostration often witnessed after epilepsy.

Dr. Parrot's treatment has been directed towards combating the neuralgia during the seizures, and the strumous and chlorotic diathesis during the intervals. The former object he obtained best by chloroform inhalations, the latter he pursued by the exhibition of preparations of iodine and iron. After detailing the above case, the author goes with some minuteness into the history and pathology of the affection: he concludes with regard to the latter, that it is truly a secretion of blood from the sweat ducts, as evidenced by microscopic examination of the liquid, and close watching the surface from which the exudation takes place. He quotes several cases, the best and most complete of which is given by Professor Huss. We can only make room for one remark as a warning, that these cases are quite distinct from those known as "bleeders," and characterized by the occurrence of hæmorrhage, which it is almost impossible to arrest, from any part of the body on the slightest abrasion.

TUBERCLE IN THE HEART.

By Dr. F. V. Recklinghausen.

This is probably a unique case of military tubercle under the endocardium, occurring in a person aged twenty, who died of arachnitis, and exhibited acute military tuberculosis in the lungs, pleura, liver, spleen, kidneys, thyroid, and prostate. About twenty small, opaque, circular or elliptic nodules were found under the auricular and ventricular endocardium, embedded in the muscular tissue, and varying from one to one and a-half line in diameter. Under the microscope they were found to consist of moderate sized corpuscles, generally with a granular nucleus, and a dark, finely granular substance. The adjoining muscular fibres were atrophied.

ON THE EMPLOYMENT OF THE PULP OF RAW MEAT IN THE CHRONIC DIARRHŒA OF CHILDREN.

(Bulletin Général de Thérapeutique, May 30th, 1859.)

The plan of treating the diarrhœa of children by raw meat, as proposed by M. Weisse of St. Petersburg, has already been described; but Trousseau has lately introduced it into practice in Paris with great success, notwithstanding the natural opposition to such a system of treatment. Although the substance employed is raw meat, yet its administration must be accompanied by certain precautions, so as to render it palatable and digestible. The meat, in fact, must undergo a peculiar preparation, consisting in the complete separation of its fibres and the removal of all the cellular, fibrous, and tendinous parts which might offer obstacles to its solution in the gastric juice. The lean of beef, mutton, or poultry may be employed; but the first is far preferable. After having cut the meat into very small pieces, it is pounded and reduced to a thick pulp. This pulp is placed upon a sieve with small holes, after being stirred and pressed until the red and fleshy part can pass completely through the holes. Then the red strained matter is collected and mixed with sweetmeats, of which little balls are made for the children to swallow. Thus prepared, the pulp of the raw meat has not the taste of raw flesh, which, indeed, cannot be recognized; still, if the children continue to refuse it, the pulp is mixed with chocolate, and a new kind of aliment is obtained, the taste of which is more palatable. The quantity of raw meat thus administered to children ought not to be considerable at first, because they may dislike it, or suffer from indigestion. The dose for the first day may be ten grammes (four drachms) given at four separate times; the next day twenty grammes; the day after, thirty grammes, and so on in succession, until as much as 400 grammes may be reached; and then when the diarrhœa