

cations of treatment—namely to exclude air, to moderate the local irritation, and to keep the parts in a permanently moist state, so as to prevent the drying and hardening of the scabs. The best poultice is formed of lintseed meal, which should be spread on a soft material, such as French wadding, and covered with gutta-percha paper or oiled silk. The conclusions to which Dr. Stokes arrives are the following: 1. That the chances of marking are much greater in the sthenic or inflammatory than in the asthenic or typhoid confluent small-pox. 2. That considering the change in the character of disease observed during late years, we may explain the greater frequency of marking in former times. 3. That in the typhoid forms of the disease the treatment of the surface by an artificial covering, such as gutta percha or glycerine, will often prove satisfactory. 4. That in the more active or non-typhoid forms the use of constant poulticing, and of every other method which will lessen local inflammation, seems to be the best mode of preventing disfigurement of the face.—*Medico-Chirurgical Review*.

SWEATING OF BLOOD.

By DR. JULES PARROT.

The occurrence of hæmorrhage on the surface of the body without solution of continuity and from internal causes, is so rare that a well-authenticated case deserves all the attention and analysis that Dr. Parrot has bestowed upon the one that has fallen under his observation. The following are its prominent features:—Mad. X., born in 1832, when 7 years old was affected with scrofulous ulcers of the right hand, which cicatrized after two years' treatment; later on, the cicatrices were the seat of a sanguinolent exudation, occurring without pain, and often without appreciable cause. One day, under the influence of severe grief, her tears were coloured with blood, and from this time the knees, thighs, chest, and the margin of the inferior eyelids, exhibited the bloody sweat at irregular intervals. At times the blood suddenly inundated the face, so that the patient looked as if she had been assassinated. The menses occurred at the age of eleven years, and for a time the symptoms were in abeyance, but soon returned with increased force. The hæmorrhage was commonly due to the mental emotion, and was associated with a temporary loss of motor and sensory power. She married at fifteen years of age; but the attacks became more severe, lasting at times one or two hours. They disappeared during the first pregnancy, and for a year after. Mad. X. appeared to be improving at the beginning of 1858; but after the severe illness of her child, she was seized, on the 1st of April, with a severe attack of unconsciousness, and hæmorrhage from the face, from which time Dr. Parrot was called in to attend her. He found her suffering from agonizing pains, alternately affecting the epigastrium, the inguinal and vulvar regions, the thighs, head, and thoracic parietes. On the 25th, the lady came to Paris; her period was somewhat behind-hand, and she had lancinating pains in every part of the lumbar region. Towards 4 p.m. they attacked the inguina, thighs, breasts, head, hypochondria, and epigastrium, and on these disappearing under the influence of chloroform, she had three epileptic fits. A circumscribed spot on the scalp then became painful, and Dr. Parrot saw the blood exuding from there, and drying up immediately after; subsequently all the painful points became the seat of bloody sweat. It formed a chaplet round the roots of the hairs, and flowed in sufficient quantity from the lower eyelids to allow of several drops being collected. Both before and after the discharge, the skin presented its normal appearance, not exhibiting any injection or spot. After several bilious vomitings, sleep was induced at 11 p.m. by a full dose of muriate of morphia. The day after the catamenia appeared, and the patient gradually improved, the attacks becoming less frequent, till they disappeared entirely. Four similar attacks were witnessed by the author subsequently to the one just described, on the 28th Sept. 1858, the 17th Nov., 1858, the 25th and 28th January, 1859. During the intervals, the patient enjoyed perfect health, looking well and healthy.