

of infection. It is therefore claimed that in 80.85 per cent. of the cases the element of infection was definitely proved. Frolich specially refers to an interesting case in which the patient was first attacked with gonorrheal vulvo-vaginitis, then with chorea, with endocarditis, and finally with monoarticular gonorrheal rheumatism.

JELLIFFE.

COFFEE AND THE NERVOUS SYSTEM. W. M. Leszynsky. (Medical Record, 1900, Dec.).

Maintains that ill-effects following the use of coffee are by no means uncommon. Much of the present-day nervousness, he attributes to its immoderate use. The symptoms complained of are: General headache and nervousness; apprehension regarding the future; mental depression and irritability; insomnia or restless sleep; bad dreams; sudden awakenings; vertigo; general tremulousness; diminished muscular power; precordial oppression; cardiac palpitation; loss of appetite; frequent eructation and constipation. Objective symptoms in addition are: Coated and tremulous tongue; tremor in eyelids, when standing with closed eyes; in some dilated pupils; tremor in outstretched hands; rapid pulse of low tension and frequently irregular, ranging from 90 to 130; exaggerated reflexes and a varying amount of reflex irritability. For the treatment of the condition it is wise to limit the patient to one cup of coffee in the morning and the substitution of one of the newer cereal coffees. A useful mixture, to be used as a sedative is the following: Sodium bromide, gr. xv.; liq. potassi arsenitis m. ii.; tinct. gentianal comp., dr. ss.; ext. kolae fl. m. xv. At the end of five or six weeks the bromide should be discontinued, and tonic pills, containing arsenic, quinine and strychnine taken. Recovery should follow in from three to six months.

JELLIFFE.

VIE SEXUELLE, MARIAGE ET DESCENDANCE D'UN EPILEPTIC (Sexual Life, Marriage, and Posterity of an Epileptic). Bourneville and Poulard. (Le progress medical, Sept. 29, 1900).

These authors conclude an extensive record in the following summary: 1. The epileptic did not have a highly neuropathic ancestry. His paternal grandfather drank to excess as also did a cousin who became insane in consequence. His mother was nervous and had sick headaches. One brother is backward. 2. At the age of 13 years, without apparent cause, he had his first attack of epilepsy. The interval was about a week after the disease became confirmed, and the patient's character became irritable. Gradually the character became profoundly changed, the attacks were followed by transient aphasia, and periods of maniacal excitement supervened. 3. The attacks caused various traumatism and hemorrhages, such as contusions of the ear and malar prominence; open wounds of the outer orbit and ear; contusions of the eye and forehead; open wounds of the lip and chin; bitten tongue; temporary deafness and neuralgia; many others of trauma accompanied by hemorrhage may be mentioned, such as ecchymosis of the conjunctiva; hemorrhages from the ear and mouth, etc., etc. 4. Everything pointed to the fact that the case was one of typical epilepsy. The character of the patient underwent progressive alteration for the worse. The general health likewise failed, and the patient gradually assumed the look and bearing of an epileptic. He had eight children and wife was then pregnant with the ninth. Two children died of marasmus and one of cholera infantum. None of these then had spasms. One of the sur-