normally frequent, when the dose was slightly reduced. In the first case in which the tablets were used, gastrointestinal disturbance, diarrhea, gastric distress, anorexia and increased frequency of the pulse were the chief toxic effects. The dosage was thereupon reduced.

The best results cannot be obtained by small doses, but by remaining just below the toxic stage, until the symptoms disappear. Small doses should then be given every day or every third day. Unless the patients can be watched closely, they should be kept in bed while full doses are being given.

175. PARALYSIE GÉNÉRALE INFANTILE AYANT SIMULÉ L'IDIOTIE (Infantile General Paresis Simulating Idiocy). Toulouse et Marchand (Soc. méd. des. Hôpitaux, 1899, June 23).

The recognition that a form of dementia closely resembling general paresis may occur in the young is becoming more and more generally admitted, but, according to our authors, one point has not received sufficient attention. That is, that many cases of paresis occurring in the very young are often mistaken for cases of idiocy. In a case reported the progressive dementia commenced after a period of apparently normal development. There were inequality of pupils, speech disturbances, rapid emaciation, epileptiform attacks. The autopsy findings showed cerebral atrophy, adherent meninges, proliferation of glia, and other changes held to be typical of paresis. The child's father had died of paresis, with syphilis, and the possibility of chronic meningo-encephalitis is discussed by the writers.

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176. UEBER SCHÄDELOPERATIONEN BEI EPILEPSIE (Trephining for Epilepsy). Matthiolius (Deut. Zeitsch. f. Chirurgie. 52, 1899, pp. 1 and 2).

That certain cases of traumatic Jacksonian epilepsy have been much improved is well authenticated, but the results in non-traumatic cases have not been as satisfactory. Four new cases are reported here. Two for non-traumatic epilepsy, both with negative results, and two of the traumatic Jacksonian type, with one recovery.

Matthiolius also presents the statistics of 164 cases that have been under observation, of which number 89 were non-traumatic partial epilepsies, 52 generalized traumatic types, and 23 of general idiopathic epilepsy. Of this total some 24 were healed; 25 improved; 31 died; the rest remained about the same. Thus there was 29.8 per cent. of favorable results, as against 70.2 per cent. failures.

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