tients can be explained by the fact that in those cases there is a strictly localized cerebral lesion, which need not necessarily be associated with any mental defect or any mental symptoms whatever. The change that has come over the views of most of the authors that have written upon these subjects of late is in the direction of conceding that there may be some cases that have a spinal origin; but I cannot yet believe that a majority of these cases are due to a spinal defect.

(To be continued)

ENCEPHALITIS AND LATE EPILEPSY. Jas. G. Kiernan, M.D. (Alienist and Neurologist, April, '97.)

Epilepsy occurring after 25, and that due to encephalitis, have points of special interest in common. Epilepsy following on the various forms of infantile encephalitis is more apt to be accompanied by trophic phenomena. It reacts badly to the bromides. Mental symptoms replace under the bromides the convulsions. The tendency to impairment of the circulatory innervation of the extremities is increased. The bromic dermatoses appear with great frequency. A nocturnal mental type, resembling somnambulism, takes the place often of the convulsion. Encephalitic epilepsy, while in many cases possibly Jacksonian at the outset, but too often becomes an epileptic constitution with all the phenomena of idiopathic epilepsy. After the age of 25, and most frequently between 35 and 40, in persons with no decided neurotic heredity, and in most of whom lues can be excluded, occurs an epilepsy which resembles that from encephalitis. As a rule, in these cases there has been a precedent period of nervous exhaustion attended by vertiginous states as its later development. These states are often preceded or followed by anomalous sensory disturbances compared by the pt. to "waves." There is a loss of, or dazed, consciousness, with or without motor explosions. Some of these states, even when with consciousness, are attended by localized jerkings of groups of muscles. All of these phenomena are clearly due to toxins resultant on nerve exhaustion. Normally the toxins produced in the body are eliminated by various channels. When any of these emunctories are interfered with, the phenomena of auto-intoxication appear. The alterations are peculiarly suited for treatment of states due to toxin. By destruction of the toxin through stimulus of hepatic action and elimination, they prevent its accumulation, and the resultant phenomena. The alkaline bromides do not seem to exert this influence. Of late, metallic bromides have been (it is claimed) united in two compounds, the liquor arsen. auri, and liquor arsen. auri et hydrarg. These alternated weekly give, in the types mentioned, undeniably excellent results.

FREEMAN.