

results thus far achieved justify the expenditure of some time and patience, as is amply demonstrated by the fact that confirmed epileptics have been kept free from attacks for periods ranging from eight weeks to nine months by no other treatment but the injection of the serum plus administration of intestinal antiseptics. Attacks occurring during the serum treatment were characterized by an unusual mildness and the absence of postepileptic stupor. Physicians who have treated patients by injections of anti-epileptic serum report a decided improvement in the mental condition of their patients. Clinical observations have demonstrated that anti-epileptic serum so prepared is not only fully able to replace bromides as far as the arrest, respectively prevention of the seizures is concerned, but that it also lacks the well-known disastrous drawbacks which attach to prolonged bromide administration. Moreover, considering the mental state of the patient, anti-epileptic serum strongly tends to establish a very noticeable improvement with a tendency toward freedom from attacks, while bromide diminishes this chance in the ratio at which the patient's mental faculties deteriorate by the bromide medication. The state of brain fog and sluggishness so often seen in bromidized epileptics is never experienced with the serum treatment. A balance between the epileptic-attractive blood constituents and the newly introduced protective elements seems to be established, which finally should be maintained without further introduction of new serum.

SOME OBSERVATIONS ON BLOOD PRESSURE.*

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THE more one studies blood-pressure the more complex the subject becomes. Normal individuals have abnormal pressures. In some it is fairly even under all ordinary conditions; in others it varies much with very little change in exercise, rest, work, or manner of living; notwithstanding these variations much information may easily be acquired that is very helpful, and this will be increasingly so as knowledge of the subject becomes more fully developed by those who have the proper facilities for pursuing this line of research. It is only in the last decade that there has been a marked general interest in the subject, an interest not confined to medical men who study it for the purpose of knowing its bearing in physiological and pathological condi-

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