

being of recent date. Liver weighed 66 ounces; substance firm. Kidneys weighed nine ounces each, and were fair specimens of the large white kidney. Brain weighed 52 ounces; slight congestion over motor area; vessels at base normal; membranes easily stripped off. On section, ventricles contained a fair amount of fluid; brain substance quite normal, there being no naked eye lesion to account for the convulsions.

*Remarks.*—The nature of this case was evident from the history and condition whilst under observation, but it is interesting to know, since the localizing of cerebral lesions is being so thoroughly investigated, that localized convulsions without loss of consciousness occasionally occur when there is no organic lesion in the brain. Bright, in 1836, first pointed out the occurrence of convulsive attacks, limited to some particular part of the body, without loss of consciousness, which he looked upon as proof of an organic lesion. Trousseau, in his work on Clinical Medicine, has recorded a case of what he called partial epilepsy, in which convulsions of one side of the face occurred unaccompanied by loss of consciousness; also a case of eclampsia, in which the convulsions affected the whole left side of body, leaving an incomplete hemiplegia which lasted an hour. In this case consciousness was not lost. So rarely has this been observed that Hilton Fagge, in his recent work, states: "We seldom meet with an exception to the rule that there is local disease of the brain in all cases in which attacks of clonic spasm recur paroxysmally without loss of consciousness."

That paralysis may occur in uræmia is now generally recognized. Two cases of uræmic hemiplegia were recently reported in the *British Medical Journal*. The paralysis is always of short duration, which favors the view that it is dependent on overwork of the nerve fibres passing to the muscles which are convulsed.