

ally increasing length of spell freedom. This is true of the animal as well as of the human being.

The protective, preventive, detoxicating and toxin-blighting properties may reasonably be assumed to be inherent in a serum developed from epileptic's blood, laden with epileptogenic substances. This view is materially strengthened by observations to the effect that epileptic toxins automatically produce an antitoxin under certain conditions, in the patient's body (Autogenous). We find that epilepsy at times ceases as if of its own accord, spontaneously. Antitoxins thus formed appear to protect the system for a period lasting until the original cause reasserts itself. This event is followed by the production of new toxins, in excess of the prophylactic dose of the autogenous antitoxin. We all know of cases where epilepsy, after having defied all medication for years, has suddenly ceased, leaving the patient free from attacks for a time, then to reappear. In such instances one is justified in accepting the theory that the epileptic principle of the blood was effectively blighted or counteracted, the pathological metabolism controlled by a sufficient dose of autogenous antitoxin.

This antiepileptic serum, no doubt, was gradually generated as a result of epileptic seizures and set free by some unknown mechanism of metabolism.

OVERCOMING DISADVANTAGES.

In overcoming the disadvantages which were part of the early serum injections, such as excessive local irritation and unpleasant toxic reaction, the fact was emphasized that slight changes in competition and mode of procedure are often followed by remarkable and decided alteration of the physiological effects of the so altered product. So, for instance, I have found that anti-rabific virus, used alone, has no anti-epileptic property; epileptic serum alone possesses often highly unpleasant and irritating features, at the same time lacking many of the characteristics pertinent to the attainment of the desired effect. Cerebrospinal fluid, unmixed, also proved ineffectual, while a combination of any of the mentioned substances left discouragingly much to be desired.

Considerable experimentation and long series of tests finally led to the production of an anti-epileptic serum which has its foundation in a method by which all three of the named substances are employed. The anti-epileptic serum gained by my process possesses a minimum of irritating power and has in actual practice proven effective to arrest epileptic attacks, entirely replacing bromide. The present method of preparing this serum is a tedious one, commercially not tempting, and allows of great improvement, which eventually will be obtained. The