

resigned himself to his disastrous fate, that now comes for treatment to the doctor who first diagnosed and prognosticated his case.

Before this the patient has, in most cases, consulted every person, layman and professional, and has been a victim of every remedy that seemed likely to afford relief. For epilepsy has more medicinal failures and more quackery to its credit than most any other human affliction.

Thus the first period in the epileptic's career is ushered in. The period of resigning himself to adopt the lesser of two evils, the evil of accepting medication which slowly but surely, as a limping messenger arrives in time at its goal; a goal that is everything but cheerful, an end that spells in most cases "mental deficiency" and worse, for the patient.

Epilepsy has engaged the mind of people ages ago, and we find indeed this condition referred to as the "*morbus sacra*," the sacred disease of the ancients. That a disease, such as epilepsy, should appeal most powerfully to the superstitious and ignorant and lend itself readily to exploitation by the designing, lies within the very nature of the thing.

So when we look back into the remedies once applied for epilepsy, and their number is legion, we encounter through the misty past the sorcerer, in all earnestness and with a self-assertion befitting a worthier thing, going through his antics in an attempt to "cast out" the demon from the epileptic, the possessed one.

Truth compels the admission that as far as the poor epileptic is concerned, the fervor of the holy medicine man of the dark ages, whose treatment consisted in banishing the demon from the patient's body by the use of red-hot irons, has done as little good as has the modern M.D. who followed in the wake of the ancient faith healer, with his armament of inefficient and too often harmful remedies.

At first thought it would seem that where so much had been tried, nothing new could be found; men's ingenuity to be exhausted and that epilepsy would continue to baffle science as it has done from time immemorial.

The question in the reader's mind must be whether this treatise will record the announcement of a new and really valuable remedy, something that is fit and better than our present-day treatment for epilepsy, something to supplant the old method of epilepsy therapy; or will the new remedy discussed here share the fate of countless other therapeutic measures and go down into oblivion as a new fad, a fancy, a tried and found wanting remedy?

We all have been taught to look upon epilepsy as a lesion of the