experiments on the sensory centres have caused convolutions through the connection of these with the motor centres. The spasms are tonic and clonic. It has been fully established that clonic spasm is due to discharge of the cortex. This discharge may give rise to tonic spasm also. Tonic spasm alone is frequently due to irritation of the base of the brain. But this irritation may extend upwards, and a spasm that is basal in origin may become cortical and change from the tonic to the clonic type. The onset of an attack of epilepsy is so uniformly that of some group of muscles, or some one of the senses, which are known to have their representation in some given portion of the brain cortex, that there is no longer room for doubt as to the portion of the brain where the discharge commences. Even those cases where the aura is in the regions of distribution of the pneumogastric and sympathetic nerves are undoubtedly cortical, as all the organs of the body have their cortical representation, including those supplied by these nerves.

It is also well established that the loss of consciousness is not dependent upon vascular changes. The brain is not congested because the face is flushed, nor is it necessarily anemic when the face is pallid. The loss of consciousness may be complete without cardiac or pulse failure. Severe anemia of the nervous centres will cause both loss of consciousness and convulsions. It does not follow that such a state of anemia is the cause of these phenomena in epilepsy. Convulsion is not a feature of cardiac syncope, and the resultant brain anemia.

There is no foundation for difference of seat of the origin of spasm because it is clonic or tonic. If there be remissions in the tonic spasm, the clonic form of spasm results. On the other hand, if the remissions be compressed; the clonic passes into the tonic. Tonic convulsion is clonic compressed, clonic is tonic spread out. They are both cortical in origin.

There are some grounds for thinking that the point of discharge is not the cerebral cell, but the fine dendrites. These dendrites are not roots of the cells, but the origins of the fibrils of the nerve fibres, as they pass through and beyond the nerve cell, to spread out in the spongy matter of the brain. Thus the dendrites begin in the spongy matter, pass through the cortical cell, and are gathered together as the fibrils that form a nerve fibre; the dendrites, the cell, and the fibre constituting a