

community. Some system of notification should be established. This would require proper steps being taken to see that safeguards were thrown around the cases; and also to furnish them with suitable information on the disposal of the sputum. It would also supply the needed information as to what premises should be disinfected. By a vigorous application of these means, consumption can be stamped out, as has been the case with leprosy.

EPILEPSY.

In some cases of epilepsy organic disease of the brain is found after death. Injury to some portion of the brain cortex may set up convulsions with loss of consciousness. These attacks may occur throughout the life of the patient. The convulsions may be local, or may become general.

In most cases of epilepsy, however, the nerve matter appears quite normal. The thickening in the meninges in chronic cases is secondary. At the moment of an attack there is venous engorgement of the brain and various organs. As to the microscopic changes that have been described as occurring in epilepsy, it may be said that they are similar to the changes found in other diseases of the nervous system, and must be regarded as the result and not the cause of the epilepsy. The various morbid changes that have been noted, as present in the brains of those who have suffered from epilepsy, are too inconstant to warrant any safe deductions. The spasm, which is such an important feature of epilepsy, must be regarded as an excessive action, or discharge, of the grey matter. The sensations and loss of consciousness must also be regarded as a discharge in the sensory regions of the brain. The sensory regions are so intimately connected with the motor regions that a discharge in the former may readily excite the latter, and thus motor spasm will follow, an auditory or visual sensation or aura.

The teachings of pathology and morbid anatomy, as well as those of experiment, show that the seat of the discharge is in the cerebral convolutions. Injuries and diseases of the motor convolutions cause convulsions. Stimulation of these convolutions by experiments produce the same results. Further