

gave relief. The iodid. pot. discontinued and tinct. iron 25 drops in water, substituted. Tinct. iodine occasionally applied. He was confined to bed for ten days. Appetite fair, and there was no restriction to food. Convalescent by the 15th December

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### BOOK NOTICES.

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**ANATOMO — PATHOLOGICAL NOTES ON EPILEPSY** By Gonzalez Echeverria, M D (Univ. Paris) Professor of Mental and Nervous Diseases at the University Medical College of New York. Physician-in-chief to the New York Hospital for Epileptics and Paralytics, &c. New York. Wm Wood & Co. Toronto. Adam Stevenson & Co. £5.

This is an 8vo volume of nearly 400 pages, handsomely bound in cloth and illustrated with four beautiful chromo-lithographs and six heliographic plates expressly made for this work. The plates have been faithfully copied by the author, from specimens which he has prepared.

The author does not claim to offer any new discovery, although he hopes to be able to throw new light on some subjects not well established. In the first chapter he gives the various theories entertained by different writers, regarding the supposed pathology of the disease and finally gives his own views on the subject. He entertains the opinion that the medulla oblongata is the original seat of epilepsy, and several cases are given which seem to verify these statements, and that the disease primarily involves the vaso-motor nerves of the great sympathetic. Organic lesions are observed, however, in long standing cases in the cranium, brain, cerebellum, spinal cord, peripheral nerves and sympathetic ganglia, but the medulla never escapes the influence of the disease. The lesions in the sympathetic system noticed by the author, consist mainly of a proliferation of connective elements at the expense of the nerve-cells and fibres. In the 2d, 3rd and 4th chapters, he treats of the cause and pathology of epilepsy, and in the 5th and 6th he refers to the frequency and nature of the attacks and the appropriate treatment. He prescribes pot. brom. and strychnine with counter irritation to the nape of the neck and discusses the use of sub-cutaneous injections of woorara, but does not consider it useful. He strongly recommends the adoption of hygienic measures and good nourishing diet. He deprecates the use of narcotics, except conium, which he considers valuable in cases of