

butes to toxæmia. When we have to deal with such a prolonged febrile condition as typhoid fever affords, with its profuse toxic products that are always present, it is not to be wondered at that this occasionally becomes a cause of permanent disease of the brain.

Let us examine for a moment the nervous condition of our patients during the fever. If there be any symptom, besides what the temperature chart affords, and the abdominal changes present, deserving prominence, I would be inclined to emphasize the changes in the mental state of these cases. The first attack on the brain is shown in the cephalagia, the hyper-sensibility to light and sounds, and possibly delirium. Then ensues the feeling of weariness, disinclination to any disturbing necessity, not caring even for food, to the graver symptom in the involuntary passing of excreta constituting a condition of lethargy. We may be quite unaware of the real mental state of our patients. I have at times been provoked by the caprices of persons whom I had always regarded as exemplary. The patients have afterwards told me that they were suspicious of their best friends, that they felt melancholy and were doomed to die, that they were insane; others have described the presence of insects creeping over the bed-clothing and walls. They see hideous faces laughing at them, and have innumerable illusions and hallucinations of this kind. These symptoms show that the nervous system is experiencing a severe strain or shock.

Usually when convalescence is coming on and our typhoid cases get a few good nights' sleep, all these mental anomalies disappear, and we are impressed with the change in the disposition of our patients who are now hopeful, cheerful and grateful for any attention. In rare instances this happy result is not found, but we ascertain that a more permanent injury has been sustained to our patient's mind.

I will illustrate this by reference to a few examples that have come to my notice:—M. H., admitted to Rockwood May 4th, 1896; female, æt 19; good high school education; habits all to be desired; hereditary predisposition present, maternal uncle being insane. The cause of insanity is said to be typhoid fever. She had been insane 2½ months before her admission. Her physicians describe her symptoms thus:—Total indifference to