

at night and this sort of religious drivel is thought just about the right thing by a great many sane people, it is possible that the impairment of his mental faculties will have advanced very far before his actions will cause serious comment. He has been through the Christian Science treatment, with no more marked result than an increase of piety and a prolonged and obstinate constipation. He has fed also on thyroid glands, and the "cerebrine" and "cardine" and "testine" of the sheep, until a sufficient air of sheepishness has been permanently produced. *Similia similibus curantur.*

These cases are both typical, the first being one of a class which, by reason of the early advent of the disease, and the increasing frequency of the paroxysms, often terminates in dementia without previous mental symptoms. In the second case, the mental symptoms, which are very marked, may merge in to outright mania or melancholia, as the primary disease itself progresses. But the dementia in the one case and the mania in the other can be regarded in no other light than secondary results in the career of a primary disease.

CASE 3. A man of forty. Robust constitution, and without mental peculiarities. Has from youth probably been subject to epileptic paroxysms, though for a number of years they occurred only at night, and were not suspected until the lacerations of the tongue and lips aroused suspicion. Weeks often pass without his having a fit. Then a number appear in close succession. For a week previous he is moody and silent. Some hours before the paroxysm he is conscious of a vague sensation passing upwards through the viscera. Immediately before the fit there is a second aura, when he is aware of an intensely disagreeable odor, which arises, he affirms, from a decayed tooth (he has no decayed teeth), and which, he insists, causes the fit. The advent is sudden; with a low shout, he falls prone upon the floor as if struck. He falls always in the same position, and so exactly, indeed, that he wounds himself repeatedly in identically the same place. A piece of sticking plaster applied to the right temple after one fit has, later in the day, been worn off in another fit. Upon falling to the ground, there is, first, a condition of tonic spasm of the entire muscular system. It lasts for some seconds. The pallor of the face gives way to lividity, as respiration is impeded by tonic spasm of the respiratory muscles. The pupils are dilated, and the eyes are turned upwards and to one side. The tonic spasm is greater upon the same side than on the other. Clonic spasm now intervening, the jerking of the head and extremities becomes more and more marked. The sphincters are sometimes relaxed. The tongue is often caught and bitten between the teeth, and a bloody foam is blown from the mouth. In a few seconds the clonic spasms also pass off, and he falls into a condition of coma, which passes away in an hour or more. Following these fits, there is