brisk substunlce and displacement of its fluids. On the whole, the case is that common to ovari and is in no way peculiar to the kidneys. However, the ovaries are always more or less involved, and sometimes a special liability to pain. The great liability to head-
The existence of mental symptoms in a large proportion of these cases (46 per cent of them) is the striking fact that might, perhaps, most surely guide the diagnosis, especially in the differential diagnosis of increased intracranial pressure, which are the immediate cause of the diffuse cerebral symptoms. It is interesting to note that in some cases the mental symptoms were the earliest signs of the disease. In 19 cases (25 per cent of the total), the mental symptoms were the only symptoms of increased intracranial pressure.

The mental symptoms in these cases were of two main types: the first type was characterized by anxiety, irritability, and restlessness; the second type was characterized by confusion, delirium, and coma. The mental symptoms were often preceded by headache, nausea, and vomiting.

In conclusion, increased intracranial pressure is a common complication of many diseases, and it is essential to be aware of the clinical manifestations of these symptoms in order to make an accurate diagnosis and provide appropriate treatment.