

in 61. Insomnia was produced in 126, headache in 19 and other disturbances in other patients. Only 38 desired to continue using it. It caused an average increase of 15 beats per minute in pulse, and some increase in systolic pressure. A dose of 20 mgrm. daily is too large for the average normal individual.

JAMES C. MUNCH (Chem. Abstr.).

*The Use of Benzedrine Sulphate in Post-Encephalitic Parkinsonianism.* (Journ. Amer. Med. Assoc., vol. cx, p. 1890, June 4, 1938.) Davis, P. E., and Stewart, W. B.

The authors obtained an improvement in 71.6% of 71 cases with severe symptoms. They conclude that a constant dose seems to be adequate, and that either combined with the belladonna group of drugs, or alone, it is a very useful medication.

T. E. BURROWS.

*Benzedrine Sulphate and Atropine in the Treatment of Chronic Encephalitis.* (Journ. Amer. Med. Assoc., vol. cix, p. 344, July 31, 1937.) Finkelman, I., and Shapiro, L. B.

Twelve patients with post-encephalitic parkinsonianism were treated during consecutive periods with benzedrine, atropine, and the two drugs in combination. Although atropine alone caused a diminution of tremor and rigidity, the addition of benzedrine caused improvement in the sleep cycle and reduced the frequency or abolished oculogyric crises. There was also a feeling of increased energy. The best results were obtained during the combined treatment with atropine and benzedrine.

T. E. BURROWS.

*Theelin Therapy in the Psychoses.* (Journ. Amer. Med. Assoc., vol. cix, p. 1786, Nov. 27, 1937.) Ault, C. C., Hoxtor, E. F., and Werner, A. A.

Theelin appears to be specific in involuntional melancholia, the apparent recovery-rate being 92% in the series presented, the average period of hospitalization being three months. 30,000 to 40,000 units of theelin in oil were administered by injection during the first month of treatment, the dosage then being reduced to meet the individual requirements of the patient. Theelin is indicated for any woman during the climacteric having disturbing mental aberrations, whether mild or severe.

T. E. BURROWS.

*Artificial Fever Treatment of Chorea.* (Journ. Amer. Med. Assoc., vol. cix, p. 111, July, 1937.) Barnacle, C. H., Ewall, J. R., and Ebaugh, F. G.

Forty-five patients with Sydenham's chorea were treated over a period of two years with the Kettering hypertherm. Fever sessions of 2½ hours' duration at rectal temperatures of from 105° to 105.4° F. are advocated. The average number of treatments was 12.6, the average number of hours of fever was 32.9, and the average time under treatment was 22.3 days. The immediate results showed a recovery in the majority of cases, there having been recurrences during this period. The incidence of carditis was 42.2%. Carditis did not interfere with treatment and the majority of patients were benefited. Associated delirious episodes were infrequent.

T. E. BURROWS.

*Bacteriostatic Action of Sulfanilamide upon Meningococcus in Spinal Fluid.* (Proc. Soc. Exptl. Biol. Med., vol. xxxviii, pp. 37-40, 1938.) Neter, E.

Sulfanilamide exerts a bacteriostatic effect on the meningococcus present in spinal fluid obtained from patients with meningococcal meningitis; a concentration of 8 mgrm. % completely prevented reproduction during 24-48 hours; a concentration of 0.8 mgrm. % caused only partial inhibition.

C. V. BAILEY (Chem. Abstr.).