

of general paralysis. Pierret proposed the name of sensorial general paralysis for these cases. Probably they may be looked on as cases of amaurotic tabes associated with general paralysis. W. STARKEY.

*Two Further Cases of "General Paralysis" in Dogs [Deux nouveaux cas de paralysie générale du chien.] (Bull. Soc. Clin. Méd. Ment., July, 1912.) Marchand and Petit.*

In two former papers these authors have drawn attention to an affection of the nervous system in the dog, which results in demential, motor and convulsive symptoms strongly resembling those of general paralysis. Two further observations are here recorded fully.

The symptoms are very similar to those in man—the animals become dull and demented, losing all interest in their surroundings; they may even be thought by their owners to be going blind and deaf. Their gait is staggering, reflexes exaggerated, the appetite is gluttonous, and their habits become wet and dirty. Later, convulsions may occur. The age at onset is from twelve to eighteen months, and the duration seems to be from eight months to a year. The disease appears to set in some months after an attack of distemper, which seems to play in the dog a rôle similar to that which syphilis plays in man as a precursor of general paralysis.

*Post-mortem* a diffuse meningo-encephalitis is found chiefly affecting the frontal region. The pia is adherent to the cortex and is infiltrated with embryonic cells; there is marked peri-arteritis and peri-phlebitis of the meningeal vessels. The perivascular changes are also marked in the brain substance, both grey and white; there are also cell changes, displacement of nuclei, etc., spider-cells are numerous, some isolated hyaloid corpuscles are found in the cortex, and there is atrophy of the tangential fibres.

We have then apparently in distemper an infectious disease which is, at any rate in the dog, capable of initiating a subacute meningo-encephalitis comparable to general paralysis. May there not be some infections beside syphilis capable of acting as precursors in man?

W. STARKEY.

*Statistical and Clinical Observations on the Changes in the Incidence and Process of Progressive Paralysis in Elsass Lothringen [Statistische und klinische Beobachtungen über Veränderungen im Vorkommen und Verlauf der progressiven Paralyse in Elsass-Lothringen]. Psych. Allgem. Zeitschr. f. (vol. lxxix, No. 4.) Dr. Joachim.*

Dating from the year 1872, there are records of 730 certain cases of general paralysis in the asylum at Stephansfeld. Statistics show a gradual lessening in the proportion of paralytics to admissions, especially in the case of males. There is an increase in the number of unmarried cases. There is only a trifling lengthening in the duration of the disease. Alcoholism as a factor is recorded in decreasing grade, and there is a diminution in the paralytics drawn from the lower classes.

The demented form predominates more and more over the other forms, and remissions have become more frequent. Tabes appears to be associated more often with paralysis. HAMILTON MARR.