

As the average annual death-rate of untreated paralytics in the New York State hospitals is about 30%, the treatment decreases the number of deaths from this disease. The blood Wassermann reaction became negative in about one-third of the cases and the spinal fluid Wassermann in 20%.

Discussing the absence of gametocytes stated to be the case in the Vienna strains of parasite, Kirby believes that further work should be performed before patients are treated with malaria without the usual precautions of screening.

In the New York State hospitals 524 paralytics were treated up to May 1, 1926, with tryparsamide and 661 with malaria, and the number on parole at home on the same date was 197. In ten of the hospitals an increase by 105 cases on parole took place in three years. Kirby does not state the numbers of cases in the parole group who were treated with either tryparsamide or malaria.

G. DE M. RUDOLF.

Malaria in the Treatment of General Paralysis. (State Hosp. Quarterly, August, 1926.) Corcoran, D.

Of 42 paralytics each treated with malaria, neosalvarsan and mercury, 45.2% underwent good remissions and 23.8% died. Eleven of these cases were given a course of tryparsamide in addition. Of these 11, 9 underwent good remissions and one a slight remission. Of 48 cases treated with malaria alone, 29.2% showed good remissions and 33.3% died. On combining the results obtained in the two series, 36.7% are reported to have had good remissions and 28.9% to have died.

The percentage of good remissions was not identical with the percentage of patients out of hospital, either discharged or on parole. Of the 48 cases treated with malaria alone, only 8 (16.7%) were discharged or on parole, whilst of the 42 who received drugs in addition to the malaria, only 10 (23.8%) were out of hospital. On combining the results of the two series, a total of 18 (20%) are reported to be out of hospital.

G. DE M. RUDOLF.

Treatment of General Paralysis with Inoculation of Malaria. (State Hosp. Quarterly, August, 1926.) Cheney, C. O., and Warner, G. L.

The authors could observe no consistent relation between the course and height of the fever and the results in 33 paralytics treated with malaria. The patients who improved mentally showed an average gain in weight of 4 lb., whereas those who showed no mental improvement gained approximately only $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. each.

Of 14 cases treated with malaria after having previously been given from 16 to 73 treatments with tryparsamide and mercury, 6 improved mentally after the malaria, 5 physically, 2 neurologically and 9 serologically.

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