three years' experience in the neurological center at Algiers the authors found only a single case of general paresis; this was a native non-commissioned officer who had had twenty years of military service. The evolution of the disease was very slow; in all probability he was the subject of the disease before war broke out, but he was able to undergo more than three years of European warfare before finally breaking down. The authors are inclined to associate the rarity of general paresis with the habitual absence of emotion and anxiety amongst Arabs; it is possible, however, as some have maintained, that the disease is due to a particular strain of the *Treponema pallida* which is not so widely disseminated as the ordinary virus.

Allers, Rudolf. STUDIES OF METABOLISM IN PROGRESSIVE PARALYSIS. [Zeitschr. f. d. ges. Neurol. u. Psychiat., 1919, Vol. 50, p. 174.]

Experiments which have been made in support of the theories and hypothetic interpretations of disturbances of metabolism in general paralysis are not so numerous as to render further confirmation superfluous. For this reason the author communicates the results of various experiments made by him. From the examination of the urine of nine paralytics he believes that changes in the purin metabolism may be regarded as established. There is justification for the assertion that in progressive paralysis, at least in the progressive phases and principally in the quiet dementing forms, the endogenous purin metabolism is disturbed in the sense of a relative increase of the purin bases, often to over 30 per cent. of the total purin nitrogen. Great variation in the total elimination of nitrogen independently of the quantity of urine passed have recently been referred to and was confirmed by the author's experience in thirteen cases. In nine cases he found concurrently with other disturbances of metabolism a reduction of the endogenous creatinin elimination without increase of creatin. The urine of 32 paralytics was examined for 96 days according to the method recommended by J. Bang for the presence of albumose. In ten cases a strong biuret reaction was observed. The occurrence of albumosuria in paralytics is interesting because it is observed in other diseases where there is destruction of tissues of the body. The inconstancy and small intensity of the reaction, however, render it improbable that this substance has any great significance for the paralysis. Besides no connection could be discovered between the fluctuations in the clinical picture and the albumose findings. Thus, on the whole, the tentative and hypothetical assumptions concerning the disturbances of metabolism in general paralysis seem to be confirmed by the author's experiments.

Brouwer, B. TROMOPARALYSIS TABIOFORMIS CUM DEMENTIÂ. [Nederland. Tijdschr. voor Geneeskunde, 1920, LXIV, September 4, 963.]

Brouwer reports to the Amsterdam Neurological Society a case of the disease tromoparalysis tabioformis cum dementiâ, which was first