

Injections are made every week or ten days, and 20 to 40 injections constitute a "treatment." Careful urinary analyses have shown that there is a breaking down of the molecule in the body, and iodine itself becomes available. Korolkoff has found this method of treatment particularly valuable for various grades of cerebrospinal syphilis, especially in those severe grades which show a marked tendency to chronicity and progressive deterioration. He reports on a number of patients. 7 cases of spinal syphilis, 5 cases of cerebrospinal syphilis, 10 cases of cerebral syphilis, 4 cases of para-syphilis, 2 of tabes, 2 of general paresis, 2 of syphilitic cerebral neurasthenia, and 4 cases of mercurialism. In the spinal cases, in which meningomyelitis was the prominent factor, the patients improved greatly: in three the acute symptoms subsided. In one case of acute transverse myelitis, with marked paraplegia, the motor functions were completely restored. In two old cases of meningomyelitis the ability to walk was not improved, although the general condition was markedly improved. In one case, of three years' standing, of complete paraplegia under mixed treatment, there was a marked objective and subjective improvement. In the cases of cerebrospinal syphilis improvement in the general condition was marked, and complete cure resulted in some cases with marked motor and sensory signs. In the two cases of tabes the pains were greatly improved, the paresthesiæ disappeared, and the patients gained markedly in weight. In one case there was a marked improvement in an optic atrophy. The paretic cases improved in weight somewhat, but there was no positive beneficial result. The neurasthenic cases were much improved, while the cases suffering from ptialism following mercurialization rapidly recovered.—*Obasenie Psichiatrii, Neurolog i. experiment. Psychologie*, May, 1906.

### **The Necessity of Rest After an Acute Illness.**

With the advances of bacteriology in its relation to the practice of medicine we learn more and more that many of the conditions of acute illness which we have been accustomed to consider as distinctly local in character are really dependent upon a general systemic infection, in which state all organs of the body suffer to some extent, although certain organs may bear the brunt of the disease, or at least present more sharply defined symptoms than are found in other parts of the body. This important recognition of the fact that nearly all infection is a general condition, rather than a local one, emphasizes the necessity of the physician carefully investigating the state of each