

not been revealed by the present case. The choroid plexuses were negative for spirochætes."

The article is illustrated by a series of excellently reproduced photo-micrographs.

WM. McWILLIAM.

"*Mastix-Lumbotest*" as a Diagnostic Reagent for the Cerebro-spinal Fluid for Use in Psychiatric Institutions [*Mastix-Lumbotest als Liquordiagnostikum für Psychiatische Heilanstalten*]. (*Psych.-Neurol. Wochens.*, No. 7, February 18, 1928.) Emanuel, G., and Rosenfeld, H.

The colloidal mastic test was originally introduced by Emanuel in 1915, but the difficulty of making up the reagent has hitherto prevented its widespread use as a clinical test. The authors now describe the use of a standard preparation obtainable under the above trade-name from their laboratory. The reagent is supplied in two solutions: (1) A standard alcoholic solution of mastic, and (2) a diluting fluid, suitably buffered, of constant composition. The method of carrying out the reaction is very similar to that used in the familiar colloidal gold reaction and readings are recorded in the same way, the figures denoting degrees of turbidity and precipitation. The results are in general agreement with those obtained by other tests; it is said to be more sensitive than the colloidal gold reaction in the differential diagnosis between general paralysis and other types of cerebral syphilis.

A. WALK.

A Simple Method of Preparing Micro-photographs [*Eine einfache Methode zur Anfertigung von Mikrophotogrammen*]. (*Psych.-Neurol. Wochens.*, No. 10, March 10, 1928.) Meyer, F.

The method consists in using the microscope as a projection in a dark room and replacing the screen by a photographic plate. The microscope is placed horizontally, the mirror removed and a powerful opal glass electric lamp clamped in its place. The whole is enclosed in a black cardboard box. The plate enclosed in a cassette, is hung on the wall at a suitable distance. Focusing is done by means of the coarse and fine adjustments of the microscope itself, the eyepiece of the microscope being covered with a red glass cap. No general rule can be laid down as to exposure, which must be determined separately in each case.

A. WALK.

5. Treatment.

Preliminary Results in the Treatment of Schizophrenia by Malarial Inoculation [*Premiers Résultats du Traitement Paludéen dans la Schizophrénie*]. (*L'Encéph.*, November, 1927.) Wizel, A., and Markuszewicz, R.

After commenting on the origin of the treatment of psychotic conditions by the artificial production of fever, the authors proceed to a description of 27 cases of schizophrenic conditions treated by