

The Behaviour of Children receiving Benzedrine. (*Amer. Journ. Psychiat.*, vol. xciv, p. 577, Nov., 1937.) Bradley, C.

The writer studied 30 behaviour problem children who had received benzedrine sulphate for one week.

There was a great improvement in the school performance in half of the children. A large proportion became emotionally subdued without losing interest in their surroundings. The teachers were most impressed by changes in arithmetic performance, where the speed of comprehension, degree of accuracy and quantity of output were all favourably affected. In 20 of the cases electro-encephalograms were made, and in 11 of these definite abnormalities were noticed, 8 showing the spike and slow wave characteristic of *petit mal*. All but one of these children became subdued under the influence of benzedrine. G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

6. Pathology and Biochemistry.

The Globulin of Cerebro-spinal Fluid. (*Zeitschr. Immunitäts.*, vol. xci, pp. 177-202, 1937.) Strobel, Th.

Globulin isolated from the cerebro-spinal fluid in cases of lues of the central nervous system gives a positive Wassermann reaction in the majority of cases. If the globulin is concentrated the reaction is always positive. Albumin isolated from the same specimens gives a negative reaction. In cases with a positive blood Wassermann reaction and a negative spinal-fluid Wassermann reaction, the isolated globulin from the spinal fluid gives irregularly positive or negative reactions. While these experiments show that the syphilis reagin is associated with the globulin, they have no practical value. The globulin from control spinal fluids gives a positive Wassermann reaction in a not insignificant number of instances. The value of the Kahn reaction is not influenced by using globulin from spinal fluids. Globulin from non-luetic fluids precipitates gold solutions more strongly than the native fluids and gives a curve indistinguishable from the curve in cerebral lues. Pure albumin from normal and pathological fluids does not precipitate gold solution. Globulin from luetic fluids precipitates gold solution to a maximum degree. Globulin from fluids in meningitis also produces a maximal precipitation of gold solution.

JULIAN H. LEWIS (Chem. Abstr.).

The Mechanism of the Transport of Alcohol to the Cerebro-spinal Fluid. (*Skand. Arch. Physiol.*, vol. lxxvii, pp. 30-1, 1937.) Goldberg, L.

The distribution of alcohol between blood and cerebro-spinal fluid obeys the diffusion equilibrium, the higher concentration in the latter corresponding to its greater water content. Both in models and in experiments *in vivo* the cerebro-spinal fluid was found to contain 10% more alcohol.

S. MORGULIS (Chem. Abstr.).

The Chemical Modifications in Cerebro-spinal Fluid after Operations. (*Bull. Acad. Méd. Roumanie*, vol. iii, pp. 412-15, 1937.) Tzovaru, S., Théodoresco, D., Dulugea, Mme. E., and Abulesco, P.

After operative trauma there is a decrease of chlorides and an increase of polypeptides and glucose in the spinal fluid. These changes are less marked than those occurring in urine and blood, but indicate the direction of the modifications due to the products of tissue disintegration. Post-operative sickness is the clinical expression of these changes in the spinal fluid due to the toxæmia of operation. The type of anæsthetic and the disease are accessory factors in operative trauma. DOROTHY W. ASHER (Chem. Abstr.).