

substances, centrifugal spread of organisms, and irregular constriction or dilatation of cerebral vessels due to involvement of the sympathetic. The lymphatics from the nasal sinuses pass finally across the superior cervical ganglion of the sympathetic, the internal carotid artery, the vagus nerve and the internal jugular vein.

G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

*Takata-Ara Reaction in the Cerebro-spinal Fluid* [*Le reazione di Takata-Ara nel liquido cefalo-rachidiano*]. (*Rass. Internaz. di Clin. e Terap.*, vol. xii, November, 1931.) Curti, G.

The author gives the results of 243 Takata-Ara reactions. He found the reaction to correspond to a considerable extent with the result of the Wassermann reaction, Weichbrodt's reaction, and the colloidal benzoin and gummastic reactions. He found the metaluetic type of reaction occasionally in dementia præcox, hemiplegia, cerebral tumour, post-encephalitic Parkinsonianism, etc., and thinks therefore that the reaction should not take the place of other more commonly used tests.

G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

*Certain Pathological Aspects of Neurosyphilis.* (*Brain*, vol. lv, June, 1932.) Stern, R. O.

After examining a series of cases of general paralysis and tabes dorsalis, the author points out the constant presence of lesions in the basal ganglia identical with and almost as severe as those found in the cerebral cortex. Apart from the demonstration of spirochætes in the cerebral cortex, the quickest method by which general paralysis can be diagnosed histologically is by the Prussian-blue reaction. This method can be used even after prolonged fixation. In congenital cases the characteristic lesion is the degeneration and disappearance of nerve cells.

G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

*The Non-specificity of the Histologic Lesions of Dementia Paralytica.* (*Arch. of Neur. and Psychiat.*, vol. xxviii, November, 1932.) Wertham, F.

The author examined the nervous tissue of chickens who had suffered from *Spirochætosis gallinarum*, and found infiltration of small vessels with plasma-cells, proliferation of Hortega cells with formation of rod-cells, and iron deposits in intra-adventitial spaces and in the Hortega cells. These three changes are often regarded as the three cardinal histological signs of general paralysis. A group of apparently normal chickens were then examined and exactly the same conditions were found, due, the author assumed, to a new spontaneous disease in chickens. Jahnke examined these brains and could find no evidence of the presence of spirochætes. The author found "dementia paralytica iron" in the chicken brain. This iron test has generally been regarded as specific for general paralysis.

G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

*The Histopathology of Therapeutic (Tertian) Malaria.* (*Amer. Journ. Psychiat.*, vol. xii, July, 1932.) Bruetsch, W. L.

Therapeutic malaria produces an activation of the mesodermal tissue, in which the stimulation of the histiocytes and the activation of the undifferentiated mesenchymal cells are outstanding features. The immediate tissue-reaction of the body to the malaria plasmodium consists in a stimulation of