

(3) Patients of the "manic" type exhibited by far the greatest tendency to a favourable response to treatment.

It would appear to the authors that among the clinical factors which seem to play a part in the results obtained by the malaria treatment, the so-called clinical type of general paralysis appears to rank first in importance, the behaviour of the body-weight subsequent to treatment second, and the duration of the symptoms prior to treatment third.

WM. McWILLIAM.

Some Results of a Second Induction of Malaria in General Paralysis of the Insane. (Fourn. of Neur. and Psycho-path., January, 1927.) Nicole, J. E., and Steel, J. P.

The authors put on record observations on 20 patients who had had induced malaria for the second time, and express the results in tabular form. They conclude: "In view of a number of cases where there has been little or no mental improvement subsequent to the first therapeutic malaria, and yet where definite progress followed a second attack, it seems well worth while to renew malarial treatment in suitable patients."

WM. McWILLIAM.

Occupational Therapy in an Out-Patient Clinic for Mental Cases. (Occup. Therap. and Rehabil., April, 1927.) Emery, M.

This article records the experiences of the Occupational Therapy Department of the Mount Sinai Hospital, New York, during the past two and a half years. The department is under the direction of a professional therapist and a number of volunteers. Basketry is the main occupation, while others followed are those of book-binding, paper construction, chair-caning, furniture painting and hooked rugs.

WM. McWILLIAM.

Waste Material Available in a large Mental Hospital. (Occup. Therap. and Rehabil., April, 1927.) Theis, H.

The opening paragraph of this article commences: "The problem of using waste material has been forced upon some of us, or all of us at one time or another," and considerable help is given the occupational therapist in the solution of this administrative problem. Different types of waste material and the uses to which they may be put are described.

WM. McWILLIAM.

Occupational Therapy from the Standpoint of the Private Mental Hospital. (Occup. Therap. and Rehabil., April, 1927.) Chapman, R. M.

Early in his article the author takes as his view-point that "mental disease . . . is an expression of maladjustment," and on this develops his argument. To him the essential elements in an occupation department are the intelligent director endowed with qualities of leadership; occupational aides with valuable personalities; and a close co-operation between the physicians

who direct the treatment of the patients and the occupational department. He discusses hospital "atmosphere," "personality" in the teachers, the attitude and mental make-up of the patient in relation to treatment and the rôle of the physician.

WM. McWILLIAM.

5. Pathology and Psycho-Pathology.

Occipital and Lumbar Puncture [Puncion Occipital y Puncion Lumbar]. (Rev. Argent. de Neur. Psiquiat. y Med.-Leg., i, 1927.) Belado, Manuel.

As the result of the investigation of the cerebro-spinal fluid in 35 cases in which samples of the fluid were drawn off both by occipital and lumbar puncture, the author concludes that the method gives valuable indications. This is particularly the case in lesions which partially or wholly occlude the canal. The main differences between the two specimens are in pressure, but some other differences are noted, as, for instance, in a case of syringomyelia, where the Nonne-Appleton and Pandy tests were positive in the lumbar fluid and negative in the occipital, the Wassermann reaction being negative in both cases.

MALCOLM BROWN.

A Histo-pathological Study of the Cerebral Cortex of Malaria-treated General Paralysis [Estudio Histopatológico de la Corteza Cerebral de Paralíticos Generales Malarizados]. (Rev. Argent. de Neur. Psiquiat. y Med.-Leg., i, 1927.) Siena, Adolfo M.

From the anatomical and pathological point of view, malarial therapy, in six cases examined by the author, does not seem to have produced any appreciable modification of the lesions constantly found in the brains of paralytics. In the brains examined the macroscopical changes were identical with those found in the brains of untreated cases, viz., chronic leptomeningitis, normal appearance of the arteries at the base, atrophy of the convolutions, dilatation of the ventricles and granularity of the ventricle ependyma. Likewise the microscopic changes were classical, and the intellectual level of the patient could not be deduced from the pathological changes.

MALCOLM BROWN.

The Acetic Anhydride Test in Cerebro-spinal Fluid. (Fourn. of Neur. and Psycho-path., January, 1927.) Greenfield, F. G., and Carmichael, E. A.

The authors record the sulphuric acetic anhydride test in the cerebro-spinal fluid, and discuss the possible underlying "causal factor" in the cases. After reviewing the literature on this test, the technique followed by them is described. One c.c. of the cerebro-spinal fluid is measured into a test-tube with a graduated pipette. To this is added 0.3 c.c. of *chemically pure* acetic anhydride. The test-tube is then gently agitated to cause an