

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