Significance of Blood Groups in Inoculation Malaria. (*Amer. Journ. Psychiat., vol. xci, p.* 881, *Jan.*, 1935.) *Derby, I. M.*

Extravascular agglutination damages the plasmodium morphologically. Intravascular agglutination results in reactions which suggest plasmodial damage. There is a possibility of embolism. The time of incubation and the character of the fever depend upon a number of factors, among which the donor-recipient relationship has a definite effect. Co-relationship of blood group is of no great importance in affecting successful infection. Blood type plays no definite role in the improvement produced in general paralysis. An "agglutination injury" theory is proposed, explaining the disappearance of gametocytes in inoculation malaria. M. HAMBLIN SMITH.

An Estimation of Blood Calcium and Potassium in Parkinsonism. (*Chinese Med. Journ., vol. xlviii, pp.* 738–40, 1934.) *Lee, C. C.*

Tests on 14 cases of parkinsonism show that the serum calcium is low, while the serum potassium is normal. The findings support the view of Kraus and Zondek that a high potassium-calcium ratio occurs in vagotonia.
WM. H. ADOLPH (Chem. Abstr.).

The Lactic Acid and Glutathione Contents of the Blood of Schizophrenic Patients. (*Journ. Clin. Investigation, vol. xiii, p.* 963, 1934.) *Looney, J. M., and Childs, H. M.*

Lactic acid is not removed from the tissues in schizophrenic patients in a basal state as readily as in normal subjects. This failure may be due in part to a decrease in the content of reduced glutathione. J. B. BROWN (Chem. Abstr.).

Acid-base Balance of Epileptics. (*Compt. Rend. Soc. Biol., vol. cxvii, p.* 625, 1934.) *Madsen, J.*

The night urine of 43 epileptics observed over a long period had an average pH of 6·05, while that of 35 normal controls under the same conditions was 5·83. Greater hourly and daily fluctuations were found for the epileptics, and they eliminated ingested sodium bicarbonate more rapidly than the controls.

Urinary Ammonia of Epileptics. (*Ibid., p.* 630.)

The urine of epileptics usually contained more NH_3 than that of the controls.
L. E. GILSON (Chem. Abstr.)

The Sedimentation Test in Psychogenic Conditions and in Poisoning with Suicidal Intent. (*Acta Psychiat. et Neurol., vol. x, p.* 135, 1935.) *Moltke, M. L., Schröder, G. E., and Schwalbe-Hansen, P. A.*

The authors report the results of repeated sedimentation tests in 20 cases of attempted suicide by poison. The more severe cases all showed an increase of the rate of sedimentation in the first two to five days, after which the curve gradually returned to normal. The different forms of poisoning (gas, barbiturates, nicotine and strychnine) showed no appreciable differences. Subnormal sedimentation was found in cases with extreme accumulation of CO_2 in the blood, and is a bad prognostic sign. The authors are of the opinion that no psychological factor influenced the results, as they have shown that in psychogenic conditions the rate of sedimentation was not increased. S. L. LAST.

Polypeptidæmia of General Paralysis and Its Relation to the Wassermann and Kahn Reactions. (*Compt. Rend. Soc. Biol., vol. cxviii, pp.* 479–81, 1935.) *Prunell, A.*

In 27 of 31 cases studied, blood polypeptides were within the normal range and in 3 cases increased. There is no relation between blood polypeptides and the Wassermann and Kahn reactions. L. E. GILSON (Chem. Abstr.).

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