

I shall continue to endeavour to make others see what experience has made plain to me, but I feel now that success can only be gained when the whole profession joins together and demands what is necessary, in the interests of the sufferers from the most dreadful of all diseases. The fight is not mine, it is yours, and when there is in medical ranks a really broad conception of the needs of Psychiatry the victory will come.

THE MUCH-HOLZMANN TEST IN THE ACUTE PSYCHOSES.*

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THIS paper deals with the work done in an endeavor to ascertain the value of the so-called 'psycho-reaction' described recently by Much and Holzmann.¹ These authors, after the examination of the sera of four hundred persons; two hundred normal individuals, and an equal number of insane; concluded that it was possible by means of the new reaction described by them, to differentiate cases of manic-depressive psychosis and dementia praecox from all other forms of mental disturbance, and also from persons suffering from any physical disorder. They claimed to have been able to show that the sera of patients with either manic-depressive psychosis or dementia praecox would inhibit the hemolysis of washed, human corpuscles by cobra venom. The method of procedure was as follows: 0.35 c.c. of serum was set up with 0.25 c.c. of a 1-5000 dilution of cobra venom and 0.5 c.c. of washed 10 per cent. human corpuscles in 0.9 NaCl. The tubes, after being set up, were

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