thus see that there is commonly four times as much proteid in the cerebro-spinal fluid of general paralysis as in that of the normal. It is therefore evident that in this affection the proteid will be manifest to coarser tests than are necessary to detect its presence in the normal. In practice it is found that valuable diagnostic indications may be got from a study of the reaction of the fluid to a few simple tests without the necessity arising of a quantitative estimation being made. In such quantitative estimations as have been made the methods employed have usually been Kjeldahl's (Schaefer, Cimbal) or some modification of Eshach's, such as Nissl's (Henkel, Kutner, Nonne and Apelt, Siemerling) or Nageotte's (Rous). Sufficiently accurate information may however be obtained by the application of the ordinary tests for proteid, such as heat, nitric acid, or picric acid. In normal cerebro-spinal fluid simple boiling, or boiling after slight acidification, produces only a fant cloudiness. This observation, made first by Hoppe-Seyler, may readily be confirmed, although some authors, including Donath, have maintained that no cloudiness occurs except in cases of general paralysis and tabes. In four cases of non-nervous disease I have found the reaction positive in every examination, though the opalescence is sometimes exceedingly faint. It is advisable, as recommended by Guillain and Parant, to boil the whole of the fluid, two or three centimetres, and not the upper part only, as is usually done. With a little experience it is easy to determine whether the opalescence formed passes beyond the normal limits. A more suitable test, however, is the nitric acid one, applied in Heller's way, so that a ring forms at the junction of the two fluids. This reaction is, in my experience, always positive, in health and disease. By gauging the density and thickness of the ring one can readily appreciate deviations from the normal, and, if necessary, the extent of the deviation can be measured by finding out the dilution of the fluid at which the ring forms only after three minutes' time (Brandenberg's method).

While at first interest was mainly concerned with the

,