reacts like lues so that it is impossible by means of the colloid reaction to differentiate the two diseases. Though the colloid reaction is not an ideal one, it must nevertheless be resorted to for diagnostic purposes. To the "four" reactions should be added the colloid reaction as the "fifth" to complete the circle, for even with its contingent specificity the reaction is a very valuable one, leading to a much higher degree of certainty in diagnosis.

Raabe, A. COMPARISON OF WASSERMANN AND SACHS-GEORGI TESTS.
[Berl. kl. Wochenschrift, Oct. 27, 1919, J. A. M. A.]

Raabe reports the results of a series of comparative Wassermann and Sachs-Georgi tests, and gives a detailed description of the modified technic for the latter. It is applied with physiologic sodium chlorid solution and natural cholesterinized organ extracts. Of the 1,750 parallel tests, 569 were positive by both the Wassermann and the Sachs-Georgi reaction, while 1,005 cases were negative by both tests. Of the 569 positive cases, 519 had been clinically diagnosed as unquestionably syphilis. In view of the close agreement between the results secured by the two methods, the writer concludes that, from the standpoint of diagnosis, therapy and prognosis, the Sachs-Georgi precipitin test deserves ample recognition, but she does not think that it can be regarded, even with its simplified technic, as a substitute for the Wassermann reaction. Its value as a control of the Wassermann reaction is, however, already established.

Wolfenstein. PRACTICAL VALUE OF THE SACHS-GEORGI REACTION.
[Berl. klin. Woch., November 24, 1919.]

This investigator has observed a large proportion of non-specific results with the Sachs-Georgi reaction. He has used an extract prepared by Sachs as well as others prepared by himself according to the Sachs method. Two of his own extracts, which on preliminary testing appeared reliable, were submitted to a thorough comparative investigation on 1,000 cases. Occasionally it was observed that one or other of the extracts would give bad results on one day, while tested with the same serums on the following day it gave correct readings. This accidental variation appeared to depend on some slight difference in the method of preparing the emulsion, but the exact factor concerned could not be defined. In cases known to be syphilitic the Sachs-Georgi reaction was more frequently positive than the Wassermann reaction, the difference being especially marked in early primary cases, in latent cases, and in treated secondary syphilis. On the other hand, a positive Sachs-Georgi reaction was wrongly obtained in 22 out of 230 non-syphilitic cases, and in all of these the Wassermann reaction was negative. Non-specific results occurred, especially in febrile diseases. In view of this the author considers the test in its present form as of less practical value than the Wassermann reaction.