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The production of antistaphylococcus serum. G. Ramon, H. Bonnet, P. Nélis and R. Richou. *Compt. rend. soc. biol.* 122, 1002-4(1936); cf. *C. A.* 29, 6645².

L. E. Gilson

Nature of tuberculous antibodies. Existence of lipoprotein antibodies. Kurt Meyer. *Compt. rend. soc. biol.* 122, 1037-8(1936); cf. *C. A.* 30, 5642⁷.—In some of the antisera obtained by immunizing rabbits with an aq. ext. of tubercle bacilli there occurs a lipoprotein antibody capable of reacting with both the lipide antigen and the protein antigen of the tubercle bacillus. L. E. Gilson

Inhibition of the hemolytic action of certain immunized sera by haptenes. R. Dujarric de la Rivière, N. Kossowitch and S. Ishii. *Compt. rend. soc. biol.* 122, 1045-8(1936). L. E. Gilson

Histospectrographic examination of the Kayser-Fleischer corneal ring. A. Policard, P. Bonnet and G. Bonamour. *Compt. rend. soc. biol.* 122, 1120-2(1936).—In Wilson's disease (hepato-lenticular degeneration) a green ring forms on the cornea. A spectrographic analysis of the ash of the green tissue showed considerable Cu present and Ag, Fe and Zn absent. L. E. Gilson

Changes in serum lipase during the development of naphthalene cataract in rabbits and its probable role in the pathogenesis of senile cataract. D. Michail and I. Pacurariu. *Compt. rend. soc. biol.* 122, 1125-8(1936).—When naphthalene was given to rabbits, cataract was produced and at the same time serum lipase (detd. by the tributyrin method) was greatly decreased. The min. was reached at the time of total opacification of the lens, then during the next 4-5 months the lipase slowly returned to normal. Possibly human cataract is caused by a lipase deficiency resulting from pancreatic dysfunction. L. E. Gilson

Observations on asbestosis bodies. P. J. Beyer. *Arch. Gewerbepath. Gewerbehyg.* 6, 349-92(1935).—B. believes that the asbestosis body is composed of an outer colloidal coating of protein contrary to the general view that it is silicic acid. Measurements of the n is similar to that of red blood corpuscles which have been treated in a similar manner. Soly. in acids and alkalis is similar to that of red corpuscles. HIO_3 causes the liberation of N. George R. Greenbank

Blood changes in normal pregnancy and their relation to iron and protein supplied by the diet. Frank H. Bethell. *J. Am. Med. Assoc.* 107, 564-9(1936).—Anemia in pregnancy is usually due to preëxisting Fe depletion or to inadequate intake of protein of high biol. value. Lack of Fe may be recognized by the presence of a lowered color index of red blood cells of less than normal size. The condition may be corrected by feeding inorg. Fe. Anemia dependent on protein deficiency can be prevented or corrected by a suitable diet. F. P. Griffiths

Experimental production of malignant growths in mice by estrogenic chemicals. W. U. Gardner, George M. Smith, L. C. Strong and Edgar Allen. *J. Am. Med. Assoc.* 107, 656-7(1936); cf. *C. A.* 30, 6439⁶.—Twenty-eight of 126 mice receiving estrogenic hormones developed one or more mammary carcinomas. The substances tested were theelin, keto estrin benzoate, equilin benzoate and hydroxy estrin benzoate. F. P. Griffiths

Inactivation of serum by heat and the so-called "disposability" of lipid antigens. G. D'Alessandro. *Boll. soc. ital. biol. sper.* 11, 272-3(1936). Helen Lee Gruehl

Trypsin, cathepsin, amylase and lipase contents of cancer and carcinomatous blood. Giuseppe Vercellana. *Boll. soc. ital. biol. sper.* 11, 328-9(1936).—These substances were not found in 8 cases of carcinoma or 6 samples of blood, with the exception of a small amt. of amylase in 1 parathyroid cancer barely more than the amt. present in the normal gland. Helen Lee Gruehl

Experiences with sensitivity tests on 2000 patients. W. Zündel. *Arch. Dermatol. Syphilol.* 173, 435-72(1936).—

1 food dyes, preservatives and essential oils, and on results of specific tests on painters, masons, metal workers, tailors and bakers, are given for small individual groups. Fifty references. O. Hartley

Relationship between reactions in nickel and cobalt allergies of the skin. H. Haxthausen. *Arch. Dermatol. Syphilol.* 174, 17-21(1936).—Exptl. sensitization to either Ni. or Co produced hypersensitivity to both in some cases. O. Hartley

2 Cholesterol in skin and venereal diseases. A. Prokopychuk and M. Kerson. *Arch. Dermatol. Syphilol.* 174, 90-5(1936).—The cholesterol (I) content of blood serum in tertiary syphilis was found to vary from 140 to 242 mg. %. In psoriasis, the blood often contained 3 to 10 times the normal concn. of I. In dog skin experimentally irritated an increased content of I was found in the inflamed area. Other skin conditions were also investigated with respect to I concn. O. Hartley

3 The pathogenesis of cholesteroses of the skin. M. K. Polano. *Arch. Dermatol. Syphilol.* 174, 213-24(1936).—Detns. of cholesterol, phospholipides, total fatty acids and blood sugar, of patients with various types of xanthoma, are reported. O. Hartley

Familial xanthoma. Report on three of five siblings with xanthoma tuberosum multiplex. Edward A. Levin and Maurice Sullivan. *Arch. Dermatol. Syphilol.* 33, 967-9(1936).—The family history was known to be neg. for this recessive characteristic for at least 3 generations back. Examin. of the blood plasma of the 3 brothers showed abnormally high values for cholesterol (0.39 to 0.48 g. per 100 cc., normal 0.18 g.), lecithin (0.59 to 0.67 g., normal 0.2 g.) and total fat (2.1 to 2.7 g., normal 0.8 g.). The basophil count was 6 to 20% above normal in 2 cases, but all other findings were normal. O. H.

5 Sensitization of animals to plant oils. Roy L. Kile. *Arch. Dermatol. Syphilol.* 34, 90-2(1936).—Guinea pigs were experimentally sensitized to poison ivy oil (acetone ext.); subsequent painting of either the whole oil or its nonsaponifiable fraction produced dermatitis, but the saponifiable fraction gave no reaction. Attempts to sensitize rabbits to poison-ivy oil and guinea pigs to orris-root oil, sage oil and giant ragweed oil, were unsuccessful. Only 2 out of 10 guinea pigs were successfully sensitized to dwarf ragweed oil. O. Hartley

7 Fixed arsenical eruption. Sensitivity to tryparsamide at sites of pigmentation following dermatitis due to silver arspenamine. Donald M. Pillsbury. *Arch. Dermatol. Syphilol.* 34, 103-6(1936).—A case report. The patient was sensitive to neoarsphenamine and Ag arspenamine over the entire cutaneous surface, but to tryparsamide only in the pigmented areas. Biospectrometric analysis showed that no local fixation of Ag or As had taken place. O. Hartley

8 Fatal iododerma. The eleventh case reported in the literature. Lester Hollander and Geo. H. Fetterman. *Arch. Dermatol. Syphilol.* 34, 228-41(1936).—Tumorous ulcerated lesions developed over the entire body following several months' ingestion of HgI and subsequent I painting of the first ulceration. Urine tests were always neg. for I, but chem. examn. of a lesion showed 470 mg. I per kg. tissue. O. Hartley

Influence of the administration of organs or extracts of organs on the evolution of experimental chemical cancer. J. Maisin and Y. Pourbaix. *Rev. belge sci. méd.* 8, 1-45(1936); cf. *C. A.* 29, 5912⁴.—Over 3000 white mice painted with tar or benzopyrene were observed for cancer development, relative to controls, when one of the following beef organs or exts. was added to their diets: fresh or dried liver (I, II), fresh pancreas (III), brain (IV), thymus (V), bone meal (VI), gastric or intestinal mucus (VII, VIII), lymphatic ganglion powder (IX), water exts. of liver (X), spleen (XI) or brain (XII), ether exts. of liver (XIII), brain (XIV), or bone meal (XV); acetone pnts.