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nation of $CaCl_2$ and $MgCl_2$ it may be possible to prevent the development of heart block and of systolic standstill from the injections. S. MORGULIS

The stimulation of gastric secretion by the amino acid hydrochlorides. I. Experiments on men. JUSAMURO TAGAWA. *Biochem. Z.* **243**, 330–43(1931).—When 100 cc. of 0.5 *N* HCl was introduced into the stomach no stimulation of the gastric secretion was observed. A similar quantity of 0.05*M* glycocoll was also practically without influence, max. acidity developing after 2 hrs.; glycocoll-HCl, however, seemed to exert a small stimulating action, the acidity reaching a max. after 30 min. Practically all hydrochlorides of the various amino acids tested showed a secretory stimulating action, but the amino acids themselves are regarded as inactive. **II. Experiments on dogs with a Pavlov stomach.** *Ibid* 344–54.—**III. Experiments on men through the duodenum.** *Ibid* 355–68.—Expts. on dogs with a Pavlov pouch also corroborate the fact that neither amino acids nor HCl alone stimulate gastric secretory activity but that amino acid hydrochlorides are strong gastric stimuli. The amino acids which may exert some stimulating action in the stomach lose this effect when they are introduced into the duodenum. On the contrary, 0.05 *N* HCl, which has no secretory effect when introduced into the stomach, does exert such a stimulating action from the duodenum. *d*-Glutamic acid-HCl has the strongest stimulating effect on the gastric secretion. S. MORGULIS

Influence of bile acids on glycerophosphatase. II. HIROSI TAKATA. *J. Biochem.* (*Japan*) **14**, 439–45(1932).—The administration of cholic acid promotes the synthesis of glycerophosphoric acid by the liver and kidney, almost in direct ratio to the quantity of added cholic acid. The stimulating action on the glycerophosphate synthesis is greater in the kidney than in the liver. S. MORGULIS

Biochemical studies on hydrocyanic acid. VII. The cause of hydrocyanic acid hyperglucemia. FUMIO KUDO. *J. Biochem.* (*Japan*) **14**, 447–61(1932).—HCN produces very slight hyperglucemia in rabbits whose suprarenal medulla has been curetted, and it is concluded that the hyperglucemia is due to an increased outpouring of adrenaline because of the asphyxia. In HCN poisoning it was found on a toad prepn. that the blood adrenaline was about 1:1,000,000 or 1:10,000,000. S. MORGULIS

Studies on the hypoglucemic action of bile acids. KEIZO TANAKA. *J. Biochem.* (*Japan*) **14**, 463–73(1932).—Apocholic, dehydrocholic and dehydrodesoxycholic acids have the same hypoglucemic effect as cholic or desoxycholic acids, but neither cholanic nor cholatrienic acid has such an action. *Conclusion.*—It is the secondary alc. or the ketone group of the bile acid mol. which is responsible for the hypoglucemic effect. S. MORGULIS

The monocytosis produced by the injection of carmine, India ink and several other substances in the ear muscles of rabbits. TADAO SAITO. *Folia Hematol.* **46**, 59–92 (1931).—A monocytosis is produced by the above procedure and is parallel to the inflammation produced at the point of injection. Subcutaneous or intravenous injection in the rabbit ear also produce a monocytosis, but it is less marked. Ear exts. from carmine-injected rabbits produce a monocytosis when injected into other animals. JOHN T. MYERS

The anticarcinogenic action of dichlorodiethylsulfide (mustard gas). I. BERENBLUM. *J. Path. Bact.* **34**, 731–46(1931).—The inhibition of the induction of warts when mustard gas is added to a carcinogenic tar is due to some local action on the tissues, causing the latter to become refractory to the action of the tar. This refractory state begins almost as soon as the gas is applied and subsides very soon after it is discontinued, and has no effect on the continued growth of the wart. The inhibition seems to be due to a sp. chem. action of the gas on the tissues. JOHN T. MYERS

Pulmonary asbestosis in the dog. NORAH H. SCHUSTER. *J. Path. Bact.* **34**, 751–7(1931).—Naked fibers of asbestos were found in the lungs. There was a fibrosis, probably the result of the toxic action of the asbestos, a combined silicate, and not a mech. effect. JOHN T. MYERS

Photobiological studies in chemotherapy. I. Light-sensitized trypanosomes in the trypaflavine treatment of animals. N. VON JANCSÓ. *Zentr. Bakt. Parasitenk.* I, **122**, 388–400(1931).—Treatment of trypanosomes with parafuchsin causes them to bind less trypaflavine than untreated cells. The chemotherapeutic effects of tryparosan, As and Sb prepns. are also inhibited by parafuchsin and other triphenylmethane dyes. In the dark field, definite differences are seen in trypanosomes under the influence of trypaflavine in the case of untreated cells and those treated with parafuchsin. In untreated cells the blepharoplast becomes distorted, while there is no change in the treated cells. JOHN T. MYERS

A "therapeutic" milk. RAOUL LECOQ. *Ann. fals.* **24**, 547–9(1931).—A so-called