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many diseased states it remains substantially the same as in normal serum. L. E. G.

Chemiluminescence of alcaptonuric urines. Lynn D. Abbott, Jr. *Proc. Soc. Exptl. Biol. Med.* 49, 14-15 (1942).—Alcaptonuric urines, as well as solns. of homogentisic acid and Pb homogentisate, give off light when made alk. with NaOH and shaken with air. L. E. G.

Intravenous administration of bovine serum albumin as a blood substitute in experimental secondary shock. Harry A. Davis and A. G. Eaton. *Proc. Soc. Exptl. Biol. Med.* 49, 20-2 (1942).—Bovine serum and plasma and bovine serum globulin are very toxic when injected intravenously into dogs. The toxicity of the whole serum or plasma seems to be due to the globulin or one of its related fractions. Bovine serum albumin is harmless when injected and is effective in raising and maintaining the blood pressure of dogs after severe hemorrhage. L. E. G.

Effect of renal and systemic bloods from normotensive and renal hypertensive dogs on arterial rings. M. R. Salk and G. E. Wakerlin. *Proc. Soc. Exptl. Biol. Med.* 49, 22-4 (1942).—The vasoconstricting effects of heparinized renal vein and femoral artery bloods from 3 dogs before and after production of renal (Goldblatt) hypertension were studied on arterial segments from mesenteric arteries of beeves. No significant differences were found. L. E. Gilson

Changes in antitryptic power of the blood associated with anaphylaxis in guinea pigs. Kenneth L. Burdon. *Proc. Soc. Exptl. Biol. Med.* 49, 24-7 (1942).—Preliminary. L. E. Gilson

Encephalitis virus antibody in serums of experimentally infected animals by agglutination of virus-coated cells. E. C. Roberts and L. R. Jones. *Proc. Soc. Exptl. Biol. Med.* 49, 52-4 (1942); cf. *C. A.* 35, 4831², 5177⁹.—Preliminary. L. E. Gilson

Experimental necrotizing arteritis. II. Mercuric chloride as effective as uranium nitrate in its production. Russell L. Holman and Willard C. Hewitt. *Proc. Soc. Exptl. Biol. Med.* 49, 58-62 (1942); cf. *C. A.* 35, 8089⁴.—HgCl₂ produced the same effects as U nitrate when used as previously described. L. E. Gilson

Experimental atherosclerosis and soybean lecithin. Homer D. Kesten and Ruth Silbowitz. *Proc. Soc. Exptl. Biol. Med.* 49, 71-3 (1942).—Feeding soybean lecithin to rabbits receiving cholesterol restricts hypercholesterolemia and diminishes arteriosclerosis. L. E. Gilson

Electrophoretic identification of antibody to tuberculin protein. Florence B. Seibert and J. Walter Nelson. *Proc. Soc. Exptl. Biol. Med.* 49, 77-80 (1942).—Antibody to tuberculin protein was identified in serum as a component with an electrophoretic motility close to α -globulin. This component increases in serums following sensitization to the protein, and is removed in part with the specific ppt. produced by adding antigen to the immune serum. L. E. Gilson

Characterization of milk influence in spontaneous mammary carcinoma [in mice]. Maurice B. Visscher, Robert G. Green, John J. Bittner, Zelda B. Ball and Heinz A. Siedentopf. *Proc. Soc. Exptl. Biol. Med.* 49, 94-6 (1942); cf. *C. A.* 36, 150⁹.—Preliminary. The active carcinogenic agent or agents in the lactating breast from high-cancer mice appear to be concd. in a fraction obtained by ultracentrifugation of homogenized tissue. This fraction is virtually free of matter above colloidal dimensions and contains a large share of the sol. material of high mol. wt. L. E. Gilson

Pancreatic calculi. Mangaldas J. Shah. *Indian Med. Gaz.* 76, 516-19 (1941).—A clinical report is given of 2 cases. There were no symptoms typical of this disease alone, except the radiological findings. Glucosuria and hyperglucemia were present as well as increased and undigested fat in the stools. Helen Lee Gruehl

The effect of chlorination on the production of immunity and the immunobiological stability of the organism. G. A. Ionkin and M. N. Khanin. *Vestnik Mikrobiol. Epidemiol. Parazitol.* 18, No. 3-4, 254-65 (in French, 265) (1939).—The method of sp. immunization of an organism and the production of immune bodies (agglutinins, precipitins,

hemolysins) under the influence of Cl were investigated. Therapeutic doses of Cl were used for the expts. (1:-200,000). Chlorine-treated rabbits immunized with antiphtheria toxin produced a higher titer of agglutinins and precipitins than did the control rabbits; in rabbits immunized with sheep erythrocytes considerably smaller differences between the control and chlorine-treated animals were obtained. Chlorine treatment had no appreciable effect on the production of hemolysins. The absence of any changes in the titer of the hemolysins during chlorine treatment indicates the probable existence of a different reactivity of individual physiol. systems of an organism to the same action. The immunobiol. stability of guinea pigs against diphtheria toxin under the influence of chlorine changed very little during immunization with anatoxin and without immunization. Fourteen references. W. R. Henn

The content of bromine in blood during the various phases of tuberculosis in children. E. M. Mondini. *Pediatria (Riv.)* 48, No. 5, 320-31 (1940).—The blood content of bromine was found to be normal in the initial stages of bone and pulmonary tuberculosis. However, in tuberculosis of the large serous, pleural and peritoneal membranes the amt. of Br is always high when the process is of an exudative type. It is normal in the active type. To judge from the detn. of excess of Br in exudative tuberculosis of the pleura and peritoneum it is believed that concomitant disturbances are related to the chlorine metabolism. R. P. E. Hopf

Lung cancer due to asbestos dust in animal experiments. Martin Nordmann and Adolf Sorge. *Z. Krebsforsch.* 51, 168-82 (1941).—When 100 white mice were exposed to asbestos dust for a total of 67-80 hrs. over a 6-week period or for a total of 72 hrs. over a 13-week period, 61 survived for examn. 20 weeks later. Of these 61, 20% showed a keratinized multicentric squamous epithelial lung carcinoma and 42-57% showed epithelial lung neoplasms in all stages. This finding supports the authors' view that asbestos dust may cause primary lung carcinoma in workers. Marion Horn

Observations on the blood of rats with implanted Jensen sarcoma. Hans v. Euler and Inga Pettersson. *Z. Krebsforsch.* 51, 193-8 (1941).—The abnormally high pyruvic acid content of the blood of rats with implanted Jensen sarcoma (av. 50 γ /cc. as contrasted with the normal 12 γ /cc.) is considerably reduced (to 20 γ /cc.) within a few hrs. after injection of 1 mg. nicotinamide. The pyruvic acid content, however, does not drop completely to normal even if as much as 4 mg. nicotinamide is given. An action similar to that of nicotinamide is exhibited by cozymase, insulin and adenosinetriphosphoric acid. Marion Horn

Cleavage of *D*-leucylglycine by serums, blood and organ extracts. I. Hans v. Euler, L. Ahlström, B. Högberg and Ann Marie Lilja. *Z. Krebsforsch.* 51, 248-72 (1941).—Ability to cleave *D*-leucylglycine appears more often in the serum of cancer patients than in that of normal human subjects, but the difference is not sharp enough for use in diagnosis of cancer. Serum of rabbits with metastatic Brown-Pearce carcinoma showed regular ability to cleave *D*-leucylglycine. In the serum of a rabbit refractory to transplantation of Brown-Pearce carcinoma, ultraviolet irradiation elicited ability to cleave *D*-leucylglycine. Marion Horn

Complement fixation in rickettsial diseases. Ida A. Bengtson and Norman H. Topping. *Am. J. Pub. Health* 32, 48-58 (1942); cf. *C. A.* 35, 7517⁸.—The complement-fixation test for endemic typhus is of value in the detection of active or past infection. Titers of 1:128 and 1:256 may be reached on the 9th or 10th day of illness and 1:4,096 and 1:8,192 on the 14th or 15th day. The complement-fixation reaction is a better criterion of past infection with endemic typhus than is the Weil-Felix test as complement-fixing antibodies may be present in significant dilns. up to 5 or more years after the illness. The complement-fixation test may probably be used to differentiate between endemic typhus and Rocky Mountain spotted fevers. Spotted fever serums tested against a