three from cat scratches only; in one case there was a history of chronic bronchitis. In spite of intensive therapy in some of these cases, the wound infections persisted. They remained painful, hot, red, and swollen and frequently contained a dark and heavy, ill-smelling pus. Most patients recovered uneventfully and suffered no severe permanent damage from the infections. In only two instances was bacteremia or septicemia noted. There was no damage to the bony tissue beneath the wounds. There are 15 references. -- Public Health Eng. Absts.

854 Bird Breeder's (Fancier's) Lung. F.E. Hargreave, et al. Lancet 1, 445-449 (Feb. 26, 1966).

Pigeon and budgerigar breeders or fanciers may develop a pulmonary disease that resembles farmer's lung and affects the peripheral gas-exchanging tissues. The disease is caused by inhalation of the antigens in the avian excreta. A strong immunological response, consisting of the appearance of precipitins, results from the entry of the organic avian antigens through the respiratory tract, and the evidence suggests that the clinical manifestations are the result of a precipitin-medicated hypersensitivity reaction. Nine references are given.
-- Public Health Eng. Absts.

855 Leptospires Isolated From Frog Kidneys. S.L. Diesch, et al. Nature 209, 939-940 (Feb. 26, 1966).

In the summer of 1964, cases of leptospirosis developed in man as a result of swimming in a farm creek. During epidemiological studies, six leopard frogs (Rana pipiens) were collected from these waters. Observations of the frog isolate by electron microscopy indicated that the organisms were morphologically characteristic of the genus Leptospira. Although the isolate was cultured from the kidney of the frog, the role of the unidentified leptospire has not been defined as either a pathogen or a saprophyte. There are 13 references.
-- Public Health Eng. Absts.

856 Q Fever Studies in Maryland. D.J. Wagstaff, et al.
Public Health Repts. 80, 1095-1099 (Dec. 1965).

Q fever studies in Maryland in 1963 revealed that a major source of possible human infection was infected dairy cattle. Of 2,065 herd milk samples tested, 72.4% were CA positive. Seven isolations of Coxiella burnetii were made from these samples. Serologic evidence of exposure was obtained from a survey of farm residents exposed to infected cattle, in which 15.3% of 124 people tested were CF positive, and a survey of the general population of the state, in which 0.35% of 23,283 serums tested were CF positive. Serologic reaction appeared to be related to residence or employment in the vicinity of infected dairy cattle. No acute illness attributable to Q fever was reported by any of the serologically positive people who were interviewed. An isolation C. burnetii was made from a person with no reported acute illness, suggesting that asymptomatic infections may have occurred. There are 13 references. -- Public Health Eng. Absts.

857 Epidemiology of Q Fever in Queensland: A Seven-Year Survey. D.W. Johnson.
Med. J. Australia 1, 121-125 (Jan. 22, 1966).

The history of Q fever in Queensland is reviewed. The extension of the disease to the sheep industry in 1958 led to the identification of Q fever in kangaroos and in kangaroo ticks (A. triguttatum). This tick can infest sheep, horses, and dogs as well as man, and has been found in all Australian states except Victoria and Tasmania. A seven-year survey of Q fever in Queensland is reported. The number of patients established as having Q fever was 1,412. Patients became ill in most parts of the state, but the highest rates were found in districts devoted to sheep raising, dairying, and meat production. Most of the patients were males engaged in work that brought them into association with cattle or sheep or products of these animals. Meat workers, shearers, and dairy farmers are most at risk. -- Public Health Eng. Absts.

858 Gel Electrophoresis in the Study of Pneumoconioses. A.L. Reeves, Elizabeth K. Busby, and Lucille Scotti. Am. Ind. Hyg. Assn. J. 27, 278-287 (May-June, 1966).

Proteins as well as other macromolecular constituents of biological tissue may be separated by electrophoresis on starch gel, and the resulting gel samples may be stained for a variety of substances including protein, mucoid, and enzymes such as esterases, phosphatases, and dehydrogenases. The variability of these patterns from serum, erythrocyte, lung, and lymph node specimens is correlatable to previous inhalation exposure of the host to toxic substances such as beryllium compounds, as well as to aerosols of radioisotopes. General urban air pollution, when compared to filtered air, caused no consistent effect. Development of pulmonary pathology sustained in response to such exposures is evidenced by disappearance or de novo appearance of certain isozyme bands. Applicability of the method to the study of the pathogenesis, toxicological mechanism, and diagnosis of the pneumoconioses appears to have considerable potential. -- Authors' abst.

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