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Action of Condonopsis tangshen Oliv. on blood pressure and on the formed elements of the blood. King-Li-Pin and Shih-Yuan-Kao. *Compt. rend. soc. biol.* 115, 1132-4(1934).—The ext. of the Chinese drug *C. tangshen* has a hypotensive action. It also causes an increase in erythrocytes and a decrease in leucocytes. L. E. G. 1

Chlorides and water of the urine and blood during diuresis produced by organic mercury compounds. B. G. Bouyoucos. *Compt. rend. soc. biol.* 115, 1170-2(1934).—Neptal and salyrgan cause diuresis and increased excretion of chlorides but have very little effect on the water and chloride contents of the blood. Presumably mobilization of tissue chlorides occurs. L. E. Gilson 2

Influence of "neptal" on imbibition by the gastrocnemius muscle of the frog. B. G. Bouyoucos. *Compt. rend. soc. biol.* 115, 1173-5(1934).—When the muscles were placed in Ringer soln. contg. 0.05-0.1% neptal (*C. A.* 1772[5]) they lost water instead of swelling. In this respect neptal acts like other Hg salts L. E. Gilson 3

Influence of a new derivative of dioxane on the vasomotor reflexes and the hypertension produced by adrenaline and nicotine. G. de Vleeschhouwer. *Compt. rend. soc. biol.* 115, 1247-9(1934); cf. *C. A.* 28, 1772[9].—The compd. $CH_2OC_6H_4OCHCH_2NCH_2(CH_2)_3CH_2$ (Fourneau 933) causes a decrease or disappearance of the vasomotor reflexes and an inversion of the hypertensive action of adrenaline. It does not affect the hypertension produced by nicotine. L. E. Gilson 4

Effect of hypocalcemia on the secretion of acid by the stomach. L. Schifflers. *Compt. rend. soc. biol.* 115, 1253-5(1934).—In dogs, the hypocalcemia after injection of Na_2HPO_4 is accompanied by a decrease in HCl and total acidity in the gastric secretion provoked by histamine. Hypocalcemia produced by injection of H_3PO_4 has no effect on the compn. of the gastric secretion L. E. Gilson 5

Action of insulin on phosphorus lipidosis. C. Ciaccio and B. Baroni. *Boll. soc. ital. biol. sper.* 9, 135-7(1934).—Guinea pigs were given 1 mg. P, in oil, per kg. per day for 4-8 days. Some were also given 1 unit insulin per day; the rest were kept as controls. The organs were studied histologically and chemically. In these expts. insulin had a definite inhibitory action on P lipidosis. Helen Lee Gruehl 6

Pharmacodynamic studies on blood coagulation. Action of lipoids on coagulation. Renzo Agnoli. *Minerva med.* 1934, I, 347-55.—Expts. on dog, rabbit and human blood showed that Thrombocitin in small amts. was more efficacious in accelerating blood-coagulation time than in large amts. and that it was highly active with normal blood Ca concn. Zymosthenic studies showed the coagulating power of the system Thrombocitin, fibrinogen, $CaCl_2$ was 10 times greater than that of the system oxalated serum, fibrinogen, $CaCl_2$. Thrombocitin also accelerated the coagulation time of blood after injection *in vivo* and was well tolerated by the organism without affecting cardiac or respiratory rhythm or arterial pressure. Helen Lee Gruehl 7

The present position of chemotherapy. Viktor Fischl. *Chem.-Ztg.* 58, 325-7(1934). E. H. 8

The chemotherapy of contagious bovine abortion. Lakshmi Sahai. *Indian J. Vet. Sci.* 3, 271-5(1933).—A review. K. D. Jacob

Notes on malaria in Mysore State. IV. Experimental control of malaria with Paris green and plasmochin. W. C. Sweet and B. A. Rao. *Rec. Malaria Survey India* 3, 689-718(1933).—A continued and accentuated decrease in malaria was obtained by dusting the mosquito breeding places with a 1:3 mixt. of Paris green with road dust and ashes. Spleen and blood infections of the malaria organism in human beings were markedly decreased within 18-19 months by the weekly administration per person of 2-10 tablets contg. 1/12 grain plasmochin and 1 grain quinine. The reduction was most marked 9

Further investigations into the malarial conditions at Kachugaon, Goalpara District, Assam, and the results of anti-malarial measures. P. Gupta, Ghanasyam Das and Nizamur Rahman Majumdar. *Rec. Malaria Survey India* 3, 843-9(1933).—The duration of treatment in malaria was shortened by adding plasmochin (1/6 grain) to quinine (12 grains) and the relapse rate was considerably reduced; combinations of plasmochin (1/6 grain) and atebrin (1 1/2 grains) were more efficacious than those of plasmochin and quinine. K. D. Jacob

The residual effects of warfare gases: The use of phosgene gas, with report of cases. The use of arsenical compounds, with report of cases. Harry L. Gilchrist and Philip B. Matz. *Med. Bull. Veterans' Admin.* 10, 1-36, 79-98(1933); cf. *C. A.* 27, 3251.—The important immediate effects of phosgene gassing were due to trauma of the lung capillaries. The effect on the heart is partly mech. and partly the result of anoxemia. Dilatations of the heart and tachycardia were frequent. Phosgene has a predelection for the finer bronchi, resulting in bronchitis and bronchiolitis and in concurrent emphysema. The effects of the following arsenicals were classified: *diphenylchloroarsine, ethyldichloroarsine, diphenylcyanoarsine* and *ethyldibromoarsine*. The physiol. action of the arsenicals consists of congestion of the mucous membrane of the nose, throat and bronchi, and edema of the lungs, thus simulating the action of Cl and phosgene. Occasional motor and sensory nerve changes are observed, from which recovery is rapid and uniform. B. S. L. 3

Tri-*o*-tolyl phosphate poisoning due to the ingestion of adulterated Jamaica ginger. Orren P. Goodwin. *Med. Bull. Veterans' Admin.* 10, 110-14(1933).—A case report. B. S. Levine 4

Pulmonary asbestosis. G. A. Stock. *Med. Bull. Veterans' Admin.* 10, 126-9(1934).—A case report. B. S. L. 5

A critical review of the use of cod-liver oil and irradiated ergosterol in the treatment of tuberculosis. G. D. Guilbert. *Med. Bull. Veterans' Admin.* 10, 141-4(1934). B. S. Levine

Blood changes during intoxication and detoxication in the chronically morphinized rat. II. Changes in white cells. Wen-Chao Ma. *Chinese J. Physiol.* 7, 287-342(1933); cf. *C. A.* 27, 3252.—The white blood cells of the rat chronically morphinized during a period of 8 months were studied. Numerous differential counts and detailed detns. of structure were made in relation to the time of morphine administration. When morphine is withdrawn the number of leucocytes is kept nearer the normal by the simultaneous administration of lecithin. C. M. McCay 6

Heat and chemical therapy associated in the treatment of syphilis in the rabbit. Charles Richet, Jr., and Jean Dublineau. *J. Physiol. Pathol. Gen.* 31, 794-811(1933).—Increasing the rectal temp. of rabbits to 41.4° to 42.5° for 15 to 20 min. by means of a water bath cured primary syphilis in 3 cases out of 5. Novarsenobenzene in doses of 7 to 9 mg. per kg. body wt. failed to cure the same condition in 4 cases. When the 2 treatments were given together the cures were const. in 4 cases. *In vitro* at 41° for 30 to 120 min. the treponema (race Truffi) shows diminished mobility and is avirulent when inoculated into rabbits after 30 min. at this temp. C. M. McCay 7

The influence of changes in the calcium- and potassium-ion concentration of the blood upon the intestinal and uterine movement in situ. I. Changes in intestinal and uterine movement by injections of calcium or potassium chloride. K. In. *Keijo J. Med.* 4, 379-401(1933).—The intravenous injections of 3% solns. of $CaCl_2$ in doses of 0.15 g. per kg. causes an inhibition of intestinal movement and a stimulation of uterine movement in rabbits. The injection of the same quantities of KCl stimulates both intestinal and uterine movements. II. **The changes in the intestinal and uterine movement produced by the injection of some hypnotics.** *Ibid.* 406-16.—The intravenous injection of chloral hydrate or 8