

organs and tissues examined. The lead distribution in animals treated with both lead and roentgen ray was essentially the same as that following the administration of lead only, although changes in lead concentration were found in certain organs.

- 48 EFFECT OF S-HYDRIL IN LEAD POISONING. F. Schmitt and H. Lossie. Arch. f. klin. Med. 182, 200-3 (1938). (German).
A report is given of one case of lead poisoning which was treated with S-Hydril (stabilized sodium thiosulphate) given intravenously. After giving 2 ampoules daily (it is not stated for how long) the clinical symptoms receded. After 8 days there was a significant decrease in blood lead and after 14 days the values were normal.
- 49 MICROCHEMICAL DETECTION AND DETERMINATION OF LEAD. N.D. Costeanu. Mikrochim. acta 3, 236-8 (1936). (Austrian).
A drop of hydrogen iodide solution, prepared by introducing hydrogen sulfide into a mixture of iodine and water, is placed on filter paper which has been drenched with the solution to be tested and dried in an oven. The resulting yellow spot of lead iodide is compared with spots similarly obtained with known concentrations of lead solution. The method applied to the analysis of 0.4 g. of brass showed the probable presence of 0.025 per cent of lead.
- 50 QUANTITATIVE DETERMINATION OF LEAD IN BIOLOGICAL MATERIAL: MODIFIED DITHIZONE METHOD. F. Schmitt and W. Basse. Arch. f. exp. Path. u. Pharmacol. 189, 169-71 (1938). (German).
A description is given of a modification of Seelkopf and Taeger's dithizone method. The hydrogen sulfide precipitation is eliminated from the process. Instead, the ash residue is dissolved in hydrochloric acid and the iron is removed from the hydrochloric acid solution by shaking with ether.
- 51 MICROCHEMICAL METHODS FOR DETERMINATING LEAD ELECTROLYTICALLY AND BY MEANS OF DITHIZONE. H. Muller. Z. Anal. Chem. 113, 161-82 (1938). (German).
Numerous experiments are described in a review of 22 papers published since 1928, in which the electrolytic and dithizone methods were subjected to vigorous testing. Both require cleanliness in apparatus and purity of reagents. The weakness of the dithizone method lies in the reactivity of the dithizone with other cations and the fact that the reagent is expensive and does not keep well. Although the electrolytic method also has its drawbacks it seems best for lead determination in organic materials. Full details for both determination are described.
- 52 EXPERIMENTS ON THE EFFECT ON THE THYROID OF CARBON MONOXIDE INHALATION. H. Replow. Arch. f. Hyg. 120, 244-57 (1938). (German).
In experiments on guinea pigs and rabbits, the author induced acute, "sub-acute" (repeated) and chronic poisonings, the latter by small amounts daily for several hours, for as long as 12 months. The effect on the thyroid was most marked in the chronically poisoned animals. The experiments support the view that there is a chronic carbon monoxide poisoning, and tend to dispute the theory that the poisoning is only a matter of anoxemia.
- 53 A CASE OF OCULAR DISTURBANCE CAUSED BY GAS FROM A MOTOR. B. Koslowski. Klin. Oczna 18, 176 (1936). (Polish).
The driver of a closed motor car was asphyxiated by products of combustion which had no exit to the outside. When he regained consciousness 9 hours later, he could not see and upon examination after 6 days he was found to have a left homonymous hemianopsia which touched the fixation points. He recovered spontaneously within 2 weeks. The carbon monoxide may have produced an angiospasm, or a hemorrhage which compressed the visual pathways.