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TWORT AND J. D. FULTON. *J. Path. Bact.* **32**, 149–61(1929).—In fractional distn. of the carcinogenic oils the active agent is sometimes concd. in the higher, sometimes in the lower fraction. The active agent is concd. in exts. made with methyl sulfite or methyl sulfate and picric acid, and the process is useful in testing oils for industrial use. There is no evidence that carcinogenic substances are made by such fractional distn. or by extn. The carcinogenic activity of an oil is much reduced or completely removed by extn. with H_2SO_4, oxidation, and by reduction. JOHN T. MYERS

Demonstration of the peculiar bodies of pulmonary asbestosis ("asbestosis bodies") in material obtained by lung puncture and in the sputum. M. J. STEWART AND A. C. HADDOW. *J. Path. Bact.* **32**, 172(1929).—The peculiar characteristic golden yellow bodies were found in two cases of pulmonary disease in individual persons who had worked with asbestos for several years. JOHN T. MYERS

Improvement of diabetes in a pregnant woman due to fetal insulin. R. D. LAWRENCE. King's Coll. Hosp. *Quart. J. Med.* **22**, 191–202(1929).—The course of a twin pregnancy in a diabetic woman was studied. Up to the twenty-seventh week of pregnancy the sugar tolerance deteriorated. From the twenty-eighth week to the end of pregnancy it improved to the extent of 100 g. of carbohydrate per day. This tolerance was not maintained after labor and must be ascribed to fetal insulin aiding the mother. The renal threshhold was lowered at the sixteenth week and returned to normal at the thirty-fourth week. There was no increase in ketosis or change in the fatty acid : glucose ratio tolerated. The pregnancy was complicated in the later months by a salt retention edema and a parenchymatous nephritis. JOHN T. MYERS

Febrile albuminuria with special reference to pneumonia. L. C. HILL. *Quart. J. Med.* **22**, 305–19(1929).—Albumin is present in considerable quantities in every case of pneumonia at some time during its course. The presence of a trace may be of diagnostic value in a doubtful case. The degree of albuminuria corresponds broadly with the height of the temp., but persists for some time after the temp. has dropped. There is no correlation between albuminuria and temp. during such complications as empyema or mastoid suppuration. There is no definite relationship between the quantity of urine secreted and the degree of albuminuria, though they tend to be inverse. On the whole the intensity of the albuminuria is proportional to the severity of the case. Large numbers of casts indicate an unusually severe attack. There is an increase in the intensity of the albuminuria just prior to death. The temp. is not the cause of the albuminuria. It is probable that febrile albuminuria in the strict sense of the word does not exist, but that there is always some renal damage. The kidney in such albuminurias shows degenerative changes but not inflammation. JOHN T. MYERS

Biocatalyzer in carbohydrate metabolism of cancer. H. v. EULER AND HUGO JOHANSSON. *Svensk Kem. Tids.* **40**, 209–18(1928). (In German); cf. *C. A.* **23**, 398.—The cozymase technic developed in v. Euler's lab. (*C. A.* **21**, 2138, 1820, 3065, etc.), was applied to carcinomatous human liver tissues and compared with results from normal tissues of the same organ. The inhibiting factors of the pathol. cells have gained on the "A-Z," (activator zymase units, *i. e.*, cc. CO_2 per hour per g. dry matter of tissue). Tests with exts. from cancer liver gave A-Z value under 300 whereas the normal liver exts. exceeded this no. A-Z nos. were also obtained from hashed and desiccated organs; for the former the normal came to 39 and over and the pathol. 20, and for the latter 27 and 13, resp. The A.-Z. units could be concd. sevenfold by a procedure previously described (*C. A.* **22**, 2384, 3671). A. R. ROSE

Histochemical researches on pulmonary anthracosis. A. POLICARD, S. DOUBROW AND D. PILLET. *Compt. rend.* **188**, 278–9(1929); cf. *C. A.* **22**, 2982.—The 2 varieties of pulmonary pigments, namely, the ferruginous one derived from the blood and the one consisting of exogenous C may be distinguished by micro-incineration or by microscopical examn. The C deposits contain also particles of minerals like carbonates, silicates, feldspars, etc. The residue obtained by igniting the C particles has a greater double refraction than had the original particles on account of the heat causing the silicates to crystallize and thus to become anisotropic. The pigments are isolated by destroying the pulmonary tissue with a strongly alk. soln. of NaOCl. The ferruginous particles, which may be dissolved by strong hot acids, sometimes include crystals of hematoidin or cholesterol esters; in order to distinguish them from inorg. crystals they are heated, by which process the org. crystals are destroyed. G. SCHWOCH

The total proteins (serum albumin and serum globulin) in sera of guinea pigs afflicted with scurvy. The presence of albumin and hemoglobin in the urine of these animals in the last stage of the disease. (MLLE.) A. MICHAUX. *Compt. rend.* **188**, 582–4(1929).—In guinea pigs suffering from scurvy (I) the total protein of the serum was detd. from the 16th to the 32nd day after starting them on a scurvy-producing diet.