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when severe meningeal irritation or damage occurs; in 5 cases of general paresis the av. ratio was 1.36. The sugar ratio which showed considerable individual variation tended to decrease with increasing meningeal damage; for the above paresis cases the av. ratio was 0.519.

B. C. Brunstetter
The relation of lipoids in inflamed skin. Wilhelm Millbradt. *Arch. Dermatol. Syphilis* 168, 429-37(1933).—Rabbit skin was inflamed by 3 methods: (1) chemically, by the application of croton oil or mustard oil for 24 hrs.; (2) by ultra-violet radiation; and (3) by infrared radiation. After 1, there was a rise in cholesterol (C), phosphatides (P) and in the ratio of phosphatides to cholesterol (lipocytic index, or $L. I.$). After 2, there was a decrease in C , with increase in P and $L. I.$ After 3, there were decreases in C , P and $L. I.$ The water content of the skin increases in all forms of skin irritation.

B. C. Brunstetter
Urinary proteose. Allergic dermatoses and the eczema-asthma-hay fever complex. Frank E. Cormia. *Arch. Dermatol. Syphilol.* 27, 745-50(1933).—Proteose, present in normal urine to the extent of 25 mg. per 100 cc., increases in various allergic conditions to 100 mg. per 100 cc.

B. C. Brunstetter
The morbid anatomy and histology of asbestosis. S. Roodhouse Gloyne. *Tubercle* 14, 445-51, 493-7(1933).—The asbestosis lung shows particles of 5 different kinds: (a) C pigment common to all town dwellers; (b) amorphous brown pigment, presumably blood; (c) sharp jagged particles, probably carbonaceous; (d) the asbestos fiber; (e) the asbestosis body. The asbestos fibers can also be readily found in the upper respiratory tract of the workers. *Ibid.* 550-8.—The asbestosis body is a regular concomitant of the disease, but structures closely resembling it are found in other pneumoconioses. In case of doubt the golden-yellow pigment should be dissolved with strong H_2SO_4 . The central asbestos fiber thus displayed is usually different from the particles seen in the pseudo-asbestosis bodies.

H. J. Corper
The galactose test for liver cirrhosis. Eugen Hermann. *Wiener klin. Wochschr.* 41, 1230-1(1933).—The test (*Wiener med. Wochschr.* 1906) consists in giving 40 g. of galactose at 6 A. M. Galactose excretion by the kidneys in the next 4 hrs. is detd. Although cases of liver cirrhosis are supposed to excrete less than 3 g. H. found much larger amts. excreted by many such cases and he concludes the method is without value in diagnosis.

D. B. Dill
Aptitude of various species of animals to ketonuria and ammoniuria. H. Trimbach. *Compt. rend.* 197, 708-9(1933).—The relative amts. of the different ketone bodies and the NH_3 in the urine of the common exptl. animals on the same diet vary greatly with the species. Exptl. data are given.

L. E. Gilson
Histological and chemical modifications in argyria. L. Langeron, A. Delattre and M. Paget. *Compt. rend. soc. biol.* 114, 132-3(1933).—Ag deposits in the tissues of a person who had taken collargol daily for a long period are described.

L. E. Gilson
Presence of hemolysins in extracts of intestinal parasites of the dog (*Ancylostoma caninum* and *Toxocara canis*). Walter O. Cruz. *Compt. rend. soc. biol.* 114, 139-41(1933).—The parasites contain a heat-resistant substance having a weak hemolytic action.

L. E. Gilson
The thermal amplitude of anti-typhus serums and the standardization of Widal's reaction. L. Hirsfeld and R. Amzel. *Compt. rend. soc. biol.* 114, 201-2(1933).

L. E. Gilson
Urea content of the blood serum in experimental deuteropathic amyotrophy. C. I. Parhon, I. Ornstein and Lucinescu. *Compt. rend. soc. biol.* 114, 325-7(1933).—In dogs resection of the nerves of the brachial plexus caused little change in blood urea the first week following, but during the next 2-4 weeks, as wasting of the affected

Lewis and E. S. Turcatti. *Compt. rend. soc. biol.* 114, 403-6(1933).—Removal of the adrenals has little effect on the diabetes and glucemia produced in dogs by pan-creaticectomy.

L. E. Gilson
Glucemia after clysmia. Enrico Tagliaferro. *Minerva med.* 1933, II, 424-8.—Fasting patients (18 non-diabetics, 2 diabetics, 2 hepatic cases) were studied for normal glucemia (colorimetric method of Crecelius Seifert) and then received 40 cc. cold water by clysmia; 2 hrs. later the blood was tested for glucemia again. On the 2 subsequent days the test was repeated first with 40 cc. physiol. saline and then with 40 cc. 40% glucose soln. All non-diabetics showed hypoglucemia (min. 5 mg./100 cc., max. 40 mg./100 cc.) after rectal introduction of liquid, even of the sugar soln. The diabetics showed a more marked hypoglucemia while in the hepatic cases there was hardly any change over the normal. A physiol. explanation is offered for these changes.

H. L. G.
Nature of the bactericidal substance in the urine of patients receiving a ketogenic diet. Albert T. Fuller. *Biochem. J.* 27, 976-82(1933).—In the treatment of pyelitis, providing a sufficiently intense ketosis can be obtained, the bacteria and pus often disappear from the urine within a few days. The principal factor inhibiting the growth of bacteria is l - β -hydroxybutyric acid.

Benjamin Harrow
Calcium, potassium and inorganic phosphate contents of the serum in cancer patients. Effect of Röntgen-ray radiation on the level of these substances in the blood serum of cancer patients. Henry Jackson, Jr. and F. H. L. Taylor. *Am. J. Cancer* 19, 379-88(1933).—Normal values for the Ca content of the blood were found in 52% of the cases of cancer examd. and values lower than normal in 48%. The lowered concn. of Ca appeared to be a result of the disturbed nutrition assocd. with advanced carcinoma. The K and inorg. phosphate concns. were normal. After x-ray therapy the K, Ca and P contents and the ratios, Ca:P and K:P, were unaltered.

E. R. Main
Tar cancer in mice maintained on diets supplemented with fresh liver. A. F. Watson. *Am. J. Cancer* 19, 389-95(1933).—An increased carcinogenic response is observed in tar-treated mice when fresh liver is included in the diet. Benign warts and epitheliomata appear earlier and in greater nos. and the period of induction of malignancy is not reduced.

E. R. Main
The immunologic properties of casein. Marie Lucie Demanez. *Arch. intern. méd. exptl.* 8, 233-54(1933); cf. *C. A.* 27, 3726.—The caseins derived from cow, goat and sheep milks appear to be biologically identical, but distinct from those of human and horse milk. The precipitin serums obtained by injections of beef, sheep and horse serums into rabbits do not react with the corresponding caseins, although human antiserum shows a definite reaction with casein from human milk. Anti-casein serums show only a slight reaction with the serums of the corresponding species. The fraction of casein sol. in 70% EtOH and the alc.-insol. residue cannot be distinguished by biol. methods. The antigenic properties of casein are not modified by exposure to temps. of 50° or 100°, and are only slightly modified by iodation.

E. R. Main
Studies concerning the specificity of fibrinogen. Marie Lucie Demanez. *Arch. intern. méd. exptl.* 8, 255-67(1933).—Immune serums produced by injections of fibrinogens into rabbits react definitely with the corresponding antigens, but only to a slight extent with fibrinogens from other species. The lack of species specificity is possibly explained by the fact that fibrinogen has the same physiol. function in all species.

E. R. Main
Investigations on the anemia of experimental rat cancer. Istvan Sümegei. *Beitr. path. Anat.* 92, 210-21(1933).—The lipoidal material obtained by extrn. of rat tumor tissue with Et_2O , injected subcutaneously into rats, produces an anemia characterized by a high