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Brit. J. Exptl. Path. 19, 227-38(1938).—The intraperitoneal inoculation of a saline suspension of leucemic spleen or lymph nodes of 2 different transmission lines depressed the anaerobic glucolytic rates, but not the respiratory nor aerobic glucolytic rates of uninfiltated lymphoid tissue. The inoculation of similar amts. of normal spleens of 2 different strains of mice produced no such effect. No inhibition of anaerobic glucolysis could be demonstrated when normal and leucemia lymphoid cells were mixed in Ringer soln. nor when normal cells were suspended in Ringer soln. that had previously bathed leucemia cells.

Harriet F. Holmes

The industrial cancer of workers in asbestos. M. Nordmann. *Z. Krebsforsch.* 47, 288-302(1938).—A description is given of 6 cases of asbestosis with carcinoma of the lung, including 2 cases observed by N. In 5 of the 6 cases the carcinoma was a squamous carcinoma with hornification and the other case was an adenocarcinoma. Five of the 6 carcinomas were in the lower lobe. Most of these cases were younger than the av. case of lung carcinoma. Exposure to asbestos began 15-21 years before and lasted 7-21 years with one exception. In the case of an elderly woman of 71 the exposure to asbestos was only 1 year and 7 months, 17 years before, but her lungs showed a very high degree of asbestosis. The asbestosis takes the form of a diffuse fibrosis throughout the lung with many needles of asbestos present. What property of asbestos is responsible for the cancer developing on the groundwork of asbestosis is not yet known, but there may be in asbestos so-called carcinogenic substances.

Harriet F. Holmes

Report on the investigations carried on in the Schneeberg district by authorization of the governmental commission for fighting cancer. A. Brandt. *Z. Krebsforsch.* 47, 108-11(1938); following abstr.—Cancer of the lung has long been known to be frequent among Schneeberg miners and this article describes a program of an exhaustive study being made to det. under what conditions it occurs.

Harriet F. Holmes

Experimental studies on the question of the Schneeberg cancer of the lung. H. R. Döhnert. *Z. Krebsforsch.* 47, 209-39(1938).—Twenty-eight mice from a stock that were not known to exhibit much spontaneous carcinoma were kept in a Schneeberg mine and survived 2-370 days. Of these, 2 were reserved for radiologic study and only examd. macroscopically. Most of the animals died from respiratory infections. In 7 animals (25%) tumors were found, and in 2 of these there were multiple tumors in different organs. There was no mention of controls. As Schmidtmann (*Ibid.* 32, 677(1930)) has ruled out As in the ore as a cause of the Schneeberg lung tumor, D. thinks that in the mice as in the miners Rn may be considered the cause.

Harriet F. Holmes

The importance of proteins for the production of cancer. R. Reding. *Z. Krebsforsch.* 47, 240-56(1938).—The theory of cancer as a local process and the opposing theory of cancer as a general constitutional disease may be brought in line by considering both as due to protein intoxication with protein-split products. A focal breaking down of tissue under the influence of hormones or certain chronic intoxications leads to a flooding of the organism with protein-split products giving rise to the general humoral symptoms of cancer, while on the other hand resorption of exogenous or endogenous protein-split products may lead to local necrosis and proliferation.

Harriet F. Holmes

Etiology of noma. C. Oprisin, P. Kassay-Farkas and V. Jula. *Arch. Kinderheilk.* 113, 168-71(1938).—In a fatal case there was an increase of seroglobulin and diamino N and a decrease in serum albumin and urea N.

Eleanor M. Humphreys

Transfer of agglutinins from mother to newborn. Ludwig Schneider and Gustav Papp. *Arch. Kinderheilk.* 114, 91-8(1938).—The agglutinins present in immune (anti-coli) horse serum injected into pregnant women are eliminated relatively soon, but if the injection is made shortly before delivery, the agglutinin value of the colostrum on the day of delivery is less than that in the

maternal blood serum. In umbilical cord serum and in serum taken from the infant before suckling, agglutinins were not present nor were they found 3 to 5 days after delivery, although in some of these cases undoubtedly agglutinins had been received with the colostrum. In the blood serum of 4 or 5 pregnant women investigated, specific active agglutinins were found and with them the umbilical cord serum and the serum from the infants before the first suckling showed almost the same values. The agglutinin value of the serum of the infants did not rise after several days suckling, despite the presence in the colostrum that they were getting of large agglutinin quantities, and in fact decreased after the third day. These agglutinins were always present in stronger concns. in the colostrum than in the blood serum of the mother. These observations are in contradiction to those showing that in horse, goats and swine, the immunity is entirely of colostrum origin.

Eleanor M. Humphreys

Blood-sugar investigation in sound and toxic nurslings. Klingenberg. *Arch. Kinderheilk.* 114, 100-2(1938).—The blood sugar in healthy infants up to the tenth month varies from 72 to 76 mg. %. In 15 cases of intoxication the blood-sugar values range from 123 to 176 mg. %, and these high figures were obtained even when successful therapy was under way, although the highest figures were obtained in those infants in which successful therapeutics was not established, indicating that exceptionally high blood sugar indicates an unfavorable prognosis.

Eleanor M. Humphreys

Obesity in childhood. Richard Priesel and Leopold Frey. *Arch. Kinderheilk., Beiheft* 15, 1-44(1938).—A review of observations in a special clinic for obese children, indicating that the role of endocrine disturbance is commonly overstd., and that dietary control is often possible in cases attributed to endocrine imbalance. There is a marked tendency for juvenile diabetics under insulin to become obese after puberty, especially girls.

Eleanor M. Humphreys

The variations in the blood phosphorus in children with pneumonia and the effect of therapy with large vitamin D doses. N. Dunkelmann. *Monatsschr. Kinderheilk.* 72, 364-77(1938).—In all cases of pneumonia the inorg. P content of the plasma and erythrocytes exhibited a hypophosphatemia before administration of vitamin D. During the febrile period the P curve usually is horizontal and first begins to rise slowly during the convalescence, but in the patients given large doses of vitamin D there is constantly a rapid rise so that by the first afebrile day almost normal values had been reached. The clinical course and prognosis seem to be improved by the vitamin D therapy, although the no. of cases treated is not sufficient for conclusive proof. It was not possible to say whether the hypophosphatemia was the result of an actual decrease of the blood P or a transfer of the P from an inorg. to an org. phase, or reverse.

E. M. Humphreys

Creatine-creatinine metabolism in congenital myotonia and the effect of glycine and prostigmine upon it. Josef Dieckhoff. *Monatsschr. Kinderheilk.* 73, 1-10(1938).—Two cases of myotonia congenita in 2 sisters aged 2½ and 4½ years were studied under a diet free from animal protein. Both showed a high spontaneous excretion of creatine with reduced excretion of creatinine. Addn. of 15 g. of glycine daily to the diet produced a distinct increase of the creatine excretion, while the creatinine values were not much altered. The spontaneous excretion of creatine and the hypercreatinuria after glycine administration showed a relation to the severity of the clinical picture. The muscular inefficiency was not affected by the glycine treatment. Daily injections of prostigmine caused a decrease in the spontaneous creatinuria, and also of the hypercreatinuria produced by glycine; also creatine administered at the same time was retained better. Under the influence of the prostigmine the muscular weakness was transiently improved.

Eleanor M. Humphreys

Alkaptonuria in an infant. U. S. Ružičić. *Monatsschr. Kinderheilk.* 73, 195-6(1938).—Of 45 cases recorded since 1920, 32 are apparently congenital, to which R. adds another case. Most of the cases are males, and fre-