pathological urines into rabbits and noting the effects. He finds (1) that the injection of urine gives rise to the formation of hemolysins, precipitins, and complement binding antibodies in the serum of the injected animal. The precipitin formation is always more marked with the injection of normal urines than with albuminous; the fixation of complement, on the other hand, is greater when one uses albuminous urines for injecting the experimental animals. (2) The injection of urinary sediment and of the alcohol-ether insoluble portion of the non-dialyzable fraction ("lysogenous substance") of the urine produce the same changes in the serum of the injected animal as described under (1). (3) The "lysogenous substance" contains the normal urinary albumin and a number of other substances. In chronic nephritis this fraction is practically normal, whereas in acute nephritis its increase runs parallel to the amount of albumin. (4) Both qualitative and quantitative examination of this fraction show that its chief constituents are not albuminous. (5) The substances in the urine which act as antigen probably arise in the renal cells. (6) The urine is markedly toxic. The same is true of the lysogenous substance and of the sediment. Repeated injections seem to raise the resistance of the animal to the poisoning. (7) The symptoms of uremia are possibly due to a retention of the toxic bodies contained in the lysogenous substance. (8) The "Mörner fraction" of the urine contains traces of lysogenous bodies, but no precipitin or complement binding antigens, and is not toxic to animals. In the examination of the urine of 50 patients with hypertension, the usual heat and acetic acid test showed a trace of albumin in 15, the acetic acid and heat in 36 cases. In other conditions with a trace of albumin similar results were secured with the two methods of employing acetic acid.

The Acetonitrile Reaction in Basedow's Disease.—G. GHEDINI (*Wien. klin. Woch.*, 1911, xxiv, 736) has made an experimental and clinical study of the acetonitrile reaction of Reid Hunt. The latter found that the feeding of thyroid to white mice greatly increased their resistance to the poisonous effects of acetonitrile. Ghedini has used the blood of patients with a variety of diseases as food for mice. It is of interest that in three well-marked cases of Basedow's disease the reaction was strongly positive, whereas in two doubtful cases (*formes frustes*) the resistance of the mice remained unchanged.

The Wassermann Reaction in Lead Poisoning.—A. DREYER (*Deut. med. Woch.*, 1911, xxxvii, 786) has examined sera from a number of cases of lead poisoning. Of 35 cases of plumbism, 4 gave a positive Wassermann reaction; 25 were tested according to Stern's modification of the Wassermann technique, and of these, 12 were positive. The positive cases gave no history of syphilitic infection nor could signs of lues be found on physical examination. The author believes the positive reactions were due to the lead poisoning *per se* and not to a latent lues.

A Urinary Reaction in Progressive Paralysis.—H. M. STUCKEN (*Munch. med. Woch.*, 1911, lviii, 855) has repeated the work of Butenko, who found that the urine of patients suffering with progressive paralysis gave a characteristic reaction with liquor Belostii. Stucken finds the