of liver on such a growth would be worth trying.

In his first experiments he injected extracts from the livers of pig embryos into cancerous mice. The results were so encouraging that liver extracts, this time from beef, were tried on hopeless cases of human cancer too far gone for operation.

"In one patient there was a complete disappearance of the tumor mass," says Dr. Howitt in a report of his results to the scientific journal, Nature, "in others still under treatment a reduction in the size of the growth has been noted. In every case the progress of the disease has been arrested and the life of the patient prolonged beyond that of the prognosis given before the treatment commenced. No. radical claims are advanced for this treatment, but the results obtained clinically have warranted a more extensive investigation which is now being carried out at the University of Western Ontario, London, Ont., and the McGregor-Mowbray Clinic at Hamilton."

Though the advance is slow, the concentrated forces of scientific research are closing in on modern humanity's most dreaded plague. The lead treatment of Prof. Blair Bell of Liverpool has likewise made considerable progress in the last few months, it is announced. Sufficient improvement has been made in the form of lead used by Prof. Bell to warrant its being put on the market in both England and the United States in the near future, according to latest reports from his laboratory at the University of Liverpool. Formerly the great drawback of the method was due to the fact that the particular preparation of lead that gave the best results was so unstable that its curative properties would only last a short time.

A limited number of physicians who wish to take up this work will be trained by Prof. Bell in the technique of administering colloidal lead, so that this new treatment will now become available to greater numbers of sufferers. In spite of its improvement, however, on account of the poisonous character of all lead compounds, only cases on which all usual methods are powerless will be accepted for treatment.

---

## GRASS CLOTH MAY RIVAL COTTON GOODS

The secret of turning tropical grasses and other fibrous substances into clothes to wear is believed to have been solved by Dr. Dinshaw Nanji of Birmingham University. Chemical processes are said to have been perfected for separating the fibers from the raw materials and preparing them for spinning. The fabrics, if commercially successful, may take the place of cotton in the regions where large supplies of grasses are available. It is thought that new and interesting materials may be developed for wearing apparel and other uses.

---