pass down the cord, emerge in the splanchnics, and go to the liver to increase the transformation of glycogen into glucose. It is held by some that as the splanchnics contain the secretory fibers of the adrenals, that these impulses from the glyco-secretory center increase the amount of epinephrin, which mobilizes the glycogen of the liver and thus produces a diabetes. It is well known that epinephrin is a stimulant of the sympathetic nerves, hence it is a stimulant of the splanchnics. We have found the injection of glucose per jugular in the cat increases the amount of epinephrin in the blood, as shown by the intestinal strip of the rabbit. Hence we have here a circle: epinephrin stimulates the secretory nerves of the adrenals to produce epinephrin, which via the glycogen of the liver produces more glucose, which in its turn generates more epinephrin. We have also found the other sugars to increase the amount of epinephrin in the blood. Pilocarpin, skatol and indol also augment the amount of epinephrin in the blood.

13 (709)

Preliminary note on the inhibitory and synergistic hormones of the secretion of milk.

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We have studied on the goat the hormones which inhibit the milk secretion. We have found that the ovary inhibits the action of infundibulin, pineal gland, corpus luteum and thymus upon the secretion of the mammary gland. Pancreas, spleen, iodothyrin-parathyroid and adrenalin also inhibit the action of indundibulin. Orchitic extract increases the activity of infundibulin, thus being a synergistic agent. Egg albumen does not inhibit the action of infundibulin.