the actual counts. In other words it has been assumed that we are dealing here with strictly integral variates. This assumption seems justified for the present material, but not for the interracial material of the previous paper.

The constants deduced from Table I are given in Table II.

TABLE II.

CONSTANTS OF VARIATION DEDUCED FROM TABLE I.

Character.	Mean.	Standard Deviation.	Coefficient of Variation.
Number of mammæ.....	11.39 ± .10	1.12 ± .07	9.84 ± .63
Number of young at birth....	8.88 ± .23	2.54 ± .16	28.63 ± 1.95

Coefficient of correlation $r = 0.195 \pm .086$.

From this table the following points are to be noted.

1. There are approximately 2.5 more mammæ in the dam, on the average, than number of young in the litter in these swine. This is a slightly larger "factor of safety" than is found interracially.

2. The intraracial correlation between these variables in swine is not only absolutely low, but is relatively much lower than the interracial correlation. Again it is not apparent here that natural selection has operated in the expected manner.

3. Intraracially, just as interracially, size of litter is relatively a more variable character than number of mammæ in the dam.

4. There is, as would be expected, a very considerable reduction in variability, in respect of both characters, in the single species (intraracial) as compared with the composite group of 90 different species (interracial).

18 (835)

The effect of animal extracts upon the volume of the spleen.

By ISAAC OTT, M.D., and JOHN C. SCOTT, M.D.

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We studied the volume of the spleen with an oncometer attached to a modified piston recorder. The animals employed

were etherized cats. The infusion of the extracts was injected by the jugular. The arterial tension was registered by a Hürthle manometer. The extracts increasing the size of the spleen beyond normal were adrenalin, infundibulin, corpus luteum, thymus, orchitic extract, parathyroid and iodothyrin. The extracts diminishing the splenic volume were ovary and pineal. The agent causing large rhythmical contractions of the spleen was splenic extract.

19 (836)

Metabolism studies in a case of myasthenia gravis.

By THEODORE DILLER, M.D., and JACOB ROSENBLOOM, M.D., Ph.D.

[*From the Wards of the St. Francis Hospital and the Biochemical Laboratory of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, Pittsburgh, Pa.*]

In an eight-day metabolism study on an individual suffering from myasthenia gravis, we have studied the nitrogen metabolism and urinary nitrogen partition, the sulphur metabolism and urinary sulphur partition, and the calcium, magnesium, phosphorus and fat metabolism. The creatinin, uric acid and neutral sulphur excretions were markedly less than the normal. A considerable loss of calcium was found. The addition of 300 grammes of egg yolk to the diet caused a phosphorus retention, not accompanied by retention of either calcium or magnesium. The fat metabolism was normal.

20 (837)

A case of interpolated extrasystoles in an otherwise normal human heart, illustrated by electrocardiograms.

By M. DRESBACH and S. A. MUNFORD.

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At the meeting of this Society on October 16, 1912, we presented a case of interpolated extrasystoles in an otherwise normal