

mm. distant from beating embryonal heart tissue, does not kill it in three hours, and does not stop the growth of connective tissue cells. The same exposure, however, does prevent the growth of Jensen rat sarcoma, and inhibits but does not wholly prevent the growth of the Flexner rat carcinoma. Observations such as these show the danger of generalizing too freely from a limited number of experiments.

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Note on the effect of animal extracts upon the secretion of the pancreas.

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Our experiments were made upon etherized cats who were killed before regaining consciousness. A Bernard cannula was inserted into the pancreatic duct inside the lumen of the intestine. The biliary duct was previously ligated. We then injected secretin solution into the jugular, as no secretion was noted before its injection. We then counted, after the injection of secretin, the number of drops falling every 5 minutes for three periods. Then we injected the same amount of secretin plus a watery solution of one of the dried glands. Then we counted for three periods the number of drops every 5 minutes. Finally we again injected the same amount of secretin solution and again noted the number of drops every 5 minutes for three periods. If in the second period we obtained a marked increase over or decrease below the first period and third period, we inferred that the animal extract had some action. We obtained the following results. We also have inserted their effects upon the volume of the gland for comparison.

Animal Extracts.	Pancreatic Volume.	Pancreatic Secretion.
Parathyroid	increases	increases
Secretin	increases	increases
Mammary	increases	increases
Infundibulin	decreases for 3 minutes then increases	decreases (Pemberton & Sweet)
Adrenalin	decreases for 3½ minutes then increases	decreases (Pemberton & Sweet)
Pinea	increases	increases

These experiments were performed before the recent judicial decision in Pennsylvania upon experimentation.

87 (904)

Metabolism studies in a case of congenital hemolytic jaundice with splenomegaly.

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In a case of congenital hemolytic jaundice with splenomegaly, we have found in a metabolism experiment of five days, on the Folin diet, a loss of 4.06 grammes of nitrogen, while the urinary nitrogen partition was normal in character, with the exception of the uric acid nitrogen, which was increased. The absorption of nitrogen was normal.

The urinary sulphur partition was normal in character with occasional increased excretions of ethereal sulphates. In the five days, there was a loss of 18.8 grammes of sulphur, 0.482 grammes of calcium oxide and 0.924 grammes of magnesium oxide. There was a phosphorus retention of 0.07 grammes, while the amounts of earthy phosphates and total phosphates may be considered normal.

There was a loss of 0.1199 grammes of iron, with marked increased amounts of iron excreted in the urine and feces. The fat metabolism was normal, with an absorption of about 91 per cent. of the ingested fat. The amounts of neutral fat, fatty acids and soaps in the stool were normal.

A marked disturbance in the cholesterol metabolism was found, and the hypothesis is advanced that a lack of cholesterol in the blood serum may account for the increased hemolysis; and the splenomegaly may play some rôle in the cause of this condition.

Urobilin and urobilinogen were present in the urine and feces, while bilirubin and hemoglobin were absent.