

the initial dose, in others, however, only after the two or more doses were given. Larger doses, 0.04 to 0.08 c.c. per kilo, produced apnea in cats and dogs for a variable period, which was followed by very slow respiration.

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The absorption and elimination of chenopodium.

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The introduction of chenopodium into the stomach or small intestine of different animals after previously ligating the duodenum immediately below the pylorus was frequently followed by the appearance of symptoms of chenopodium poisoning.

In rabbits evidence of absorption from the stomach was obtained in some cases after 40 to 95 minutes. In others, however, several hours have elapsed without showing any effects. Absorption from the small intestine was particularly rapid in cats. When 2 to 5 c.c. of the oil was emulsified and introduced into the duodenum symptoms appeared in some individuals almost immediately after, in others there was a delay of five minutes. Absorption of chenopodium from the stomach also takes place in cats but the process is much slower. The effect of chenopodium poisoning was noticed one and three quarter hours after its introduction into the stomach in some experiments, but in other cases no evidence of absorption could be obtained during the lapse of this interval of time. Experiments on dogs indicate that the absorption of chenopodium is much slower in these animals than in cats.

When chenopodium was given intravenously its presence in the expired air could be easily detected. The odor was especially marked after large quantities were injected. The urine and bile showed no evidence of chenopodium.