

trial. The vitamin-bearing substances were the only noteworthy sources of either fat or carbohydrate, and supplied 4-8 per cent. of the food eaten. Whether rats will attain adult size and normal function on such diets, furnishing protein as the almost exclusive source of energy and tissue substance, remains to be determined further. If future experiments prove as successful as those here described various problems of nutrition and physiological function can be approached from new experimental standpoints.

80 (1662)

**The addition of yeast to a milk diet.**

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The experiments were made on white rats, one group of rats being fed a diet of pasteurized milk and a second group being fed a milk and yeast diet. The rats receiving the yeast made more satisfactory growth gains than did the rats receiving no yeast. Inasmuch as milk has been shown to be low in the water-soluble "B" vitamine, which is present in high concentration in yeast, it would seem that yeast may be found to be an important dietary adjunct for use in baby feeding.

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**The rate of fixation of complement at various temperatures.**

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This investigation embraces three types of complement-fixing substances: (1) those elicited in rabbits due to injection of purified proteins; (2) those produced in the same animals due to injection of bacteria, and (3) those found in the serum of syphilitic patients. The antigens employed in the first two cases were specific, while