TABLE II.
Distribution of Nitrogen.

	Per cent of Total N	
	Orchard grass	Timothy
Salt soluble (10% NaCl)	17.5	9.85
Alkali soluble (0.2% NaOH)	20.8	15.4
Non-protein N	25.7	24.9
Residual N	36.0	49.8

2806

The anaphylactogenic character of horse dander and its crossed relationship to horse serum.*

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The anaphylactogenic properties of horse dander have been open to question. Friedberger[1] contends that horse dander is not anaphylactogenic. Busson and Ogata[2] and, later, Longcope, O'Brien and Perlzweig,[3] have shown that horse dander is definitely anaphylactogenic. These latter studies have appeared in the literature during the progress of our work on this same subject. We should like to state that our findings definitely show horse dander to be anaphylactogenic.

During the course of our studies, we have had occasion to work on the crossed relationship between horse dander and horse serum. Longcope[2] and his co-workers definitely state that this crossed relationship does not exist and that horse dander is anaphylactogenically specific. Contrary to these findings, we have found that there is a definite crossed anaphylactic relationship between these two substances.

* This work is being carried on under "The Crane Fund for the Study of Anaphylaxis."

1 Friedberger, E., and Kamio, *Ztschr. f. Immunitat.*, 1923, xxxvii, 379.

2 Busson and Ogata, *Wien. Klin. Wchnschr.*, 1924, xxxvii, 820.

3 Longcope, O'Brien, and Perlzweig, *J. Immunol.*, 1925, x, 599.

The difference in our results may be accounted for by the facts (1) that our method of protein extraction was somewhat different; (2) that we used horse dander as the sensitizing agent, and, (3) that we did not rely on the Dale method as a final criterion for anaphylaxis.

2807

Nasal sensitization, nasal anaphylactic shock and respiratory symptoms simulating bronchial asthma, in the guinea pig.*

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Several years ago, one of us,[1] in a clinical study of asthma in children, felt that there was strong evidence for the idea that asthma may be an "acquired" disease, and in some cases the result of sensitization through the nasal route.

Insofar as it is impossible to study the mechanism of this condition in the human being, we have applied our hypotheses to direct investigation in the guinea pig. This animal was chosen for our experiments because of the ease with which respiratory anaphylactic phenomena can be elicited.

We have found certain corroborative evidence for our results in the works of Busson and Ogata,[2] Friedberger,[3] Peragnani,[4] Sewall and Powell,[5] and Giani.[6]

Our results may be divided into three groups:

1. Guinea pigs were sensitized by exposing them to the dust of dried horse dander; subsequent intravenous injection of a protein extract of this same horse dander caused death.

* This work is being carried on under "The Crane Fund for the Study of Anaphylaxis."

1 Ratner, B., *Am. J. Dis. Child.*, 1922, xxiv, 346.

2 Busson and Ogata, *Wien. Klin. Wchnschr.*, 1924, xxxvii, 820.

3 Friedberger, E., and Kamio, *Ztschr. f. Immunitat.*, 1923, xxxvii, 379.

4 Petragnani, *G. Policlinico, (Sez. Med.)*, 1922, xxix, 446.

5 Sewall, H., and Powell, C., *Arch. Int. Med.*, 1915, xvi, 4, 605.

6 Giani, E., *Giornali di Clinica Med.*, 1923, iv, 13.