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Calcium metabolism in tissues affected by calcium salts and ultra violet light.

W. DENIS and R. C. CORLEY.

[*From the Department of Bio-Chemistry of the School of Medicine, Tulane University, New Orleans, La.*]

Experiments have been carried out to determine whether excessive doses of calcium salts administered daily to rabbits over a considerable period could affect the calcium content of the tissues, and also as to the effect of daily exposure to ultra violet radiation with and without the ingestion of calcium salts.

Six animals were given a daily dose of 1.08 grams calcium lactate for 34 days, five received 0.5 grams calcium chloride for 40 days and six served as controls and were maintained for 35 days under the same living conditions as were the experimental animals.

In a second series eight rabbits were given calcium lactate for 31 days, eight calcium chloride for 38 days, and seven were used as controls. All of this latter group of animals received daily exposure for 30 minutes to the light of a Cooper-Hewitt mercury tungsten arc.

Calcium determinations made on the tissues and blood of these animals, indicated that there was no increase produced in the calcium content of the tissues by the administration of calcium salts either with or without the use of ultra violet light.

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Combined supernormal and fatigue phenomena in compressed cardiac muscle of the turtle.

RICHARD ASHMAN and EOLA WOOLLEY.

[*From the Physiological Laboratory of the Tulane University School of Medicine, New Orleans, La.*]

One of the most characteristic features of low grade partial block, as seen clinically, is the gradual prolongation of the A-V