sponding to relaxative materials secreted by the foetal membranes. It is appreciated, however, that the data at hand are not extensive enough to form a sound basis for far-reaching conclusions but seem worthy of a brief preliminary report.

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The behaviour of caramelised carbohydrates.

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A recent note in the PROCEEDINGS by Deuel, Mandel and Waddell[1] leads us to report one of a series of experiments which we undertook some time ago, using a preparation of caramelized oatmeal with normal diabetic patients as suggested by Grafe.[2] Grafe had used caramel as a substitute for ordinary carbohydrates as far back as 1911.[3] It was found, however, that its use was liable to produce diarrhea.

The preparation which we used was Satrose, made by Messrs. Schering. It is said to contain nitrogen 2 per cent; fat 2.3 per cent; cellulose 8 per cent; ash 2 per cent, and carbohydrate 75 to 80 per cent. It is a brown powder with the taste of burnt brown paper. Although we gave it in the way suggested by the makers, we were unable to induce many of our patients to take it. This, combined with the fact that we were not able to make out any notable effect on the metabolism, lead us to abandon further work with it. From the standpoint of practical dietetics with the diabetic it does not appear to possess any advantage.

We give the results of administering 50 grams of Satrose and 50 grams of glucose to the same diabetic patient in the post-absorptive state.

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[1] Deuel, H. J., Mandel, A. R., and Waddell, S. F., PROC. SOC. EXP. BIOL. AND MED., 1926, xxiii, 431.

[2] Grafe, E., *Deutsch. Arch. für klin. Med.*, 1923, cxliii, 1; see also Grafe, E., and Otto-Martiensen, *ibid.*, p. 87, and Magin, H. and Turban, K., *ibid.*, p. 97.

[3] Grafe, E., *Deutsch. Arch. für klin. Med.*, 1914, cxvi, 437.

A. L., male. 23.10.24. Satrose, 50 grams, at 10.38 A. M.

Time	R. Q.	B. M. R. per cent	Blood sugar per cent
10:18	0.80	+12	0.132
10:58	0.77	+11	0.148
11:40	0.81	+11	0.194
12:35	0.82	+18	0.194

No glucose was excreted in the urine during this experiment.

The same. 28.10.24. Glucose, 50 grams, at 10.07 A. M.

Time	R. Q.	B. M. R. per cent	Blood sugar per cent	Glucose excreted grams
9:45	0.80	—12	0.118	
10:30	0.81	+ 1	0.146	
11:20	0.79	+ 5	0.240	0.4
12:00	0.78	+ 1	0.298	
12:35	0.82	— 4	0.260	0.8

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On the R-T interval in experimental coronary occlusion.

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In 1918 Smith[1] published electrocardiographic tracings following ligation of coronary vessels in the dog. In one tracing, five minutes after tying the circumflex branch of the left coronary artery, there occurred, among other changes, marked elevation of the T-wave, with the T-wave originating on the down stroke of the R-wave, when the latter had reached about one-half the distance to the base line.

In 1920 Pardee[2] published a similar electrocardiogram obtained from a patient four hours after an obstruction of a coronary vessel.

[1] Smith, Fred M., *Arch. Int. Med.*, 1918, xxii, 8.

[2] Pardee, H. E. B., *Arch. Int. Med.*, 1920, xxvi, 245.