fered by Evans is correct, we have found so far 7.0 per cent of the average dispensary population have a specific response to *B. melitensis* and *B. abortus*.

This is a preliminary report.

[1] Francis, E., and Evans, Alice C., *U. S. Pub. Health Reports*, 1926, xli, 1273.
[2] Evans, Alice C., *U. S. Pub. Health Reports*, 1924, xxxix, 501.

3593

On Bile Stimulation of Pancreatic Secretion.

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Mellanby[1] has found that the injection of bile of an adequate reaction into the duodenum of the cat stimulates the pancreas. This also occurs after ligation of the pylorus and bile ducts, and after atropine and ergotamine. He suggests that bile is the alimentary stimulus of pancreatic secretion, functioning by causing the elaboration and absorption of secretin. However, in Mellanby's experiments bile may have caused stimulation by a local nervous mechanism that is not acted on by atropine or ergotamine.

Our work has been confined entirely to dogs. We have found that bile by stomach tube stimulates pancreatic secretion, but not invariably and to the extent that N/10 HCl does. Two dogs with a pancreatic fistula and the common bile duct doubly ligated, have responded to a meal of ground meat (half lean and half fat) as well as pancreatic fistula dogs without the bile duct ligated. Two dogs with a pancreatic transplant reponded as well to a meal of meat after double ligation of the bile duct as they did before the ligation. Bile, when applied to the Thiry fistula of a pancreatic-transplant-Thiry-fistula preparation, stimulates the transplant occasionally, but not uniformly. Bile applied to a pancreatic-transplant-jejunal-transplant preparation does not stimulate, whereas N/10 and N/20 HCl do.

Our observations cause us to conclude (1) that bile stimulates pancreatic secretion, but is not as potent as N/20 HCl, and (2) that bile is an adjuvant, but not an essential alimentary stimulus of pancreatic secretion in the dog. This is an abstract.

[1] Mellanby, *J. Physiol.*, 1926, lxi, 419; *Lancet*, 1926, ccxi, 215.