

recovered was equivalent to the sum of the added glucose plus the residual reduction determined by the Folin-Wu technique.

The authors feel that these experiments show the presence in whole blood of reducing compounds which are not affected by colon bacilli. These compounds are present in much lower concentration in plasma, and are not included, or included only to a very slight extent, in the determination by Benedict's copper method.

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<sup>1</sup> Folin, O., and Wu, H., *J. Biol. Chem.*, 1919, **xxxviii**, 81.

<sup>2</sup> Some of the control experiments were suggested in a private communication by Dr. Stanley R. Benedict.

<sup>3</sup> Benedict, S. R., *J. Biol. Chem.*, 1925, **lxiv**, 207.

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### Lipoid Nephrosis in Adrenalectomized Rats and Guinea Pigs.

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A paper recently published<sup>1</sup> describes lipoid nephrosis in completely adrenalectomized cats. We wished to know whether a similar condition developed in guinea pigs which, judging from the relative size of the adrenals to body weight, make greater use of the adrenals than any other animal, and in rats, which are known to require the adrenals less than most other mammals.

The guinea pig adrenals were destroyed in 2 stages 1 week apart, by electric cautery, care being taken to injure no other organs. The rat adrenals were removed through a single slit in the skin in the mid-line of the back by the lumbar path at one operation.

It was shown by autopsy that the guinea pig adrenals had been completely destroyed. The average survival, exclusive of 1 animal which died from overheating and 2 which died from shock, was 8.8 days. Although 7 animals are an insufficient basis to draw up a conclusive average for the survival period, the results would seem to indicate that there is little difference from cats.

The rats shown in the table belong to a series of 60 operated animals. Since only those animals which were in poor condition were turned over for histological examination, the periods of survival shown in the table are not representative of the whole series. The

accompanying tables indicate the relative amount of kidney lipid stained by Sudan III.

TABLE I—Guinea Pigs.

No.	Survival in days	Kidney lipid
2	Killed at second operation	++
2A	10 (died from overheating)	trace
4	9	++
6	6	++
7	Died from shock, second operation	trace
9	3.5	+++
10	3	++
11	8	++
12	26	+
13	7	++

TABLE II—Rats.

No.	Survival in days	Kidney lipid
3	28	+
11	15	trace
24	9	++
26	12	trace
29	11	++
39	10	+
41	9	trace
51	8	+
52	10	trace
53*	10	++
54	11	+++
56*	13	+++
57	10	++

\*Killed.

Eight out of 10 apparently normal guinea pigs serving as controls showed an entire absence of lipid while one showed +lipoid and the other with chronic diffuse nephritis showed ++lipoid. Lipoid was absent from 3 out of 6 rats used as controls. One showed a trace. The remaining 2 showed + and ++ lipid, both being rats with sarcoma.

Our observations show that there is a definite increase in the kidney lipid of guinea pigs and rats after the removal of both adrenals. This increase is not so marked as that present in adrenalectomized cats.

<sup>1</sup> Hartman, F. A., MacArthur, C. G., Gunn, F. D., Hartman, W. E., and MacDonald, J. J., *Am. J. Physiol.*, 1927, lxxxi, 244.

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**Infectious Dermatitis in Man Produced by a Bacillus Related to Escherichia Formica**

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A peculiar skin affection of the wrist in 2 greenhouse workers, father and son, came under our observation, and from the lesions of both patients a bacillus which seems responsible for the affection