

pletely parathyroidectomized dogs, in equimolecular doses, as is calcium lactate. 2. In comparing the experience of investigators using calcium lactate for the control of tetany with ours, it *seems* warranted to state that calcium gluconate in the doses administered appears to have a more marked tendency to produce a severe diarrhea in parathyroidectomized dogs than does calcium lactate. This effect may offset the advantage of tastelessness as compared with bitter calcium lactate. 3. We are able to confirm the finding of Rothlin, and others that calcium gluconate is practically non-irritating when administered subcutaneously and intramuscularly, whereas calcium lactate in equivalent equimolecular doses similarly administered to the very same animal causes severe inflammation and necrosis.

## 4508

**Cutaneous Maximous Reflex in Experimental Hypothyroidism.**

M. M. KUNDE\* AND MARY NEVILLE.

*From the Hull Physiological Laboratory of the University of Chicago.*

In the normal rabbit, light tactile stimuli applied to the dorsum, causes a marked reflex contraction of the cutaneous maximous muscle. This response is especially marked if the stimulus is applied near the tail. In the cretin this reflex completely disappears but can again be elicited if the rabbit is treated with thyroid substance. The disappearance of this reflex is a reliable sign of cretinic degeneration.

## 4509

**Changes of Structure and Lipin Content of Central Nervous System in Ether Anesthesia.**

ARTHUR WEIL. (Introduced by L. W. Banson.)

*From the Institute of Neurology, Northwestern University Medical School.*

The present investigation is part of a study of the reaction of the myelin sheaths of the nerve fibers under different pathological conditions. In order to avoid the criticism brought forward against

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