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Seasonal Variation in Efficiency of New Orleans Sunshine and Skyshine in Promoting Growth and Preventing Leg Weakness in Chicks.*

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Groups of 2-week-old chicks, fed a leg weakness-producing diet, were exposed daily for 6 weeks to different amounts of sunshine and skyshine between 10:00 A. M. and 1:00 P. M. Growth was followed by weekly weighings. As judged by appearance, attitude, roentgenograms and blood calcium and phosphorus, an average daily exposure to sunshine of 4 to 5 minutes from October, 1929, through March, 1930, and of 2 to 3 minutes through April, 1930, prevented leg weakness. An average daily exposure to skyshine of 62 minutes protected the chicks from October, 1929, to the middle of February, 1930, 28 minutes sufficed from that time through March, 1930, and 23 minutes during April, 1930. We are confident that smaller amounts of radiation would have been effective. Better growth was obtained in the skyshine than in the sunshine animals from October 16 to January 10, indicating that the exposures to direct sunshine were, perhaps, too long.

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Classification of the Anemias on the Basis of Differences in the Size and Hemoglobin Content of the Red Corpuscles.

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From determinations of the number of red corpuscles, the quantity of hemoglobin, and the relative volume of packed red cells in any sample of blood it is possible to calculate the mean volume and the hemoglobin content of the red corpuscles of the sample.[1] The constants derived by these calculations are spoken of as mean corpuscular volume, mean corpuscular hemoglobin and mean corpus-

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[1] Wintrobe, M. M., *Am. J. Med. Sci.*, 1929, clxxvii, 513; *J. Lab. and Clin. Med.*, (to be published).