TABLE I.
Hookworm treatment using hexylresorcinol.
Total egg counts (0.01 gm. formed basis) of all cases.

Amount of Hexylresorcinol	Followed by	Before Treatment	After Treatment	% Reduction	Total Cases	% Cases Negative after Treatment
1 gm.	Water	1003	198	80	24	41
1 "	30 cc. mineral oil	924	104	89	26	46
0.8 "	Water	3914	816	79	94	57
0.8 "	30 cc. mineral oil	264	61	77	20	60
0.6 "	Water	1681	237	86	21	43
	Repeated Doses					
Two doses of 0.6 gm. given at intervals of 1 to 7 days. Total amount of hexylresorcinol taken, 1.2 gm.						
1.2 gm.	Water	774	118	85	52	63
1.2 "	30 cc. mineral oil	473	18	96	19	88

It has been found in all our work that the presence of food, especially of protein nature, greatly reduces the efficacy of hexylresorcinol as a vermicide. No symptoms of any consequence were observed when treatment was properly carried out. A few cases of nausea and vomiting occurred if food was taken shortly after treatment but the fact that whole schools were treated at a time, and no children ever refused or complained of re-treatment even on the day after the first dose shows, we believe, that the drug caused no serious disturbance. Whole communities refused treatment of any sort at first, believing that a vermifuge given several years previously was to be repeated.

We wish to express our thanks to those mentioned above, as well as to Dr. P. E. Blackerby and the many county health officers who made this work possible, and to Dr. Veader Leonard, of Baltimore, for his kindness in supplying us with the hexylresorcinol used in these treatments.

5224

The Use of Wires in Blood-Vessel Surgery.

WILLIAM M. MILLAR.* (Introduced by F. C. Lee.)

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Experiments have been conducted to ascertain (1) what metal causes the greatest amount of blood clotting *in vivo*, and (2) to note

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the difference between and results in the so-called "wiring with electrolysis" and the non-electrolytic methods commonly employed in the treatment of aneurysms.

Ten different wires were used; namely, aluminum, bronze, copper, dental alloy, German silver, gold, piano wire, silver, pliable steel, and zinc. A small piece of each of these wires was inserted in the aorta of a cat and allowed to remain for 7 days. The animal was then killed and examined.

Zinc containing less than 0.1% lead, 0.01% iron, and 0.002% cadmium always produced clotting and was found to be the best metal for this purpose. Copper and its alloys produced clotting but to a much less degree, and steel and silver appeared to exert the least influence. Gold, aluminum, and platinum would seem to produce practically no clotting.

It was seen that the Moore-Corradi method as practiced surgically with a current of 50 ma. is apparently detrimental in both its immediate and its later effects to the strength of the vessel wall. Evidence points to the fact that such a procedure tends to weaken rather than to strengthen the vessel wall. The low current (10 to 12 ma. for 60 minutes) also causes some burning of the vessel wall. The amount of clotting produced by a low current of the strength commonly used in human surgery (10 to 12 ma. for 1 hour) is no greater than that produced by a similar wire placed without current in the freely running blood stream. The dangers of embolus formation are great.

All in all, however, it would seem that the wiring of aneurysms, although at all times a dangerous procedure, may be developed into a useful therapeutic measure.

5225

Effect of Histamine on the Secretion of Gastric Pepsin.

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From the Laboratory of Physiological Chemistry, Yale University.

Histamine is known generally as a gastric secretogogue, and the results of many investigations have shown that the secretion of the normal stomach, in response to this stimulus, is rich in free acid; the response of the peptic glands, however, has received but slight attention. In a series of experiments upon human subjects, Polland