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The Vitamin B Complex in Relation to Food Intake During Hyperthyroidism.

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Dogs 1 and 2 had maintained their appetite for a diet of dog biscuit for at least 3 months. After 5 gm. of desiccated thyroid were added to their daily ration they exhibited a loss of appetite and consequent loss of weight for approximately 2 weeks. During the next 3 weeks occasional administrations of vitamin B were followed by restoration of the urge to eat. The diet was then changed to the artificial one developed by Cowgill[1] and daily doses of vitamin B were administered, whereupon appetite was restored and the animals proceeded to regain their initial body weight.

Dogs 3 and 4 had exhibited the characteristic anorexia on the artificial food mixture in 23 and 31 days respectively. When 5 gm. of desiccated thyroid were added to their daily dietary, anorexia supervened in dog 3 in 12 days, while dog 4 lost its appetite in 21 days. These results harmonize with the theory of Plimmer,[2] and Cowgill and Klotz[3] that the amount of vitamin B required by the organism is determined chiefly by its caloric requirement.

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Non-Toxicity of Certain Aniline Dyes for Bacteria.

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If 1 cc. of saturated aqueous solution of neutral red (5.6%) be put into tubes containing ½ cc. of heavy aqueous suspension of 24 hour culture of *Staphylococcus aureus, B. prodigiosus,* and *B. anthracis,* and plants be made on agar at the end of 48 hours, the organisms will grow as vigorously as if no dye had been present in the tubes. *B. prodigiosus* will be still capable of vigorous growth on

[1] Cowgill, G. R., *Am. J. Physiol.*, 1923, **66**, 164.

[2] Plimmer, R. H. A., *Brit. Med. J.*, 1926, **1**, 239.

[3] Cowgill, G. R., and Klotz, B. H., *Am. J. Physiol.*, 1927, **81**, 470.