TABLE III.
Cases of Possible Pituitary Adenoma.

Case	Material Injected	Total Dose	No. of Females	Mean Wgt. of Ovaries	No. of Males	Mean Wgt. of S. V.	Remarks
		cc.		mg.		mg.	
XII (M)	Urine	4.0	2	9.4	2	6.6	Subcut.
"	"	12.0	—	—	4	9.0*	Intraperit.
XIII (M)	Urine	4.0	2	16.8	2	8.2	Subcut.
	"	12.0	1	15.2*	1	13.6*	Intraperit.

* These rats were given 1 cc. of urine subcutaneously from the twenty-first to the twenty-third day and the remainder intraperitoneally from the twenty-sixth to the thirty-first day and killed on the thirty-third day.

all other cases undiluted urine was used. The urine of Case XIV was injected subcutaneously into 7 rats; each of 4 injected with 1 cc. and one injected with ¼ cc. died in 12 hours. Two others given ¼ cc. appeared sick, failed to gain weight, and the site of the infection became indurated and adherent to the underlying muscles. The experiments on urine from Cases V and XIV are, therefore, not included in these tables.

These experiments show that no gonad-stimulating hormone was demonstrated in the urine or blood of patients with pituitary tumors by the injection of as much as 24 cc. of urine or 7.5 cc. of blood serum.

5903

A Bacteriophage Feces Media.

A. BART. (Introduced by Lloyd Arnold.)

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It became desirable in the course of some investigations to develop a media to determine the relative biological stability of fecal *B. coli* strains to bacteriophage. The relative sensitiveness of the *B. coli* flora can be altered by diet. The isolation of colonies and testing their phage-sensitiveness is too involved for practical purposes. We wished to develop a media on which we could plate our fecal specimens and read directly the percent of *B. coli* flora resistant and susceptible to bacteriophage.

Endo, Eosin Methylene Blue, Conradi-Drigalski and Teagues

media were used. Fifty cc. of these various agar media were put in flasks and sterilized. After cooling to 50°C. Coli-phage was added in amounts varying from 0.1 cc., 0.3 cc., 0.5 cc., 0.7 cc., 1 cc. and 2 cc. and poured into petri dishes. The surface was seeded and smeared with spreader, then incubated for 21 hours. The best results were obtained when 0.3 cc. and 0.5 cc. was added to the 50 cc. agar media. Increase in concentration of phage causes inhibition of *B. coli* growth. The eosin methylene blue media has worked best in our hands. These plates must be protected from light. The phage is destroyed or inhibited when exposed to light. Eosin Methylene Blue phage media can be stored for days in the dark in the icebox and retain its original phage content. The *B. coli* susceptible colonies lose their shining luster, are smaller and irregular. A relatively clear, transparent zone develops around the *B. coli* phage-sensitive colonies. When viewed against a light background the ratio of phage-resistant to phage-sensitive *B. coli* colonies can be readily determined.

5904

Influence of Vascular Impairment on Absorption of Bacteria into Blood from Upper Intestinal Tract.

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Vercellano found that there was absorption of bacteria during 24 hours, following ligation of the superior mesenteric vessels to the duodenum. His technic consisted of ligating both the superior mesenteric artery and vein, and withdrawing specimens of blood directly from the rabbit's heart at time of ligation and after 1, 4, 12, 18, and 24 hour intervals culturing this blood in broth for 24 hours. His conclusions were that the bacteremia present was due to the lack of blood supply. However, he failed to test absorption of bacteria within intervals of less than one hour.

Twenty-five dogs were used for this experiment under nembutal anesthesia (3% solution, using 1 cc. per kilo). In the control series (8 dogs) a 3-inch midline incision was made in the abdomen. Fifty cubic cm. of a suspension of *B. prodigiosus* (24 hour agar culture