and having no restrictions in food intake consumed more food, but made greater gains and had somewhat lower efficiency quotients than those whose food intake was limited. When the diet was supplemented with an equivalent amount of alcohol-extracted liver (0.5 gm.), the animals with limited and with unrestricted food consumption made no greater, or but slightly greater, gains than did the control animals and also had similar efficiency quotients. In all, 8 experiments (24 animals) with the whole liver and 4 (12 animals) with the extracted-liver supplements were carried out. A typical experiment with each of the supplements is shown in Table I.

It appears, therefore, that the increased growth rate resulting from feeding whole liver is due to some influence other than an increased food consumption, and that the factor responsible for the growth-promoting effect is removed by alcohol.

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Respiratory Quotient of Various Parts of the Brain

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The respiratory quotients of minced brain stem, cerebellum and medulla of fed rats were studied in the Warburg apparatus. The tissues were suspended in Ringer solution containing 0.1% glucose and buffered with phosphate at pH 7.4. The results are presented in Table 1.

Further work is in progress in an attempt to determine the ability of the brain to oxidize various food stuffs.

TABLE I.

Part	No. Observations	Average RQ	Deviation of Mean
Cortex	8	0.99	±0.001
Brain stem	30	0.93	±0.001
Cerebellum	25	0.89	±0.002
Medulla	25	0.89	±0.002