

reaction, confirmed Sörensen and Höyrup's⁴ observation that at least 3 such crystallizations and washings are required to free the ovalbumin completely from conalbumin. After the final crystallization and washing, the ovalbumin is dissolved in distilled water, placed in collodion or cellophane bags under toluol and dialyzed against distilled water until free from salts.

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Meteorological and Menstrual Reflections in Nail Growth.

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When daily measurements of nail growth is recorded in the normal person or in patients, distinct periods of expansion and retraction of the nail can be observed, as well as variations in the rate of growth.

Periods of cold and increasing barometric pressure (cyclonic cold fronts) are associated with cessation of growth and retraction of the nail, periods of increasing temperature and barometric decline with increase in the rate of growth. However, similar fluctuations occur in subjects kept constantly at normal room temperature (68 to 72°F). The periods of increase in the rate of growth apparently reflect periods of general stimulation that follow the anoxemia.

In the graph which illustrates observations made on the same individual described in a preceding note,¹ the actual growth curve of the nail is recorded. Arrows have been carried up from periods of high barometric pressure which, it will be observed, correspond to a time of retraction of the nail or slowing of its rate of growth; expansion or increase in the rate of growth occurs with diminution of the barometric pressure.

Premenstrually an acceleration in the rate of growth is observed and an unusual sensitiveness of the nail to the minor meteorological disturbances of the premenstrual period (February 27-March 6).

The rate of nail growth apparently reflects very accurately the meteorological environmental influences.

⁴ Sörensen, S. P. L., and Höyrup, M., *Compt. rend. trav. Lab. Carlsberg*, 1917, 12, 12.

¹ Petersen, W. F., *Proc. Soc. Exp. Biol. and Med.*, 1933, 30, 1145.

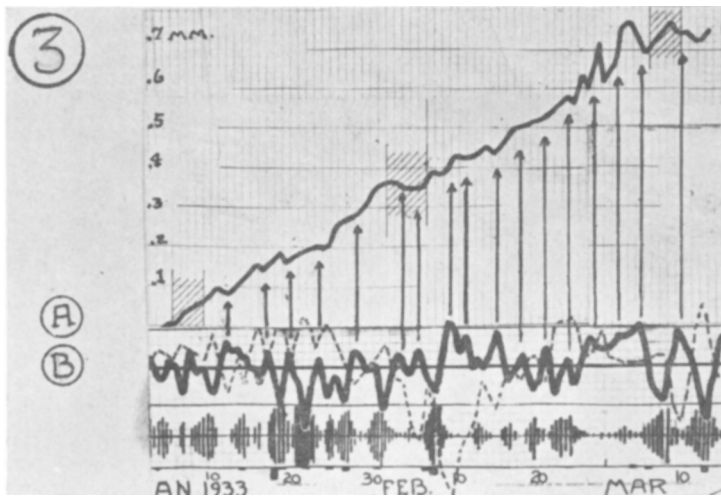


FIG. 1.

On the small chart A represents the nail growth in millimeters, B is the barograph, and menstrual periods have been indicated by cross hatching.

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Action of Theelol (Tri-Hydroxy-Oestrin) on Uterine Fistulae in the Unanesthetized Rabbit.

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The present paper presents observations relating to the effect of theelol (tri-hydroxy-oestrin) on the quiescent non-gravid uterine fistula of the castrated adult rabbit. The method of recording such contractions has been described.^{1,2} The data embody observations following the intravenous and subcutaneous administration of theelol (Parke, Davis and Co.) totalling 19 times in 8 rabbits. The uterine response to theelol was as follows:

Intravenous Administration. Three castrated rabbits with quies-

¹ Reynolds, S. R. M., *Am. J. Physiol.*, 1930, **92**, 420.

² Reynolds, S. R. M., and Friedman, M. H., *Am. J. Physiol.*, 1930, **94**, 696.