Mice are not susceptible to intracerebral, subcutaneous, or intraperitoneal injections of the virus. No effect is produced in rabbits by injection of virus either intraperitoneally or intracerebrally. Intratracheal instillation of the virus suspension in rabbits, however, resulted in an extensive pneumonia, mediastinitis and pericarditis. This infection was complicated by the presence of secondary bacteria. Guinea pigs were not affected by subcutaneous injection of the virus.

This short account indicates the presence in the lungs of certain strains of Swiss mice of a filtrable virus. This virus does not seem to cause obvious spontaneous disease, the carriers appearing healthy. There are present, however, in the lungs of a certain percentage of these mice easily visible macroscopic lesions. The virus seems to be present mainly in the respiratory tract and experimental infection takes place only after inoculation of the virus into the respiratory tract. Ferrets and perhaps rabbits are susceptible to infection with this virus. Subcutaneous and intraperitoneal inoculation of the virus does not result in infection in any of the species of animals used.

9358

Utilization of Vitamin B_1 From Fullers' Earth Adsorbates.

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We reported[1] our results with various methods of eluting vitamin B_1 from the international standard acid clay. The outcome of these experiments indicated that the vitamin on the acid clay was not entirely available to the test animal since the quinine sulfate extract was more effective than the clay itself in causing a remission of the symptoms of polyneuritis in rats. The experiments here reported were carried out to confirm those observations with a fuller's earth adsorbate of the vitamin.

One hundred cubic centimeters of a solution of crystalline vitamin B_1 containing 2500 curative doses, as determined by the Ammerman and Waterman[2] modification of the Smith curative procedure,

1 Sampson and Keresztesy, PROC. SOC. EXP. BIOL. AND MED., 1937, **36**, 30.

2 Ammerman and Waterman, *J. Nutrition*, 1935, **10**, 25.

TABLE I.

Substance	Quantity	Rat Assay: Dose in cc. or mg.	Rat Assay: No. of rats	Rat Assay: % cured	Calculated Total doses
1. Vit. B_1 solution	100 cc.	0.04 cc.	11	64	2500
2. Fullers' earth adsorbate	22 gm.	14.0 mg.	15	73	1570
3. Quinine extract of 2.	≃ 22 gm.	≃ 9.16 mg.	11	73	2400
4. Filtrate from F.E.	100 cc.	1.0 cc.	6	0	<100

were treated with 20 gm. of English fuller's earth. The recovered fuller's earth after careful drying weighed 22 gm. The filtrate, together with a portion of this fuller's earth, was set aside for direct feeding to the test animals. Another portion of the earth adsorbate was extracted with quinine sulfate after the method of Williams, *et al.*[3] Table I gives the results of our assay of these preparations.

These data show that the vitamin was completely removed by the fuller's earth since the spent filtrate from the adsorption was practically devoid of vitaminic activity. When a comparison of the original vitamin solution with the fuller's earth adsorbate prepared from it is made, it appears that some 900 doses were lost in the simple process of adsorption. However, the results obtained with the quinine sulfate extract of this fuller's earth indicate a complete recovery of the vitamin.

The fact that only about 60% of the vitamin can be accounted for when the activated fuller's earth is administered directly makes it apparent that the vitamin B_1 depleted rats cannot fully utilize the vitamin present in preparations such as fuller's earth adsorbates. This is in agreement with our results with the international standard.

9359 P

Hepatic Excretion in the Dog Following Oral Administration of Various Bile Acids.

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Cholic and desoxycholic acids when administered orally to man in large amounts increase both the volume of hepatic bile excretion as well as the concentration of the bile acids.[1] It was found that

[3] Williams, Waterman and Keresztesy, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 1934, **56**, 1187.

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[1] Doubilet, H., PROC. SOC. EXP. BIOL. AND MED., 1937, **36**, 50.