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The effect of mechanical obstruction of the pyloric outlet on gastric secretion.By **NELLIS B. FOSTER** and **ADRIAN V. S. LAMBERT**.*[From the Laboratory of Biological Chemistry of Columbia University, at the College of Physicians and Surgeons.]*

Obstruction at the pylorus was induced in dogs with Pawlow double stomachs, by passing a silver band around the pylorus and regulating the constriction so as to narrow but not entirely occlude the pyloric lumen. The effects of this operation upon gastric secretion were primarily: (1) A diminution in the amount of gastric juice secreted in the first two hours after taking food, that is, there was a decrease in the amount of appetite juice. (2) The digestive period was much prolonged, a copious secretion continuing into the seventh and eighth hours, when, under normal conditions with the same foods, no secretion took place after the fourth hour. (3) There was a constant secretion of gastric juice without regard to the time of the last feeding and having no apparent relation to whether the stomach contained food or was empty, and also (4) a marked hypertrophy of the muscle coats of the stomach at the pyloric end, with moderate dilatation of the cardiac portion.

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Transplantation of devitalized arterial segments.By **ISAAC LEVIN** and **JOHN H. LARKIN**.*[From the Department of Pathology of Columbia University, at the College of Physicians and Surgeons.]*

Before entering upon the discussion of the subject matter, we will take this opportunity to pay our tribute to the pioneer in the surgery of blood vessels. On the eighteenth of last April, Dr. N. V. Eck died in St. Petersburg. Nearly a decade ago he succeeded in uniting the portal vein to the cava in a dog, thus performing the operation for the Eck fistula.

Carrel demonstrated that it is not only possible to unite the two ends of a severed artery by a circular suture, but also to interpose between the cut ends a segment of an artery of another