

Experiments have also shown that a dog with as much as 69 per cent. of hemoglobin tied up with carbon mon-oxide which corresponds to the end of the second stage, can be resuscitated if proper treatment be instituted promptly.

30 (368)

Intestinal excretion during diarrhea.

By **GEORGE B. WALLACE** and **HUGO SALOMON**.

[*From the Laboratory of the Von Noorden Clinic, Vienna.*]

Analyses were made of the fæces of a number of patients with diarrheas of different origin. During one period of observation the patients were on the Schmidt-Strassburger diet, during a second period the diet consisted of 250 grm. sugar daily. In those cases where there was present an ulcerative process in the intestine—tuberculosis, carcinoma—the amount of nitrogen in the fæces was markedly increased—being from 1.7 to 4. grm. daily on the sugar diet. In cases of severe catarrhal inflammation it was not over 1.5 grm.; in light catarrh it was within normal limits. The fat and carbohydrate elimination showed no such striking differences although it was highest where an ulcerative condition was present. Of the inorganic constituents the alkali excretion was fairly parallel to that of nitrogen. The other inorganic constituents were increased by the ulcerative processes but in some instances were increased equally where ulcerations were absent.

The most striking result of the analyses is the high nitrogen excretion which occurs in ulcerative processes in the intestine.

31 (369)

The vascularity of the kidney as influenced by sensory impulses.

By **R. BURTON-OPITZ** and **DANIEL R. LUCAS**.

[*From the Physiological Laboratory, Columbia University.*]

Quantitative determinations of the blood-flow through the left kidney were made with the aid of the stromuhr of Burton-Opitz. On stimulation of the central end of the sciatic nerve, a slight de-