

This correspondence seems to be a strong proof that the casein of the milk is formed by a breaking down of the nucleoprotein of the cell protoplasm with a setting free of the carbohydrate and the purine and pyrimidine bases.

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**Respiration by continuous intra-tracheal insufflation of air.  
A demonstration.**

By **S. J. MELTZER** and **J. AUER**.

At the April meeting of this year, we reported that by means of continuous intra-tracheal insufflation of air, we succeeded in keeping up the life of curarized animals. We do not intend to discuss now this subject theoretically, but wish to demonstrate this method in its simplified form.

A stomach tube, having only one opening at its lower end, is introduced, through mouth and larynx, in the upper end of the right bronchus. The outside end of the tube is connected by means of a T-tube with a manometer and a bottle containing ether. This bottle is connected with glass blowers bellows, which are so handled that the pressure is kept up at about 15 millimeters of mercury. The dog has been operated nearly two hours before and the thorax has been opened transversely, so that lung and heart are freely exposed. The lungs are continuously moderately distended and quiet and the heart beats strongly and regularly.

The principle of this method differs from that of Brauer (and others) that the greatest part of the "dead space" of the respiratory path is eliminated, that the pressure is not static but dynamic, the air being continuously driven in by this pressure, and that the carbon dioxide is continuously driven out from the trachea by the same pressure, instead, as in the Brauer method, of escaping against a higher pressure.

A good many dogs were operated by this method; none had bronchitis or pneumonia. Under aseptic precautions, many survived various profound surgical procedures (in the hands of Dr. Carrel and Dr. Elsberg). We may add that no animal died from ether, even when used very freely, and that no vomiting occurred.