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Remote results of the replantation of the spleen.

By **ALEXIS CARREL.**

On February 24, 1908, the spleen of a large dog was extirpated, then replanted and the circulation reestablished after an interruption of forty-four minutes. On June 21, 1909, the abdomen was reopened and the spleen found normal. The dog was in excellent health. On November 1, 1909, the animal died at the farm. The spleen was normal from a microscopical and macroscopical standpoint. The anastomoses of the vessels were almost invisible.

This experiment shows that a spleen extirpated and replanted remains in normal condition for more than twenty months after the operation.

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The mechanism of the depressor action of dog's urine with some observations on the antagonistic action of adrenalin.

By **RICHARD M. PEARCE** and **ARTHUR B. EISENBREY.**

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Summary.—The intravenous injections of dog's urine into the dog causes an abrupt but transient lowering of blood pressure, varying from 20 to 90 mm. Hg (usually 40 to 70), not accompanied by disturbance of heart action and with little respiratory disturbance. Section of the spinal cord, vagi, cervical sympathetic and splanchnic nerves and destruction of coeliac ganglia and solar plexus individually or collectively does not abolish the depressor action. Physiological and pharmacological experiments based on Dixon's studies of the action of apocodeine show that when the nerve endings are so paralyzed by apocodeine that adrenalin causes little or no reaction, the urine also has no effect. Likewise, in normal animals, and in those with central vaso-motor influence eliminated, the action of urine is antagonistic to that of adrenalin and barium and during the increased pressure due to electrical stimu-