

20 (545)

Some desirable results following water drinking with meals.By **P. B. HAWK.**

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In the continuation of our studies on the influence of water drinking at meal time, data have recently been collected as to the influence of this factor upon some of the activities of the gastro-intestinal tract. Particular attention has been given to the stimulation of gastric secretion, the activity of the pancreatic function, and to the course of intestinal putrefaction. As regards the stimulation of gastric secretion it has been found that the stimulation is directly proportional to the volume of water ingested. The activity of the pancreatic function measured by the fecal amylase (Wohlgemuth's method) was found to be increased during the water period. At the same time intestinal putrefaction, as measured by the indican content of the urine (Ellinger's method) was decreased. Absorption was also facilitated and the excretion of fecal bacteria lowered when large volumes of water were ingested at meal time.

21 (546)

Metabolism after hypophysectomy.By **C. G. L. WOLF** and **E. SACHS.**

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Three out of a series of respiration experiments on sixteen dogs, in which a part or the whole of the hypophysis was removed were reported.

They represented: (1) Extirpation of part of the anterior lobe and all of the posterior lobe. (2) Removal of the anterior lobe, leaving the pars intermedia and the posterior lobe. (3) Complete hypophysectomy.

The amount of gland destruction was determined by serial sections of the brain after the autopsy of the animals. Control experiments were made to determine the effect of the operative