

CONTENTS

NUMBER 1, MAY, 1930

I. The Action of the "Parotid" Gland Secretion of <i>Bufo regularis</i> . By David Epstein and J. W. C. Gunn.	1
II. Studies on the Colloid Chemistry of Antisepsis and Chemotherapy. III. The Ultramicroscopic Examination of Neoarsphenamine and of Certain Antiseptics, and Their Effects upon Protein Solutions. By Arthur D. Hirschfelder and Harold N. Wright.	13
III. Studies on the Colloid Chemistry of Antisepsis and Chemotherapy. IV. The Duplication in Vitro of the "Interference Phenomenon" in Combination Chemotherapy. By Harold N. Wright and Arthur D. Hirschfelder.	39
IV. On the Pharmacological Action of Various Aromatic-Aliphatic Lactones. II. Studies on Chemical Constitution and Pharmacological Action. By W. F. von Oettingen.	59
V. Pharmacological Studies of Twenty-Three Isomeric Octyl Alcohols. By David I. Macht and Harriet P. Leach.	71
VI. Experimental Studies on Heart Tonics. II. The Application of Biometric Methods to Digitalis Standardization. By William Nyiri and Louis DuBois.	99
VII. Experimental Studies on Heart Tonics. III. The Relationships of Calcium Ions, Hydrogen Ions and Digitalis. By William Nyiri and Louis DuBois.	111

NUMBER 2, JUNE, 1930

VIII. Some Observations on the Suitability of Amytal as an Anesthetic for Laboratory Animals. By R. C. Garry.	129
IX. Continuous Recording Pens. By J. H. Thompson and A. T. Wilson.	137
X. An Apparatus for Continuously Recording Human Blood Pressure. By J. H. Thompson.	141
XI. The Influence of Drugs on the Transmission of Arsenic into the Aqueous Humor. By A. C. Krause, A. M. Yudkin, M. A. Stevens, W. W. Bunnell and D. T. Hughson.	153
XII. A Comparison of the Premedication Values of Several Barbituric Acid Derivatives in Relation to Nitrous Oxide Anesthesia. By M. S. Stormont, I. Lampe and O. W. Barlow.	165
XIII. Studies on the Duration of Action of Drugs. I. Analgesics and Hypnotics. By Theodore Koppanyi and Abraham Liebersohn.	177
XIV. Studies on the Duration of Action of Drugs. II. Mydriatic Actions of Epinephrine and Atropine. By Theodore Koppanyi and Abraham Liebersohn.	187
XV. Experimental and Clinical Studies of Ergotamine. III. The Effect of Ergotamine on the Oxygen Consumption of Normal, Trained Dogs. By John B. Youmans and William H. Trimble.	201

XVI. The Absorption of Drugs from the Right Ventricular Cavity. By Carl J. Wiggers.	209
XVII. The Estimation of Digitalis by Pigeon-Emesis and Other Methods. By J. H. Burn.	221
XVIII. Detoxification of Nicotine by Ultraviolet Rays. By A. J. Pacini and Hugh McGuigan.	241

NUMBER 3, JULY, 1930

XIX. The Scientific Proceedings of the American Society for Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics. Twenty-First Annual Meeting, Held at Chicago, Ill., March 26, 27, 28, 29, 1930.	245
XX. II. Observations on the Effect of Pitressin on Blood Pressure, Pulse Rate and Respiration in Dogs. By Charles M. Gruber and William B. Kountz.	275
XXI. Ephedrine on the Ureter. By George B. Roth.	301
XXII. The Action of Alcohol, Caffeine, and Tobacco, on the Cardiac Output (and Its Related Functions) of Normal Man. By Arthur Grollman.	313
XXIII. The Testing of Local Anesthetics. By T. H. Rider.	329
XXIV. Pharmacological Note on Carbo Ligni and Carbo Animalis. By David I. Macht.	343
XXV. Biological and Chemical Studies of the Relationship between Arsenic and Crystalline Glutathione. By Sanford M. Rosenthal and Carl Voegtlin.	347
XXVI. Studies on Crystalline Insulin. XI. Does Insulin Cause an Initial Hyperglycemia? By E. M. K. Geiling and A. M. De Lawder.	369

NUMBER 4, AUGUST, 1930

XXVII. The Action of an Alkaloidal Product from the Leaf of Solanum Pseudocapsicum, L. By J. M. Watt, H. L. Heimann and E. Meltzer.	387
XXVIII. The Prevention of Acute Intoxication from Local Anesthetics. By P. K. Knoefel, R. P. Herwick and A. S. Loevenhart.	397
XXIX. Chemotherapy of Quinoline Compounds. Part I. A Preliminary Report on the Action of Certain Quinoline Compounds on Paramoecia. By Upendranath Brahmachari, Tarapada Bhattacharyya, Radhakrishna Banerjee and Bibhuti Bhusan Maity.	413
XXX. Idiosyncrasy to Quinine, Cinchonidine and Ethylhydrocupreine and Other Levorotatory Alkaloids of the Cinchona Series: Further Chemical Delimitation of the Idiosyncrasy; Alteration in Sensitiveness. By W. T. Dawson and Francis A. Garbade.	417
XXXI. Studies in Cancer Chemotherapy. IX. The Reaction of the Blood in Cancer. By Fritz Bischoff, M. Louisa Long and Elsie Hill.	425
XXXII. Some Observations on the Effect of Pitressin upon the Cardiovascular System. By Charles M. Gruber and William B. Kountz.	435
XXXIII. IV. The Effect of Epinephrine upon the Rate of Contraction and upon the Conduction Time of Peristalsis and Antiperistalsis in Excised Ureters. By Charles M. Gruber.	449
XXXIV. Local Anesthetics Derived from Dialkylamino Propandiols. I. Phenylurethans. By T. H. Rider.	457
XXXV. A Study of the Innervation of the Pylorus of the Terrapin. By Nolan L. Kaltreider.	469

ILLUSTRATIONS

Perfusion of the isolated heart of the frog with a 1:8000 solution of Transvaal toad secretion (Fig. 1)	3
The effect of an intravenous injection of toad secretion (3 mgm. per kilogram) in the cat (Fig. 2)	5
— effect of a solution of toad secretion (1:50,000) on the isolated cat's heart (Fig. 3)	7
— effect of toad secretion on the isolated intestine of the cat (Fig. 4)	8
Drawing showing the appearance of a cholesterol suspension and of egg albumin, viewed with the ultramicroscope (Fig. 1)	17
Aggregation of egg albumin by antiseptics, viewed with the ultramicroscope (Fig. 2)	20
Effect of changes in H-ion concentration upon the flocculation of neoarsphenamine (Fig. 3)	27
Neoarsphenamine and its reaction with egg albumin (Fig. 4)	28
Effects of neoarsphenamine and mercurochrome on rabbit's blood plasma (Fig. 5)	31
Studies on the colloid chemistry of antiseptics and chemotherapy (Fig. 1)	47
— on the colloid chemistry of antiseptics and chemotherapy (Fig. 2)	48
— on the colloid chemistry of antiseptics and chemotherapy (Fig. 3)	50
— on the colloid chemistry of antiseptics and chemotherapy (Fig. 4)	52
Ichthyometer (Fig. 1)	78
Ichthyogram (Fig. 2)	79
Helicogram. Effect of octyl alcohol XXI (Fig. 3)	83
Cat, 2.6 kgm. Ether anesthesia (Fig. 4)	86
Vas deferens of rat. Effect of octyl alcohol I (Fig. 5)	88
Uterus of the guinea pig (Fig. 6)	89
Relation of ouabain to calcium (Fig. 1)	116
Toxic effect of 0.002 per cent CaCl_2 , subsequent to administration of 0.002 mg. per cent ouabain (Fig. 2)	117
Hastening and reinforcing effect of toxic digitan action by subsequent administration of calcium (Fig. 3)	118
Almost immediate toxic effect of 0.08 cc. Digitan intravenously subsequent to 0.2 per cent CaCl_2 in 0.65 per cent NaCl solution intravenously (Fig. 4)	119
Typical digitalis poisoning in slightly acid menstruum (Fig. 5)	122
Male cat (Fig. 1)	130
— rabbit (Fig. 2)	131
Perfusion of frog's heart with Greene's frog-heart cannula (Fig. 3)	132
Female cat (Fig. 4)	134
<i>B</i> , capillary tube enclosed in <i>C</i> , straw to which is attached <i>F</i> , the pen (Fig. 1)	139
<i>A</i> , reservoir with, leading from it, <i>B</i> , capillary tube, enclosed in <i>C</i> , the straw, which is nipped in <i>D</i> , a small half-cylinder of metal, chilled at <i>E</i> , the fulcrum, to fit the bearing-cones (Fig. 2)	139

A, the float proper, held central by <i>B</i> , the manometer tube cover, <i>C</i> , the ink reservoir with <i>D</i> , the capillary leading from it to <i>E</i> , the pen held in <i>F</i> , celluloid (Fig. 3)	139
Armlet for use with the Thompson sphygmanograph (Fig. 1)	142
Wristlet for use with the Thompson sphygmanograph (Fig. 2)	144
Photograph of the manometer and portable case (Fig. 3)	145
Typical human blood pressure tracing recorded by the sphygmanograph (Fig. 4)	146
Rise of blood pressure in human subject resulting from subcutaneous injection (five minutes previous to beginning of record of ephedrine hydrochloride). Time intervals of five minutes (Fig. 5)	147
Fall of blood pressure in human subject during inhalation of amyl nitrite (Fig. 6)	147
A comparison of the premedication values of several barbituric acid derivatives in relation to nitrous oxide anesthesia (Fig. 1)	166
— comparison of the premedication values of several barbituric acid derivatives in relation to nitrous oxide anesthesia (Fig. 2)	167
Persistence of mydriasis after graded intravenous injections of epinephrine in three cats. Large doses (0.01 to 0.5 mgm.) (Fig. 1)	189
— of mydriasis after graded intravenous injections of epinephrine in two cats. Small doses (0.00006 to 0.0125 mgm.) (Fig. 2)	190
— of mydriasis in the left pupil after the injection of epinephrine into the left common carotid artery (Fig. 3)	191
Comparison of the difference in the duration of mydriasis in the right pupil after a given dose of epinephrine injected into the femoral vein (<i>A</i>) and into the left common carotid artery (<i>B</i>). Same cat as in figure 3 (Fig. 4) ..	192
Persistence of mydriasis after graded intraocular injections of epinephrine (Fig. 5)	193
— of mydriasis after graded intravenous injections of atropine (Fig. 6)	196
— of mydriasis after graded intraocular injections of atropine (Fig. 7) ..	197
Diagram showing arrangement of perfusion apparatus. Relative size of heart and manometer not drawn to scale (Fig. 1)	211
Optical pressure curves from left ventricle showing depressing effect of KCl injection limited to right ventricle. <i>B</i> , 15 seconds; <i>C</i> , 30 seconds; <i>D</i> , 45 seconds and <i>E</i> , 2 minutes after injection. Time $\frac{1}{8}$ second (Fig. 2)	213
Curves same as figure 2, showing stimulating effects of CaCl_2 . <i>B</i> , 1 minute; <i>C</i> , 1.5 minutes; <i>D</i> , 4.5 minutes after injection (Fig. 3)	213
— same as figure 2, showing stimulating effects of 0.5 cc. of a 1:10,000 epinephrin solution. <i>B</i> , 15 seconds; <i>C</i> , 30 seconds; <i>D</i> , 1 minute; and <i>E</i> , 2.5 minutes after injection (Fig. 4)	213
— same as figure 2, showing stimulating and toxic effects of strophanthin (1 mgm.). <i>B</i> , 1 minute; <i>C</i> , 3 minutes; <i>D</i> , 4 minutes; <i>E</i> , 9.5 minutes; <i>F</i> , 12 minutes; <i>G</i> , 26.5 minutes; <i>H</i> , 27 minutes; <i>I</i> , 27.5 minutes after administration (Fig. 5)	213
Optical pressure curves from left ventricle illustrating depressant effects of two doses of 1:200 chloroform. <i>A</i> and <i>D</i> , controls (Fig. 6)	216
Curves same as in figure 6, showing depressant effects of 3 cc., 1:200 chloral hydrate solution. <i>A</i> , control; <i>D</i> , <i>E</i> and <i>F</i> , recovery (Fig. 7)	216

Curves same as in figure 6, showing depressant effects of 2 cc., 1:10,000 ephedrine. A, control (Fig. 8)	216
— same as in figure 6, showing depressant effect of 2 cc., 1 per cent quinidine sulphate solution (Fig. 9)	216
The estimation of digitalis by pigeon-emesis and other methods (Fig. 1)	228
— estimation of digitalis by pigeon-emesis and other methods (Fig. 2)	228
— estimation of digitalis by pigeon-emesis and other methods (Fig. 3)	229
— estimation of digitalis by pigeon-emesis and other methods (Fig. 4)	231
Graph illustrating the normal variations in blood pressure in unanesthetized dogs (Fig. 1)	280
Curve plotted from the data obtained from a 9-kgm. dog under chloretone anesthesia (Fig. 2)	282
— obtained from a 6-kgm. dog. Local anesthesia. Upper record is that of the respiration with, tambour and pneumograph, the middle record the blood pressure with membrane manometer and the lower record the time interval in fifteen seconds (Fig. 3)	283
— plotted from the data obtained from a non-anesthetized 6.5-kgm. dog (Fig. 4)	285
9.5-kgm. dog. Local anesthesia. Top record the blood pressure with membrane manometer, and bottom record the time interval in fifteen seconds (Fig. 5)	286
Curve plotted from the data obtained from an experiment upon an unanesthetized 9.5-kgm. dog (Fig. 6)	288
6-kgm. dog. Local anesthesia, both vagi cut four hours earlier. Top record the blood pressure with membrane manometer, bottom record the time interval in fifteen seconds (Fig. 7)	289
Curve plotted from the data obtained from an experiment upon an 8-kgm. dog. Both vagi cut two hours previously. Local anesthesia (Fig. 8)	290
14-kgm. dog under ether anesthesia. Both adrenal glands excised. Top curve that of the blood pressure with a membrane manometer, bottom curve the time interval in fifteen seconds (Fig. 9)	292
12-kgm. dog. Local anesthesia. Both carotid arteries had been tied off under ether anesthesia three hours before this record was made. Top curve the blood pressure with membrane manometer and bottom record the time in fifteen-second intervals (Fig. 10)	294
Effect of 10 mgm. of ephedrine sulphate (Lilly & Co.) in 100 cc. of alkaline Locke-Ringer on the excised dogs' ureter (Fig. 1)	305
— of 20 mgm. of ephedrine hydrochloride (Read) on the excised ureter of dog (Fig. 2)	305
— of 80 additional milligrams of ephedrine hydrochloride (Read) on the same segment of dog's ureter which was used to obtain figure 2 (Fig. 3)	306
— of 20 mgm. of ephedrine hydrochloride (Read) in 100 cc. of alkaline Locke-Ringer, on a quiescent segment of dogs' ureter (Fig. 4)	307
— of 0.1 mgm. of epinephrine (Parke Davis & Co.) on the same segment which was used for obtaining figure 4, the Locke-Ringer having been changed seven minutes previously (Fig. 5)	308
— of 10 mgm. of ephedrine sulphate (Lilly & Co.) on a beating segment of pigs' ureter (Fig. 6)	308

Prevention of the local inflammatory reaction from N/100 arsenoxide when N/10 glutathione is simultaneously injected (right ear) (Fig. 1).....	356
Biological and chemical studies of the relationship between arsenic and crystalline glutathione (Chart 1).....	360
— and chemical studies of the relationship between arsenic and crystalline glutathione (Chart 2).....	360
— and chemical studies of the relationship between arsenic and crystalline glutathione (Chart 3).....	361
— and chemical studies of the relationship between arsenic and crystalline glutathione (Chart 4).....	361
Blood sugar effects of insulin preparations at various stages of purification (Fig. 1).....	375
Studies on crystalline insulin (Fig. 2).....	379
Cats. Electrocardiogram. Lead II. Time $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{2\frac{1}{2}}$ second (Fig. 1).....	390
— atropinised— showing slowing of the pace-maker (Fig. 2).....	390
— Electrocardiograph, Lead II (Fig. 3).....	391
The action of an alkaloidal product from the leaf of <i>Solanum pseudocapsicum</i> , L. (Fig. 4).....	392
Cat—to show intermittent stoppage of the heart (Fig. 5).....	393
Record I. 8.46 kgm. dog. Amytal anesthesia (Fig. 1).....	406
Some observations on the effect of pitressin upon the cardiovascular system (Fig. 1).....	441
— observations on the effect of pitressin upon the cardiovascular system (Fig. 2).....	441
— observations on the effect of pitressin upon the cardiovascular system (Fig. 3).....	443
— observations on the effect of pitressin upon the cardiovascular system (Fig. 4).....	444
Pig ureter excised 36 hours. Kidney half (Fig. 1).....	452
Excised pig ureter kept in ice cold Locke's solution 24 hours. Bladder half of ureter (Fig. 2).....	453
Showing the stimulating effect of pilocarpine, the inhibiting action of ephedrine and epinephrin and the antagonistic action of atropine on the rhythmic contractions of the pylorus (Fig. 1).....	473
Illustrating the effect of ephedrine on the tonus of the pylorus and lack of stimulation by pilocarpine, following atropine (Fig. 2).....	473
Showing the characteristic rhythmic contractions with no alteration of the base-line, in response to pilocarpine on the pyloric sphincter (Fig. 3).....	475
— the typical response of the pyloric sphincter to epinephrin, when not previously stimulated by drugs (Fig. 4).....	475
— no effect of adrenalin or ephedrine on the rhythmic contractions and on the tonus of the pylorus (Fig. 5).....	475
Illustrating the stimulating effect of epinephrin and ephedrine on the tonus of the pylorus as observed in two sphincters (Fig. 6).....	475
Showing the typical effect of ephedrine on quiescent, relaxed sphincters not previously stimulated by drugs (Fig. 7).....	475
— the inhibiting effect of adrenalin and ephedrine on both the rhythmic contractions and tonus of the small intestine, initiated by pilocarpine (Fig. 8).....	475