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Metabolism and Vitamin A

V. E. Nelson

C. M. McCay

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ing of the grains: 2; by measuring the viscosity of flours, and starch from flour: 3; by measuring imbibition of flour, and starch from flour. The following relationships were noted on two typical flours:— 1. Large loaf, large absorption, low ash, small starch grains, large imbibition, low imbibition by starch. 2. Small loaf, high ash, large starch grain, small imbibition, low absorption, large imbibition by starch.

METABOLISM AND VITAMIN A

V. E. NELSON AND C. M. McCAY

The following determinations were made on urines of rats receiving a control diet and a diet lacking vitamin A:—volume, specific gravity, acidity, ammonia, urea, total N, uric acid, creatin, creatinine, total solids, albumin and sugar. The volume, specific gravity, total solids, acidity and ammonia were greater on the control diet. The animals on the deficient diet excreted a much larger percentage of their nitrogen in the form of urea than the animals on the complete ration. Uric acid, creatine and creatinine did not vary. Sugar was not found. Albumin was found in both cases, and appears to be a normal constituent of the urine of the rat.

A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE REMOVAL OF CORN AND COTTONSEED OIL STAINS FROM WOOL AND SILK

RUTH O'BRIEN AND BARBARA WENTCH

This study was made in an effort to explain the development by dry cleaning of brown stains on silk and wool garments soiled with salad oils made from vegetable oils. The results indicate that age, light, and oxygen alone are negligible factors—the chief contributing cause being heat in the presence of air. This condition is brought about by hot pressing before cleaning or drying in a tumbler in a dry cleaning plant. Corn oil is particularly troublesome, due apparently to the larger percentage of esters of unsaturated fatty acids.

SOME RECENT STUDIES CONCERNING ORGANO- METALLIC COMPOUNDS

H. H. PARKER, F. SCHULZE, W. B. KING, J. M. PETERSON
AND H. GILMAN

In connection with studies concerned with the mechanism of