

*Temperance - Alcohol.
Physical
Effect*

BIBLIOGRAPHY

(PRELIMINARY)

OF

THE LITERATURE ON THE PHYSIOLOGICAL AND
PATHOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL
AND ALCOHOLIC DRINKS.

EDITED FOR "THE COMMITTEE OF FIFTY FOR THE INVESTIGATION
OF THE LIQUOR PROBLEM"

BY

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ALCOHOL (PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF).

Chiefly Experimental Data.

Albertoni (P.) & **Lussana** (F.) Sull'alcool, sull'aldeide e sugli eteri vinici. Sperimentale, Firenze, 1874, 4. s., xxiv, 468; 563; 722. (Experiments on animals.)—**Albertoni** (P.) Sulla formazione e sul contegno dell'alcool e dell'aldeide nell'organismo. Ann. di chim. e di farm., Milano, 1887, vi, 4. s., 250. *Also, transl.*: J. de méd., chir. et pharmacol., Brux., 1887, lxxxiv, 715-721. (Summary of experiments on dogs and rabbits. No details given.)—**Andreesen** (A.) * Ueber die Ursachen der Schwankungen im Verhältniss der rothen Blutkörperchen zum Plasma. 8°, Dorpat, 1883, 54 pp. (Strong alcohol increases the number of red corpuscles, and this is followed by a decrease. With dilute alcohol the number decreases at once.)—**Anstie** (F. E.) The alcohol question. Lond. M. Rev., 1861-2, ii, 414; 459. (General summary.) *See also*: — On the theory of alcoholic stimulation in pyrexial diseases. Lancet, Lond., 1868, i, 120-122. — Stimulants and narcotics, their mutual relations [etc.]. 8°, London, 1864. — The same. 8°, Philadelphia, 1865, xxiv, 414 pp. — On the use of wines in health and disease. Practitioner, Lond., 1870, iv, 219, 286, 349; v, 89, 160, 122. *Also*, reprint. (Favors the use of wine, especially of light wines, as an article of diet, and advises as to their use in disease.) — Remarks on certain recent papers on the action of alcohol. Practitioner, Lond., 1873, xi, 361; 422. (General review—interesting but no original matter.) — Final experiments on the elimination of alcohol from the body. *Ibid.*, 1874, xiii, 15-28. (Original experiments. Valuable.)—**Baer** (A.) Der Alkoholismus, seine Verbreitung, und seine Wirkung auf den individuellen und socialen Organismus sowie die Mittel ihn zu bekämpfen. 8°, Berlin, 1878, 621 pp. (Useful statistical data.)—**Baudot** (E.) De l'alcool; de sa destruction dans l'organisme. Union Méd., Par., 1863, 2. s., xx, 273; 357; 374; 390; 1864, 2. s., xxi, 40. *Also, transl.* [Abstr.]: Schmidt's Jahrb., Leipz., 1864, cxxi, 277.

(Alcohol ingested in moderate quantities in form of wine, etc., is not eliminated by the urine. In exceptional cases small amounts can be recovered in the urine. Alcohol is destroyed in the organism and is a respiratory food in Liebig's sense. *See, infra*, **Perrin** (M.) for a reply.)—**Béchamp** (A.) Sur la fermentation alcoolique et acétique spontanée du foie, et sur l'alcool physiologique de l'urine humaine. Compt. rend. Acad. d. Sc., Par., 1872, lxxv, 1830. (Author finds alcohol in fresh urine of persons abstaining entirely from alcoholic liquors.) *See also*: Compt. rend. Acad. d. Sc., Par., 1878, lxxxvi, 886.—**Béchamp** (J.) Sur la présence de l'alcool dans les tissus animaux pendant la vie et après la mort, dans les cas de putréfaction, au point de vue physiologique et toxicologique. Compt. rend. Acad. d. Sc., Par., 1879, lxxxix, 573. *Also*: J. d. pharm. et chim., Par., 1879, xxx, 504.—**Berg** (E.) Ueber den Einfluss der Zahl und Tiefe der Athembewegungen auf die Ausscheidung der Kohlensäure durch die Lungen. IV. Versuche, angestellt nach Genuss von Alkohol. Arch. f. Klin. Med., Leipz., 1869, vi, 373.—**Bernard** (C.) Influence de l'alcool et de l'éther sur les sécrétions du tube digestif, du pancreas et du foie. Compt. rend. Soc. de biol., 1856, Par., 1857, 2. s., iii, 30-32. *Also*, Gaz. méd. de Par., 1856, 3. S., xi, 295.—**Bikfalvi** (Karl.) Orvos-Termisettudomány's értesítő. Kolossvár, 1885, 131. *Also, transl.* [Abstr.]: Ueber die Einwirkung von Alkohol, Bier, Wein, etc., auf die Verdauung. Jahresb. ü. d. Fortschr. d. Thierchem., Wiesbad., 1885, xv, 273. (Alcohol, even in small quantities, retards gastric digestion; to a less degree it retards conversion of starch into sugar. Beer, even in small quantities, has an unfavorable action on digestion. Wines, in small quantities, either show no action on digestion or a favorable one. Large quantities retard digestion.)—**Binz** (C.) Ueber die antipyretische Wirkung von Chinin und Alkohol. II. Arch. f. path. Anat., etc., Berl., 1870, li, 153. (In healthy animals and

This Bibliography has been compiled for the use of "The Committee of Fifty for the Investigation of the Liquor Problem," from notes furnished by Drs. J. S. Billings, H. P. Bowditch, R. H. Chittenden, and W. H. Welch. For the most part it includes only books and papers which contain original experiments or observations on the physiological or pathological effects of alcohols and alcoholic drinks. It does not include papers treating on the political, social, or ethical relations of alcohol, or treatises on the evils of intemperance, and it is not complete even in its own field, being merely a preliminary working list for the use of scientific investigators.

in man, when sufficiently large doses of alcohol are taken to affect the temperature at all, the latter is lowered, though the fall may be slight and temporary. The antipyretic action of alcohol is independent of the regulation of the heat center. Only traces of alcohol were found in the urine.) — **Die Wirkung des Alkohol auf die Temperatur des gesunden Menschen.** *Ibid.*, 1871, liii, 529. (Doses of 15 to 80 cc. 80 per cent. alcohol lower the temperature somewhat in man, and less in those accustomed to alcoholic liquors than in others.) — On some effects of alcohol on warm-blooded animals. *J. Anat. & Physiol.*, Lond., 1863-4, viii, 233. (Moderate doses of alcohol lower temperature in man and in warm-blooded animals. This effect is specially marked in fevers, but is not very lasting. Alcohol may act as a food.) — **Die Ausscheidung des Weingeistes durch Nieren und Lungen.** *Arch. f. exper. Path. u. Pharmacol.*, Leipzig, 1876-7, vi, Hft 5-6. *Also* [Abstr.]: *Jahresb. u. d. Fortsch. d. Therap.*, Wiesbad., 1877 (1878), vii, 327. (The urine, after introduction of alcohol into the body, contained only traces of alcohol. The expired air contained no alcohol.) — "Alkohol, Alkoholismus;" *Real-Encycl. d. ges. Heilk.*, Wien, 1880, i, 180-194. **Ueber Alkoholgenuss.** *Centralbl. f. allg. Gsundhspflg.*, Bonn, 1882, i, 131-145. (A valuable summary paper, without details of data.) — **Der Weingeist als Heilmittel.** *Verhandl. d. Cong. f. innere Med.*, Wiesb., 1888, vii, 71-85. — **Der Weingeist als Arzneimittel.** *Centralbl. f. klin. Med.*, Leipzig, 1891, xii, 1-9. (In experiments on rabbits, injection of 0.2 to 0.25 grms. alcohol diluted with 2 vols. water into the veins always produced a marked increase in volume of air expired. This increase was maintained for one hour after injection. Subcutaneous injection gave less marked results.) — **Blumenau** (E. B.) # *K vonia jeludka u zaorovyh.* (Effect of alcohol upon functions of healthy stomach.) *St. Petersburg*, 1890, 59 pp., 1 l. 1890, v, 504. (25 to 50 per cent. alcohol introduced into the empty stomach leads to increased secretory activity. In the course of two or three hours digestion is retarded. The acidity and volume of secretion, and acidity and volume of HCl increases to nearly double the previous amount.) — **Bodlaender** (G.) *Die Ausscheidung aufgenommenen Weingeistes aus dem Körper.* *Arch. f. d. ges. Physiol.*, Bonn, 1883, xxxii, 398. (In man excretion of alcohol by the kidneys occurs chiefly during first hour after its ingestion, with slight excretion in second hour and only traces in the third. No large amounts of alcohol leave the system unoxidized. At least 95 per cent. of the quantity introduced is oxidized to H_2O and CO_2 . Concludes: That alcohol is valuable as a therapeutic agent rather than as a food-stuff.) — **Ueber den Einfluss des Weingeistes auf den Gaswechsel.** *Ztschr. f. klin. Med.*, Berl., 1886, xi, 548-563. (A Bonn research. Review of literature, and experiments on dogs with dilute alcohol.) — **Die Wasserausscheidung durch die menschliche Haut nach Aufnahme von Weingeist.** *Ztschr. f. klin. Med.*, Berl., 1887-8, xiii, 401-415. (Alcohol usually decreases somewhat the elimination of water by the skin and the giving off of heat. Constant results not obtained.) — **von Boeck** (H.) u. **Bauer** (J.) *Einfluss des Alkohols auf den Gaswechsel.* *Ztschr. f. Biol.*, München u. Leipzig, 1874, x, 361. (Experiments on dogs. Small quantities of alcohol produce a decrease in the excretion of CO_2 and absorption of oxygen. Larger quantities bring about an increase. The after effects resemble those produced by small doses.) — **Bonafous** (M.-J.) * *De l'alcool au point de vue toxicologique.* 4^o, Montpellier, 1884, 46 pp. (Summary review. No original experiments.) — **Bouchardat** et **Sandras.** *De la digestion des boissons alcooliques, et de leur rôle dans la nutrition.* *Ann. de chim. et phys.*, Par., 1847, 3. s., xxi, 448. (Experiments on animals. Alcoholic fluids undergo no changes in the digestive tract; their absorption takes place especially in the stomach. Alcohol introduced into the circulation is not eliminated in the secretions; a small part is removed by the lungs. Introduced in large quantities, it may give rise to asphyxia. It can be directly converted into H_2O and CO_2 , but acetic acid was frequently obtained as an intermediate product. Alcohol is changed in the economy more rapidly than dextrose.) — **Bouvier** (C.) *Untersuchungen ueber die Wirkung des Alkohol auf die Körpertemperatur.* *Arch. f. d. ges. Physiol.*, Bonn, 1869, ii, 370. *Also* [with additions]: 8^o, Bonn, 1869, 28 pp. (Experiments on animals in laboratory of Prof. Binz. Small doses of alcohol lower body temperature, and the pulse rate is increased; this effect is not lasting. Larger doses lower the temperature several degrees; the pulse becomes fuller and the temperature increases. Alcohol can lower the temperature in fevers, but it must be

used continually and in not too small doses.) — **Pharmakologische Studien ueber den Alkohol.** 8^o, Berl., 1872, 64 pp. (Gives results of experiments on dogs and rabbits, showing the effects of temperature, etc.) — **Bowditch** (H. P.) *Alcohol as a nutritive agent.* Boston M. & S. J., 1872, lxxxvi, 413. (Mainly a translation of Voits' views on the subject.) — **Brandl** (J.) *Ueber Resorption und Secretion im Magen und deren Beeinflussung durch Arzneimitt.* *Ztschr. f. Biol.*, München u. Leipzig, 1893, xxix, 277. (In experiments on dogs alcohol greatly increased the absorption of dextrose and of peptone, and is completely and rapidly absorbed from the stomach without undergoing any changes whatsoever.) — **Brown-Séguard.** *Recherches sur une cause de mort qui existe dans un grand nombre d'empoisonnements.* *Compt. rend. Soc. de biol.*, Par., 1849, i, 102-104. *Also*: *J. de la physiologie de l'homme*, Par., 1859, ii, 457. — **Brunton** (T. L.) *The physiological action of alcohol.* *Proc. M. Soc. Lond.*, 1875-7, iii, 36-43. (General statements — no details of research.) *Also*: *Practitioner*, Lond., 1876, xci, 57; 118. — **Brunton** (T. L.) & **Martin** (S.) *The action of alcohol and aldehydes on proteid substances.* *J. Physiol.*, Lond., 1891, xii, 1. (The higher alcohols in the series have a less powerful action in precipitating and coagulating proteids than the lower ones. Amyl alcohol is an exception, and is the only alcohol which coagulates albuminoses.) — **Buchner** (W.) *Ein Beitrag zur Lehre von der Einwirkung des Alkohols auf die Magenverdauung.* *Deutsches Arch. f. Klin. Med.*, Leipzig, 1881, xxix, 537. (Experiments in artificial gastric digestion showed that until the digestion mixture contained 10 per cent. of alcohol the latter had no influence upon the peptic action; from 10 to 20 per cent. alcohol retarded digestion. When alcohol was present in quantities over 20 per cent. digestion was inhibited entirely. Diluted beer retarded digestion, while undiluted beer completely stopped it. Various wines retarded digestion. In the human stomach alcohol, wine, and beer all retarded digestion, though not so markedly as in artificial digestion. We must consider the absorption processes in this latter case.) — **Cadéac** (C.) & **Meunier** (A.) *Recherches expérimentales sur les essences.* *Contribution à l'étude de l'alcoolisme; étude physiologique de l'eau d'arquebuse ou vulnéraire.* 8^o, Paris, 1892, 514 pp. — **Caillol de Poncy** (O.) *Action du rouge de Bordeaux sur la digestion.* *Marseille méd.*, 1886, xxiii, 194-198. (Study of effects of a substance used to

color wines artificially. It contained no arsenic. Experiments on cats and guinea-pigs and on artificial digestion. Diminishes urea and retards digestion of albuminoids.) — **Cameron** (C. A.) *On the toxic principles present in certain kinds of whisky.* *Dublin J. M. Sc.*, 1880, 3. s., lxix, 414-422. (Aldehyd and amyl alcohol in new whisky. General statements. No experiments.) — **Cas-tillo** (J. D.) *The physiological action of alcohol on the circulation.* *Phila. M. Times*, 1880-1, xi, 44-46. (Summary of papers of Parkes, Wallowicz, and of Dogiel. No original data.) — **Chittenden** (R. H.) *The influence of alcohol on proteid metabolism.* *J. Physiol.*, Lond., 1891, xii, 220. (Experiments on dogs. Conclusions: Alcohol has no striking specific action on proteid metabolism. It acts, in the main, simply as a non-nitrogenous food, having the power to diminish somewhat the general metabolism of proteid matter, thus conserving the tissues. Alcohol manifests a tendency to increase the excretion of uric acid.) — **Cloquet** (Jules). *Heureux effets de l'action des alcooliques portée jusqu'à l'ivresse dans le cas de morsure par certaines serpents; observation de M. de la Gironnière.* *Compt. rend. Acad. d. Sc.*, Par., 1861, lii, 740. (Therapeutic; brief note.) — **Combe-male.** *See infra*, Mair et Combemale. — **Congrès international pour l'étude des questions relatif à l'alcoolisme**, tenu à Paris du 13 au 16 août 1878. 8^o, Paris, 1879, 302 pp., 4 maps. — **Cosgrave** (E. MacD.) *Report on experiments on the exact action of alcohol.* *Dublin J. M. Sc.*, 1891, xcii, 185-193. (Review of literature. Nothing original.) — **Couty.** *De l'action des alcools sur l'excitabilité du cerveau.* *Compt. rend. Soc. de biol.*, Par., 1883, 7. s., v, 65. (Brief summary of experiments on dogs. No details given.) — **Crampton** (C. A.) *Fermented alcoholic beverages, malt liquors, wine, and cider.* *UNITED STATES Department of Agriculture, Division of Chemistry*, Bull. No. 13, 1887, pt. 3, pp. 259-399. (Gives methods and results of examinations of beers and wines with reference to adulterations. Little or no adulteration was found in the beers. Of 70 samples of wine examined, one was artificially colored, eighteen had received an addition of salicylic acid, and thirteen had been preserved by sulphurous acid. The cider was not adulterated.) — **Cros** (A.-F. A.) * *Action de l'alcool amylique sur l'organisme.* 4^o, Strasbourg, 1863, 1 pl., 38 pp. (Could find but three notes on the subject, viz.: Pelletan (*J. de Chem. Méd.*, etc., Par., 1. s., 1825, i, 81), Fürst (*J. de*

Chem. Méd., etc., Par., 3. s., 1845, i, 485), Schlossberger (Ann. d. Chem. u. Pharm., Leipz., 1850, lxxiii, 212). Gives results of experiments on animals and human beings. Valuable for reference.)—**Danillo** (S.) Influence de l'alcool éthylique et de l'essence d'absinthe sur les fonctions motrices du cerveau et sur celles de muscles de la vie de relation. Compt. rend. Acad. d. Sc., Par., 1882, xciv, 1435. (Experiments on dogs: The influence of alcohol in large doses on the motor functions of the brain is like that of other anesthetics. Alcohol completely stops epileptic attacks, after injection of at least 1 gr. per kilo. of body weight. The arrest of the attack occurs in 15 to 20 seconds. Alcohol is not a true antidote for essence d'absinthe, any more than it is for strychnine.)—**Daub** (P.) Neue Versuche über Alkohol und Körperwärme. Centralbl. f. d. med. Wissensch., Berl., 1873, xi, 466-469. (Bonn research; repeated Rabow's experiments and made others. A criticism of Rabow.)—**Daub** (C.) *Ueber die Wirkung des Weingeistes auf die Körpertemperatur. 8°, Bonn, 1874, 1 pl., 28 pp., 2 l., 1 ch. (Experiments under the direction of Binz. Observations made on rectal temperatures in comparatively healthy persons.) Also, in: Arch. f. exper. Path. u. Pharmakol., Leipz., 1875, iii, 260-273. (Brief preliminary note to take date.)—**Dehn** (A.) Ueber die Ausscheidung der Kalisalze. Arch. f. d. ges. Physiol., Bonn, 1876, xiii, 356. (Samples of beer contained 0.472 and 0.402 gram. KCl per litre. Hence beer must be an important source of the K-salts in the urine in many cases.)—**Deitl** (M. J.) u. v. **Vintschgau** (M.) Das Verhalten der physiologischen Reactionszeit unter dem Einfluss von Morphinum, Caffé, und Wein. (Aus dem physiol. Institut zu Innsbruck.) *Ibid.*, 1878, xvi, 369. (Small quantities of wine, slowly taken, usually shorten the reaction time. Very large quantities lengthen the reaction time. The results were not constant.)—**Demme** (R.) Besprechung mehrerer alkoholischer Getränke, auf das Nervensystem des Kindes hervorgerufenen Erkrankungen. Med. Ber. u. d. Thätigk. d. Jenner'schen Kindersp. in Bern (1889), 1890, 18-44. (Summed up in his book published at Stuttgart, 1891.)—**Dehn** (A.) Ueber die Einwirkung des Alkohols auf den kindlichen Organismus. Wien med. Bl., 1891, xiv, 34; 52; 67. Also, transl., in: Wood's M. & S. Monog., 8°, N. Y., 1891, xii, 209-233. (Summed up in the following.)—**Dehn** (A.) Einfluss des Alkohols auf den Organismus des Kindes. 8°, Stuttgart, 1891,

88 pp.—**Desplat** (M. V.) Nouvelle méthode direct pour l'étude de la chaleur animale. J. de l'anat., et physiol., etc., Par., 1886, xxii, 213-223. Also: Compt. rend. Acad. d. sc., Par., 1886, cii, 321-323. (Experiments with rats receiving subcutaneous injections of alcohol, intoxicating doses, showed a marked diminution of metabolic changes and lessened production of heat.)—**Dia-konoff** (D. I.) *K voprosu o vlianii alkoholya na ausvoyenie i obmien azota u goryachechnikh. [Influence of alcohol upon assimilation and exchange of nitrogen in fever.] 8°, St. Petersburg, 1890, 67 pp., 2 l.—**Dogiel** (J.) VIII. Ueber einige einatomige gesättigte Alkohole in pharmakologischer Beziehung. Arch. f. d. ges. Physiol., Bonn, 1874, viii, 604. (Ethyl alcohol is taken up from stomach by lymphatics as well as veins. It acts as such, and not through its oxidation products. The blood of an animal under its influence coagulates more slowly and yields less fibrin than normal blood. It quickly stops amœboid movements of colorless corpuscles, checks the purification of arterial blood, causes an acceleration, followed by slowing of heart beat, first raises, then lowers the arterial tension, increases, then decreases the rapidity of the circulation in the carotid artery. Respiration is accelerated with small quantities and decreased with larger ones. Body temperature is lowered. Irritability of motor and sensory nerves is increased, then lowered. Action of alcohol on the nervous system is a direct one. Methyl, propyl, butyl and amyl alcohol act similarly to ethyl, the intensity of the action increasing with the complexity of the molecule. Many other important results.)—**Zur Kenntniss der Eiweissre-** actionen und von dem Verhalten des Albumins der lichtbrechenden Medien des Auges. *Ibid.*, 1879, xix, 340. (Strong increase of blood pressure by injection of ethyl alcohol into the carotid artery.) See, also: Arch. f. d. ges. Physiol., Bonn, 1874, viii, 604.—**Druitt** (R.) Report on the cheap wines from France, Germany, Italy, etc.. 8°, London, xii, 180 pp., 1865. The same. 2. ed., 1873. (Reprint of a series of articles in the Medical Times and Gazette, 1863-1864. Good popular treatise on the use of various wines from the point of view of one who considers them an useful article of diet.)—**Duchek** (A.) Ueber das Verhalten des Alkohols im thierischen Organismus. Vrtljschr. f. prakt. Heilk., Prag, 1853, xxxix, 104-133. (Experiments with aldehyd, fusel oil, and absolute alcohol on dogs. De-

tails given. 20 experiments. 1. Alcohol undergoes a continual oxidation in the system, and the intermediate resulting products can be found in the blood. 2. The intoxication is connected with the aldehyd found in the blood. 3. The aldehyd acts by withdrawing oxygen from the blood. 4. In this way the combustion of other substances, and metabolism itself, is hindered.)—**Duggan** (J. R.) On the influence of alcohols on the conversion of starch by diastase. Stud. Biol. lab., Johns Hopkins Univ., Balt., 1884-87, iii, 483-490. (Experiments with ethyl, methyl, and propyl alcohol, etc., in artificial digestion. Conclusions: Their activity increases on addition of each CH group, as is shown by the first five members of the primary series. Their activity decreases on addition of each OH group, e. g., glycol and glycerol have but little action, especially the latter, while mannitol has none at all.)—**Dujardin-Beaumetz**. Communication sur l'action toxique des divers alcools. Cong. périod. internat. d. sc. méd. Compt. rend., 1884, Copenh., 1886, iv, Sect. de méd. pub. et d'hyg., 114-121. (Summary of results; details not given. Refers to previous work with Audigé.)—(The toxicity of monatomic alcohols appears to depend upon their origin, their solubility, and their changes in the body. Ethyl alcohol lowers temperature. Brandies increase in toxicity with their content of products with high boiling points.)—**Dujardin-Beaumetz** et **Audigé**. Sur les propriétés toxiques des alcools par fermentation. Compt. rend., Acad. d. sc., Par., 1875, lxxxi, 192-194. (A study of the relative toxic action of ethyl, propyl, butyl, and amyl alcohol on dogs. Results: 1. The toxic action increases in intensity as the alcohols ascend in the series. 2. For the same alcohol a more intense action is obtained when it is introduced into the stomach than by way of the skin. 3. The toxic phenomena are in general alike for all the alcohols.)—**De l'action toxique des alcools méthylique, caprylique, ananthylique et cétylique.** *Ibid.*, 1876, lxxxiii, 80. (The law of the quantitative relationship between the size of the molecule and physiological activity (which holds for the alcohols of fermentation) ceases to apply to the higher monatomic alcohols, probably due in part to their lesser solubility. When mixed with another alcoholic fluid they show considerable toxic action.)—**Dumouly** (M.) *Recherches cliniques et expérimentales sur l'action hypothermique de l'alcool. 4°, Paris, 1880, 110 pp. (Mainly a compilation,

but gives some experiments on dogs.)—**Dupré** (A.) On the elimination of alcohol. Proc. Roy. Soc. Lond., 1871-2, xx, 107; 268. Also [Abstr.]: Practitioner, Lond., 1872, viii, 148; 224. (Alcohol is destroyed by the system. The elimination of alcohol following ingestion of a dose of alcohol ceases in 9 to 24 hours. The amount of alcohol eliminated in both breath and urine is a minute fraction only of the amount taken.)—**The physiological action of alcohol: An answer to Dr. Subbotin.** Practitioner, Lond., 1872, ix, 28-34. (Critical review. No original matter.)—**Eagleton** (S. P.) The action of alcohol upon the circulation when continuously injected. Univ. M. Mag., Phila., 1889-90, ii, 638-648. (Experiments on dogs, showing action of pure alcohol on the heart.)—**Ebstein** (W.) Ueber die Veränderungen welche die Magenschleimhaut durch die Einverleibung von Alkohol und Phosphor in den Magen erleidet. Arch. f. path. Anat., etc., Berl., 1872, lv, 469-480. (Histological study of the gastric mucous membrane after introduction of varying amounts of corn brandy into stomachs of starving dogs.)—**Emerson** (E. W.) Stimulants and narcotics. Notes for the use of teachers in the public schools. 8°, [1887], 12 pp. Privately printed. (Intended to counteract the dogmatic temperance instruction commonly given in schools of Massachusetts. Clear and sensible advice.)—**Engesser** (H.) Das Pankreas. Seine Bedeutung also Verdauungsorgan u. seine Verwerthung als diätetisches Heilmittel. 8°, Stuttgart, 1877, 53 pp. Also [Abstr.]: Schmidt's Jahrb., Leipz., 1878, clxxix, 139. (Author finds that 10 per cent. alcohol retards artificial pancreatic digestion; 20 per cent. alcohol stops digestion entirely.)—**Esler** (W.) On whiskey: what is it and what it does. Dublin J. M. Sc., 1882, 3. s., lxiii, 257-264. (That Irish whiskey is one of the best forms of alcoholic stimulant for therapeutical purposes.)—**Exner** (S.) Experimentelle Untersuchung der einfachsten psychischen Prozesse. Arch. f. d. ges. Physiol., Bonn, 1873, vii, 628. (Reaction time increased from 0.1904 sec. to 0.2969 sec. after drinking two bottles of Rheinwein.)—**Felton** (A. D.) Thermometric observations pertaining to the effect of alcohol on animal temperature. Med. Rec., N. Y., 1876, xi, 584-586. (General statements; no details.)—**Fick** (A.) Die Alkoholfage. 8°, Würzburg, 1892, 16 pp. (General discourse; interesting, but no scientific data.)—**Fiedler** (A.) Ueber Morphiunsucht. Jahresb. d. Gesellsch. f. Nat. u. Heilk. in Dresd., 1875-1876, 173-191. Also [Abstr.]:

Schmidt's Jahrb., Leipz., 1872, clxxii, 237. (Resemblance between symptoms of alcohol habit and those of morphine habit.)—**Fokker** (A. P.) Over den invloed van alcohol op de temperatuur en de Ureumuitscheiding. Nederl. Tijdschr. v. Geneesk., Amst., 1871, 2. s., vii, 125-136. (Original experiments.)—**Fourrier**. De l'emploi de l'alcool dans la fièvre typhoïde et dans le choléra infantile. Bull. gén. de therap., etc., Par., 1873, lxxxv, 241; 292. (Clinical.)—**Foville** (A., fils). De l'influence de l'alcoolisme chronique sur la responsabilité criminelle. Ann. d'hyg., Par., 1875, 2. s., xliii, 379. Also, transl. [Abstr.]: Alkoholismus. Schmidt's Jahrb., Leipz., 1876, clxix, 63. (Medico-legal.)—**Frick** (A.) Der Einfluss der geistigen Getränke auf die Kinder. 12*, Bremerhafen u. Leipzig, 1892, 24 pp. (Popular treatise; nothing new.)—**Füth** (J.) *Ueber den Einfluss des Weingeistes auf Sauerstoff Aufnahme und Kohlensäureausscheidung. 8°, Bonn, 1885, 47 pp. (Experiments on the dog and on rabbits. Concludes that pure alcohol checks the exchange of oxygen and carbonic acid.)—**Gänge** (C.) Beiträge zur chemischen und spektroskopischen Prüfung von Rothweinen. Arch. d. Pharm., Halle, 1880, 3. R. xvii, 161-173. (Methods of testing for added coloring matters.)—**Gaubert**. Essai d'une classification des différentes espèces de vins au point de vue de la santé et de l'hygiène. Monit. Scient., Par., 1857, i, pt. 1, 233-248. (Extract from his book, "Étude sur les vins et les conserves alimentaires," Par., 1857, 8°. General remarks of an experienced wine-drinker. Not specially scientific.)—**von Geppert** (J.) Die Einwirkung des Alkohols auf den Gaswechsel des Menschen. Arch. f. exper. Path. u. Pharmacol., Leipz., 1887, xxii, 367-384. (Experiments on four men. Alcohol produces no striking action on the consumption of oxygen or the secretion of CO₂. The readily oxidizable alcohol is oxidized in the body by the available oxygen, and thus saves other substances.)—**Gibbs** (W.) u. **Reichert** (E. T.) Systematische Untersuchungen der Wirksamkeit constitutionell verwandter chemischer Verbindungen auf den thierischen Organismus. Arch. f. d. ges. Physiol., Bonn, 1893 (Suppl.-Bd.), 201. (Experiments made after injecting various alcohols into the veins of animals. The various alcohols—propyl, butyl, heptyl, octyl, allyl, benzyl, cumyl—all resemble ethyl alcohol in their action. Their toxicity increases as they ascend in the series.) Also, transl.: Am. Chem. J., Balt., 1891, xiii, No. 6.—**Glaser** (K.) Ueber den Einfluss alkoholischer Getränke auf das

Harnsediment des normalen Menschen. Deutsche med. Wchnschr., Leipz., 1891, xvii, 1193-1198. (Observations on sediments of urine collected by means of centrifugal machine made on patients in the clinic of Professor v. Jaksch; in all on a series of 106 persons who used beer in greater or less quantities. Of little practical interest.)—**Gluzinski** (U. A.) D zi alanie wysokoku nu cynnosc zotadku ludzkiego tak w stanie fizyolog. jak i patolog. (Effect of alcohol on functions of human stomach, from a physiological and pathological point of view.) Medycyna, Warszawa, 1885, xiii, 349; 365; 386; 402. Also, transl.: Deutsches Arch. f. klin. Med., Leipz., 1886, xxxix, 405-430. (Review of literature, and experiments on human beings with brandy and with dilute alcohol. Alcohol quickly disappears from the stomach; no aldehyd can be detected in the stomach. Two periods occur during stomach digestion in presence of alcohol: 1. Retardation of proteid digestion; 2. Secretion very active, strongly acid gastric juice. With use of alcohol, the secretion of gastric juice after completion of digestion is somewhat prolonged. The influence of alcohol in pathological conditions is considered.)—**Godfrin** (A.) *De l'alcool, son action physiologique, ses applications thérapeutiques. 4°, Paris, 1869, 92 pp.—**Grebe** (L.) Experimentelle Beiträge zur Wirkung des Weingeistes. Ber. klin. Wchnschr., 1879, xvi, 666-671. (Experiments on horses with rum, brandy, whiskey, and absolute alcohol with regard to the effects on temperature.)—**Experimentelle Beiträge zur Wirkung des Weingeistes**. Arch. f. Wissensch. u. prakt. Thierh., Berl., 1882, viii, 71-90. (Experiments on dogs, showing the effects of alcohol on temperature.)—**Grehant**. Mesure de la quantité d'alcool contenue dans le sang artériel pendant l'ivresse alcoolique. Gaz. méd. de Par., 1881, 6. s., iii, 693. (After one hour the blood in the femoral artery of an intoxicated animal contained 0.51 vol. per cent. alcohol.)—**A quelle dose l'alcool doit-il se trouver dans le sang pour produire la mort?** *Ibid.*, 1882, 6. s., iv, 95.—**Gros** (A. F. A.) *L'action de l'alcool amylique sur l'organisme. 4°, Strasbourg, 1863, 37 pp.—**Guilebeau** (A.) u. **Luchsinger** (B.) Fortgesetzte Studien zu einer allgemeinen Physiologie der irritablen Substanzen. (Ein Beitrag zur Kenntniss des Centralmarkes der Annelata Cuvieri.) Arch. f. d. ges. Physiol., Bonn, 1882, xxviii, 15. (Action of alcohol on annelid worms.)—**Gutnikow**

(Z. V.) O vlijanü alkoholja C₂H₆O na Kroveobratschenie. [Action of alcohol on the circulation.] Arch. psychiat., etc., Charkov., 1891, xviii, No. 1, 1-33. Also, transl.: Klin. u. exper. Stud. . . . Lab. v. Basch., Berl., 1892, ii, 108-125. (Experiments on curarized dogs; good work.)—**Hammond** (W. A.) The physiological effects of alcohol and tobacco upon the human system. Am. J. M. Sc., Phila., 1856, n. s., xxxii, 305-320. (Details of personal experiments. Alcohol increases body weight by retarding katabolism of tissues and accelerating the building up of fresh tissues. It restricts breaking down of fat tissue. Alcohol decreases elimination of CO₂ and H₂O by the lungs; it also diminishes the amount of feces and urine; elimination of chlorine, phosphoric acid, and sulphuric acid is decreased.)—**Physiological Memoirs**. (The physiological effects of alcohol upon the human system.) 8°, Phila., 1863, 348 pp.—**Hare** (H. A.) The influence of beer on salivary and gastric digestion. Med. News, Phila., 1887, 1, 649. (About 15 kinds treated. Some accelerate the process, few retard it.)—**Harley** (G.) On the influence of physical and chemical agents upon the blood. Alcohol. Phil. Tr. Lond., 1865, v, 155, 717. (The action of alcohol is to restrain the transformations occurring in the blood, upon which the exhalation of CO₂ depends, and to diminish the consumption of oxygen. It is impossible to arterialize properly blood mixed with alcohol. Such blood will yield no crystals. Alcohol does not destroy the corpuscles nor set the hæmatin free.)—**Hasse** (O.) Vortrag über die Heilung von Lipomen durch Alkoholinjectionen. Tagebl. d. Versamml. deutsch. Naturf. u. Aerzte, Leipz., 1872, xlv, 170.—**Hemmeter** (John C.) On the comparative physiological effects of certain members of the ethylic alcohol series (CH₃O to C₅H₁₂O) on the isolated mammalian heart. Stud. Biol. Lab. Johns Hopkins Univ., Balt., 1887-1890, iv, 225. (The physiological activity of the alcohols increases with the complexity of the molecule, with the exception of the second member (ethyl alcohol), which is weaker than methyl alcohol. The physiological activity increases as the temperature increases.)—**Henrijean** (F.) Sur le rôle de l'alcool dans la nutrition. Bull. Acad. roy. de méd. de Belg., Brux., 1883, 3. s., v, 113. (Preliminary communication; experiments; increased absorption of oxygen after the ingestion of alcohol. Alcohol is a food.)—**Hermann** (L.) Lehrbuch der experimentellen Toxicologie. 8°, Berlin, 1874, 396 pp. — Notizen

neber einige Gifte der Curaregruppe. (Ueber eine curareartig wirkende Substanz in Bieren.) (Aus dem physiol. Lab. in Zurich.) Arch. f. d. ges. Physiol., Bonn, 1878, xviii, 458. (Extracts of certain kinds of beer, shown chemically to be free from curare, produced curare-like action in frogs when the dose was sufficiently large.)—**Ueber die Wirkungsweise einer Gruppe von Giften**. Arch. f. Anat. u. Physiol., Leipz., 1866, 27. (Describes the effects of alcohol vapor on blood.)—**Heubach** (H.) *Ueber die Ausscheidung des Weingeistes durch den Harn Fiebernder. 8°, Bonn, 1875, 22 pp. (Alcohol appears, after its ingestion by fever patients, in the urine in traces or not at all.)—**Quantitative Bestimmung des Alkohols im Harn**. Arch. f. exper. Path. u. Pharmacol., Leipz., 1877-8, viii, 446-448. (Gives the methods of investigation.)—**Hillyer** (E.) Physiological and pathological observations connected with the effects of alcoholic drinks upon the liver. Atlanta M. & S. J., 1855-6, i, 133.—**Hoppe-Seyler**. In his: Physiologische Chemie. 8°, Berl., 1881, Theil iv, 957. (A brief review of literature referring to the action of alcohol on metabolism.)—**Hugounenq** (L. J.) *Recherches nouvelles sur les vins. [Paris] 4°, Lyon, 1891, 32 pp. Also: Lyon méd., 1891, lxvi, 289-303. Also: Ann. d'hyg., Par., 1891, 3. s., xxvi, 5-21. Also, transl. [Abstr.]: Centrall. f. klin. Med., Bonn, 1891, xii, 698. (Effects of different constituents of wines on artificial digestion; twelve series of experiments. Artificial digestion experiments indicate that wine has a deleterious action on digestion.)—**Jacobi** (W.) *Die Wirkungen des Alkohols, mit besonderer Rücksicht auf die verschiedenen Grade der Verdünnung mit Wasser. 8°, Marburg, 1857, 48 pp., 1 l. (Experiments on pigeons, rabbits, and cats.)—**Jaillet**. Transformation de l'alcool dans l'organisme. Bull. gén. de therap., etc., Par., 1881, ci, 121-125. — *L'Alcool, sa combustion, son action physiologique, son antidote. 8°, Paris, 1884, 178 pp. (Original experiments and observations.)—**von Jaksch** (R.) Der Weingeist als Heilmittel. Verhandl. des VII. Congresses f. innere Medicin. 8°, Wiesbaden, 1888, 86-133.—**von Kahlen** (C.) Experimentelle Untersuchungen über die Wirkung des Alkohols auf Leber und Nieren. Beitr. z. path. Anat. u. z. allg. Path., Jena, 1890, ix, 349-379. (A summary paper with experiments on dogs, rabbits, and fowls.)—**Keller** (H.) Ueber den Einfluss des Äthylalcohols auf den Stoffwechsel des Menschen. Ztschr. f. Physiol. Chem., Strassb., 1889, xiii, 128.

(Experiments on the writer in the laboratory of Prof. Bunge show: 1. Noticeable diuretic action; 2. Slight decrease in N-excretion, followed by slight increase; 3. No increased excretion of PO; 4. Increased secretion of Cl. Used pure diluted alcohol.)—**Klemperer** (G.) Alcohol und Kreosot als Stomachica. Ztschr. f. klin. Med., Berl., 1890, xvii (Suppl. Bd.), 324. (Alcohol and creosote have little or no influence to increase the gastric secretion; both, however, increase the motor functions of the stomach markedly, as measured by the oil method.)—**Klencke** (P. F. H.) Untersuchungen über die Wirkung des Branntwein-Genusses auf den lebenden Organismus. Eine wissenschaftliche Antwort auf die Enthaltensamkeitsfrage und das Nationalgutachten deutscher Aerzte. 8°, Braunschweig, 1848, 132 pp. (General discourse. No experiments.)—**Kletzensky** (V.) Note sur la question des alcools du commerce. Cong. internat. p. l'étude d. questions rel. à l'alcoolisme, 1878, Par., 1879, 249-251. (Characteristics of various alcohols; effects of charcoal filtration. General statements only.)—**Klikowicz** (S.) Ueber den Einfluss einiger Arzneimitteln auf die künstliche Magenverdauung. Arch. f. path. Anat., etc., Berl., 1885, cli, 376. (Artificial gastric digestion experiments made in Prof. Salkowski's laboratory. 5 per cent. alcohol caused slightly increased digestive action; 10 per cent. alcohol retarded digestive action. 15 to 30 per cent. completely checked the digestive action.)—**Klingemann** (F.) Der Uebergang des Alkohols in die Milch. *Ibid.*, 1891, cxxvi, 72-80. (A Bonn research. A few good experiments in the human subject. With considerable quantities of alcohol (46-57 cc. per dose) no alcohol could be found in the milk. With larger doses slight, yet harmless, quantities may be found in the milk.)—**Kowalewsky** (N.) u. **Arnstein** (C.) See **Dogiel** (J.) Ueber einige einatomige gesättigte Alkohole in der pharmakologischen Beziehung. Arch. f. d. ges. Physiol., Bonn, 1874, viii, 604.—**Kraepelin** (E.) Ueber die Einwirkung einiger medicamentöser Stoffe auf die Dauer einfacher psychischer Vorgänge. II. Abth. Ueber die Einwirkung von Äthylalkohol. Wundt's Philosophische Studien. 8°, Leipz., 1883, i, 573.—**Kretschy** (F.) Beobachtungen und Versuche an einer Magenfistelkranken. Deutsches Arch. f. klin. Med., Leipz., 1876, xviii, 527. (Alcohol retarded digestion in experiments with a woman having a gastric fistula.)—**Kulz** (E.) Ueber Wirkung und Schicksal des Trichloräthyl- und Trichlorbutyl-alcohols im Thierorganismus. Ztschr. f. Biol., Münch. u. Leipz., 1884, xx, 157. (Chloral hydrate and butylchloral hydrate act as hypnotics in virtue of the trichloräthyl- and trichlorbutyl-alcohol respectively, which they give rise to by reduction in the body. They reappear in the urine as trichloräthyl- and trichlorbutyl-glyconic acid.)—**Laborde** (J.-V.) L'alcool et sa toxicité; les alcools dits supérieurs et d'industrie, et les bouquets artificiels. Bull. Acad. de Méd., Par., 1888, 2. s., xx, 470; 527. (Interesting experiments on convulsant substances in alcoholic drinks.)—**Lallemand** (L.), **Perrin** (M.), et **Duroy** (J.-L.-P.) Du rôle de l'alcool et des anesthetiques dans l'organisme. Recherches experimentales. 8°, Paris, 1860, xii, 432 pp. (General conclusions are that alcohol is not changed in the system; that it is not a food, and that it is concentrated in the liver and brain. Work often quoted, but the conclusions have been invalidated by subsequent experimenters and it now has little value.)—De l'action comparée de l'alcool, des anesthetiques et des gaz carbonés sur le système nerveux cérébro-spinal. Compt. rend. Acad. d. Sc., Par., 1860, li, 400. (Experiments on dogs: "Ainsi l'action de l'alcool suspend complètement la sensibilité et la motricité de la moelle épinière et des cordons nerveux.")—**Latham** (P. W.) Further observations on the transformation of alcohol and on the formation of alcohol and urea in the animal body. Proc. Cambridge Phil. Soc., iv, 1, 198. (Theoretical exposition.)—**Legras** (A.-B.) *Contribution à l'emploi thérapeutique de l'alcool, 4°, Par., 1866, 140 pp., 4 pl., No. 317. (Review of literature. Cases and sphygmograms. Favors use of alcohol as a remedy.)—**Lehmann** (K. B.) Ueber die diuretische Wirkung des Bieres. München med. Wehnschr., 1886, xxxiii, 942-944. (Gives results of experiments by Dr. Mori on himself.)—**Lewald**. Untersuchungen ueber den Uebergang von Arzneimitteln in die Milch. Habilitationsschrift, 8°, Breslau, 1857, p. 30. (In one experiment on a goat alcohol did not pass into the milk.)—**Lewin** (L.) Ueber die Verwerthung des Alkohols in fieberhaften Krankheiten. Deutsches Arch. f. klin. Med., Leipz., 1875, xvi, 564-574. (Experiments which show that alcohol lowers temperature in normal conditions, and also in fevers.) See also: Centralbl. f. d. med. Wissensch., Berl., 1874, xii, p. 593.—**Lewis** (W. B.) The physiological action of alcohol in its relationship to animal heat, and its influence upon the vaso-motor nervous system. J. Ment. Sc., Lond., 1880-81, xxvi, 20-31. (Ten experiments on rabbits with pure alcohol.)—**Lichtenfels** (R.) u.

Fröhlich (R.) Beobachtungen über d. Gesetze d. Ganges d. Pulsfrequenz u. Körperwärme. II. Ueber den Einfluss der gebräuchlichsten Getränke, etc. Denkschr. d. Kaiserl. Akad. Wien. (Math.-Naturwis. Kl.), 1852, iii, Abth. 2, 133. (After the ingestion of beer the pulse falls at first; the temperature is markedly lowered. After ingestion of wine the pulse falls in the first 10 to 20 minutes, then rises considerably. Temperature falls. After ingestion of alcohol the primary rise and secondary fall of pulse is observed, but no fall in temperature.)—**Lieben** (A.) Alkohol geht in den Harn über. Ann. d. Chem. u. Pharm., Leipz. u. Heidelb., 1870, vii (Suppl.-Bd.), 236.—**Macfadyen** (A.) The behavior of bacteria in the small intestine of man. Tr. Internat. Cong. Hyg. & Demogr., Lond., 1892, xi, 60. (Study on a patient with fistulous opening into the ileum near the cecum. The bacteria in the normal small intestine were isolated and their action on the contents of the intestine studied while the diet was varied. There were no putrefactive bacteria found; great variety of yeast fungi and other forms, and there was always a certain amount of ethyl alcohol, showing that it is being constantly produced by the bacteria in the digestive tract. See also: Untersuchungen über die chemischen Vorgänge im menschlichen Dünndarm. Arch. f. exper. Path., Leipz., 1890-91, xxviii, 311.)—**Magnus-Levy** (A.) Beiträge zur Kenntniss der Verdaulichkeit der Milch und des Brodes. Arch. f. d. ges. Physiol., Bonn, 1893, liii, 544-560. (In moderate doses alcohol does not interfere with the utilization of food.)—**Mainzer** (M.) *Ueber die Wirkung des Alkohols auf die Temperatur des gesunden Menschen. 8°, Bonn [1870], 30 pp., 1 l. (A summary of literature, with observations made on himself.)—**Mairet** (A.) et **Combemale**. Recherches expérimentales sur l'intoxication chronique par l'alcool. Compt. rend. Acad. d. Sc., Par., 1888, cvi, 757; 871. (Experiments on dogs. Changes produced in nervous and muscular systems by long-continued use of alcohol, with results of autopsies.)—**Maki**. Ueber den Einfluss des Camphers, Cofeins und Alkohols auf das Herz. 8°, Strassburg, 1884, 59 pp. (Fourteen experiments on frogs, cats, and rabbits.)—**Manassein** (W.) Zur Lehre von den temperaturherabsetzenden Mitteln. Arch. f. d. ges. Physiol., Bonn, 1871, iv, 283-301. (Experiments on rabbits with morphine, alcohol, etc.)—Ueber die Dimensionen der rothen Blutkörperchen unter verschiedenen Einflüssen (Kälte, Chinin, Alkohol, etc.). 8°, Berlin, 1872, lxvi, 64 pp.—**Marcet** (W.) An experimental inquiry into the action of alcohol on the nervous system. Med. Times & Gaz., Lond., 1860, i, 214; 264. Also, Reprint. (Experiments on frogs and dogs. Insensibility from immersion in alcohol. Acute poisoning.)—**Martin** (H. Newell) & **Stevens** (L. T.) The action of ethyl alcohol on the dog's heart. Stud. Biol. Lab. Johns Hopkins Univ., Balt., 1883, ii, No. 4, 477. (Experiments on the isolated heart. When defibrinated blood containing one-half to one-fourth per cent. alcohol is supplied there is a rapid and marked diminution of the work done by the heart in a given time. Blood containing smaller percent. of alcohol exerts no influence. After action of alcohol is manifested the heart can often be restored to its original working state by supplying fresh blood.)—**Marvaud** (A.) Effets physiologiques et thérapeutiques des aliments d'épargne ou antidiépériteurs. 8°, Paris, 1871, 223 pp. Also, transl. [Abstr.]: J. Anat. & Physiol., Lond., 1871-2, vi, 500. (Alcohol exerts a general stimulant action on the cerebro-spinal nervous system; a retarding influence on the processes of disintegration; it lowers temperature; alcohol acts directly on the sensory apparatus of the cord and indirectly on the motor.)—L'alcool, son action physiologique. Son utilité, et ses applications en hygiène et en thérapeutique. 8°, Paris, 1872, 160 pp. (Some original experiments; a good summary for its date.)—**Masing** (R.) *De mutationibus spiritus vini in corpus ingesti. 8°, Dorpat, 1854, 34 pp. (Gives a few experiments on dogs and a summary of the views of Duchec.) Also, [Abstr.] in: Schmidt's Jahrb., Leipz., 1855, lxxxvii, 22. (Alcohol enters the blood and organs as such. The transformation of even a small part of it into aldehyde or acetic acids cannot be demonstrated. The greater part of the alcohol ingested is eliminated unchanged by the lungs and kidneys.)—**Matkiewicz** (F.) Ueber die Wirkung des Alkohols, Strychnins und Opiums auf die reflexhemmenden Mechanismen des Frosches. Ztschr. f. rat. Med., Leipz. u. Heidelb., 1864, 3. R., xxi, 230-268. (17 experiments on frogs.)—**Mays** (T. J.) Is alcohol a food? Med. Rec., N. Y., 1876, xi, 661; 786.—**Meihuizen** (S.) Ueber den Einfluss einiger Substanzen auf die Reflexerregbarkeit des Rückenmarks. Arch. f. d. ges. Physiol., Bonn, 1873, vii, 217. (1 cc. alcohol (10 per cent.) greatly depresses the reflex excitability in frogs for some time; after recovery there is increased excitability.)

—**v. Mering**. Zur Glycogenbildung in der Leber. *Ibid.*, 1876-7, xiv, 277. (Action of higher alcohols in the rabbit: Erythrit ($C_4H_{10}O_6$) and quercit ($C_6H_{12}O_5$) have no influence on the formation of glycogen.)—**Mitscherlich** (C. G.) Ueber die Einwirkung des Alkohols und Äthers auf den thierischen Organismus. Med. Ztg., Berl., 1843, xii, 87-91. —Lehrbuch der Arzneimittellehre. 2. ed., Berl., 1849, 8°, ii, 329. (Experiment of injection of one ounce of absolute alcohol into the stomach of a rabbit.)—**Miura** (K.) Ueber die Bedeutung des Alkohols als Eiweisskörper in der Ernährung des gesunden Menschen. Ztschr. f. klin. Med., Berl., 1892, xx, 137. (Experiments; alcohol in considerable quantity cannot replace the proteid sparing effect of carbohydrate diet. Alcohol appears rather to be a protoplasmic poison.)—**Mogilganski** (A. M.) *Materialy deia dietetiki alkoholja. Vlijanie alkoholja na usvoenie i obmien azota i vsvoenie jirov. (Contribution to dietetics of alcohol. Influence of alcohol upon assimilation and metamorphosis of nitrogen.) 8°, St. Petersburg, 1889, 57 pp.—**Mommsen** (J.) Beitrag zur Kenntniss von Erregbarkeitsveränderungen der Nerven durch verschiedene Einflüsse, insbesondere durch "Gifte." II. Alcohol. Arch. f. path. Anat., etc., Berl., 1881, lxxxiii, 273. (Alcohol produces complete disappearance of the excitability of the motor nerves, preceded by increased excitability; after removal of the cause the irritability returns more or less quickly and completely. There is a temporary decrease in the intensity of the nerve currents.)—**Mulvany** (J.) Alcohol as a generator of thermo-electric currents in the system: one of its modes of action. Lancet, Lond., 1875, ii, 164-167. (A curious report of observations showing deviation in a definite direction of a galvanometer by the use of brandy; also details of experiments in Ontario. Statements extremely improbable.)—**Munk** (I.) Ueber die Frage ob Glycerin ein Nahrungstoff ist. Arch. f. Physiol., Leipzig, 1878, 565. (Glycerine used in adulteration of beer and wine. Experiments showed that glycerine did not change the output of N. Glycerine has no value as a food-stuff.)—Ueber den Einfluss des Alkohols und des Eisens auf den Eiweisszerfall. *Ibid.*, 1879, 163. (Experiments on dogs in Salkowski's laboratory. Small doses of alcohol decrease the output of N; large doses increase it.) Also [Abstr.]: Jahresb. u. d. Fortsch. d. Thierchem., Wiesbad., 1878, viii, 310.—**Nelke** (J.) *Untersuchungen über parenchymatöse und subcutane

Alkohol-Injectionen. 8°, Greifswald, 1880, 24 pp., 1 l. (No special information.)—**Nencki** (M.) Die Alcoholfrage. Cor.-Blatt f. Schweiz. Aerzte, Basel, 1884, xiv, 105-116. (An excellent summary by a skilled physiological chemist.)—**von Noorden** (C.) Alkohol als Sparmittel für Eiweiss unter verschiedenen Ernährungsverhältnissen. Berl. med. Wchnschr., 1891, xxviii, 554-558. (Researches made on healthy men.)—**Obernier** (F.) Zur Kenntniss der Wirkungen des Weingeistes. Arch. f. d. ges. Physiol., Bonn, 1869, ii, 494-510. (A Bonn research. Detailed experiments: wine, alcohol. Criticism of Cuny-Bouvier. Ordinary doses of alcohol do not lower body temperature. Administration of alcohol in man gave the following changes from normal in the urine: 1. Large increase in volume (1,900 cc.); 2. Decreased specific gravity (1010-1012); 3. Increased acidity; 4. Increase in urea (22.8-24.8g); 5. Alcoholic odor.)—**Ogata** (M.) Ueber den Einfluss der Genussmittel auf die Magenverdauung. Arch. f. Hyg., München u. Leipz., 1885, iii, 204-214.—**Ollive**. Action résolutive de l'alcool employé comme topique dans les inflammations. Bull. Soc. clin. de Par. (1882), 1883, vi, 35-38.—**Ollivier** (Paul). Union méd., Par., 1877, 3. s., xxiii, 356; 375; 397. (Clinical. Alcohol in lymphatic leukaemia.)—**Otto** (J. G.) Fysiologische Untersuchungen über Alkohol, Fuselöle und Brandevin. Christiania, 1886. (Fusel oil does not exist in sufficient quantities in brandy to be a cause in itself for the phenomena of acute alcoholic intoxication.)—**Pagès** (C. F.) *Recherches sur les phénomènes produits par l'introduction des liqueurs alcoolisées dans les voies digestives. 4°, Par., 1815, 24 pp. (Nothing of importance über die physiologischen Wirkungen der comprimierten Luft. Arch. f. d. ges. Physiol., Bonn, 1868, i, 125. (Important for its methods of measuring expired air, but has no direct relation to alcohol.)—**Parkes** (E. A.) & **Wallowicz** (C.) Experiments on the effect of alcohol (ethyl alcohol) on the human body. Proc. Roy. Soc., Lond., 1870, xviii, 362. (Valuable paper. The heart-beats increase in number. Alcohol did not apparently impede digestion or lessen temperature. An effect on the nervous system was not proved.)—Experiments on the action of red Bordeaux wine (claret) on the human body. *Ibid.*, xix, 73. (Experiments on man. Marked effect on the heart; no unequivocal alteration of temperature; no alteration in elimination of nitrogen or phosphoric acid of wine; some augmentation of free

acidity of urine.) — Further experiments on the effect of alcohol and exercise on the elimination of nitrogen and on the pulse and temperature. *Ibid.*, 1872, xx, 402. (Experiments on man, with brandy. Elimination of nitrogen during exercise was unaffected by brandy. The heat of the body was unaffected by the amount given. Pulse was increased in frequency by 4 oz. brandy. No effect on phosphoric acid excretion during exercise.)—**Paschkowski** (I. T.) *K voprosu o vlijanii ostrago umerennago otravlenija alkoholom na usvoenie jirov. (Influence of moderate alcoholic intoxication on assimilation of fats.) 8°, St. Petersburg, 1892, 32 pp., 1 l.—**Peeters** (J.-A.) L'alcool; physiologie, pathologie, médecine légale. 8°, Brux. & Par., 1885, 415 pp. (General review. No original experiments.)—**Pereles** (H.) u. **Sachs** (M.) Ueber die Wirkung von Äther, Chloroform und Alkohol auf das Leistungsvermögen motorischer und sensibler Nervenfasern des Frosches. Arch. f. d. ges. Physiol., Bonn, 1892, lii, 526. (After producing local anaesthesia of frog's sciadicus with alcohol the conductivity disappears, first in the sensory, and then in the motor nerve fibers. On recovery the motor nerve fibers regain their conductivity before the sensory fibers.)—**Perrin** (M.) De l'alcool; de sa destruction dans l'organisme. Union méd., Par., 1863, 2. s., xx, 582-587. Also: J. de pharm. et de chim., Par., 1864, 3. s., 173. (Criticism of Bandot: Author maintains that alcohol is not a food, because, 1, it exists in the blood unchanged; 2, no trace of its transformation or destruction can be found; 3, it is eliminated through all excretory channels; 4, its toxic action.) — De l'influence des boissons alcooliques prises à doses modérées, sur la nutrition. Gaz. heb. de méd., Par., 1864, 2. s., i, 565; 598; 627. Also, Reprint. Also: Gaz. d. hôp., Par., 1864, xxxviii, 370. (Experiments on man. Wine and beer.)—**Petit** (M. A.) Études sur les ferments digestifs. J. de therap., Par., 1880, vii, 493. (Action of alcohol on solutions of pepsin. Ordinary wine does not interfere with peptic digestion.)—**Pick** (A.) Ueber die Einwirkung von Wein und Bier, sowie von einigen organischen Säuren auf die Cholera- und Typhus-Bakterien. Arch. f. Hyg., Münch. u. Leipz., 1893, xix, 51. (Gives results of investigations on the effects of wine and beer on cholera and typhus bacteria. Wines sterilized and mixed with sterilized water—one part to three. This mixture killed cholera vibrios in from five to ten minutes. The action did not depend on the alcohol, but on

their organic acids. German corn whisky undiluted killed cholera vibrios in five minutes; diluted one-half, in ten minutes; diluted with three parts water, did not kill them in five hours. Vienna and Munich beer undiluted killed them in about five minutes. The effects of the wines and beers on the typhoid bacteria were much less.)—**Presniakoff** (I. T.) *K voprosu o vlijanii ostrago umerennago otravlenija alkoholom na usvoenie i obmien azota i kolichestvo srednei (nedokislennoi) siery v moche u zdorovykh londei. [Influence of moderate use of alcohol on nitrogenous metabolism and on the quantity of sulphur dioxide in the urine in healthy people.] 8°, St. Petersburg, 1892, 60 pp.—**Preyer** (W.) Ueber die Eigenschaften des Hämoglobins und des Methämoglobins. (Ueber das Verhalten des Sauerstoffhämoglobins zu einigen Alkoholen, etc.) Arch. f. d. ges. Physiol., Bonn, 1868, l, 443. (Action of aethyl alcohol, amyl alcohol, and glycerine on haemoglobin. Chemical rather than physiological.)—**Rabow** (S.) Beobachtungen über die Wirkung des Alkohols auf die Körpertemperatur. Berl. klin. Wchnschr., 1871, iii, 257-260. Also: Reprint, 8°, Strassburg, 1872, 30 pp. Also: With additions (Inaug. Diss.). (Researches on man with schnapps and wine.) See also *supra*: DAUB. (A criticism of Rabow).—**Rabuteau**. De quelques propriétés nouvelles ou peu connues de l'alcool du vin ou alcool éthylique; déductions thérapeutiques de ces propriétés; des effets toxiques des alcools butyrique et amylique; application à l'alcoolisation du vin improprement appelée vinage. Union méd., Par., 1870, 3. s., x, 154; 165. (Experiments.) — Des alcools et de l'alcoolisme. Cong. internat. p. l'étude d. questions rel. à l'alcoolisme, 1878, Par., 1879, 225-248. (Effects of butylic and other alcohols: experiments on frogs and guinea-pigs. Valuable for reference.) — De la présence des alcools isopropylique, butylique normale et amylique secondaire dans les huiles et les alcools de pomme de terre; comparaison des effets physiologiques et toxiques de ces divers alcools. Compt. rend. Soc. de biol., 1878, Par., 1880, 6. s., v, 357-361.—**Rajewsky** (A.) Ueber das Vorkommen von Alkohol im Organismus. Arch. f. d. ges. Physiol., Bonn, 1875, xi, 122-127. (Experiments on rabbits. Work done under Prof. Hoppe-Seyler, in Strassburg, to detect alcohol in the brain. The iodoforn reaction cannot be used to determine the quantity of alcohol in the body after its introduction, as these experiments show that there are always constituents present in the body which

yield alcohol by distillation, or else the organs of animals always contain a very small amount of preformed alcohol.)—**Reichert** (E. T.) The action of alcohol on animal heat functions. *Therap. Gaz.*, Detroit, 1890, 3. s., vi, 73-86. Also: Reprint. (Experiments with H. C. Wood on dogs; pure alcohol. Agrees with Riegel.)—**Reincke** (J. J.) Beobachtungen über die Körpertemperatur Betrunkener. *Deutsches Arch. f. klin. Med.*, Leipzig, 1875, xvi, 12-18. (Clinical observations. Good data.)—**Reveil** (O.), d. Sc. méd., Par., 1859, ii, 572-611.—**Richardson** (B. W.) On alcohol. 8°, London, 1875, 2 pl., 122 pp. Also, in: *Med. Press & Circ.*, Lond., 1875, i, 199; 224; 265. Also: *Lond. M. Rec.*, 1875, iii, 62; 77; 93. (Cantor lectures. No experiments.) See also: *Pop. Sc. Month.*, N. Y., 1872, i, 219.—**Riegel** (F.) Ueber den Einfluss des Alkohols auf die Körperwärme. *Deutsches Arch. f. klin. Med.*, Leipzig, 1874, xii, 79-111, 1 pl. (86 experiments on man. Careful and valuable.)—**Riess** (L.) Einfluss des Alkohols auf den Stoffwechsel des Menschen. *Ztschr. f. klin. Med.*, Berl., 1880, ii, hft. 1. (Experimenting with men and per kilo. of body weight, the writer found diminished 15 to 16 per cent. during an alcohol period of 13 days.) Also, [Abstr.]: *Jahresb. u. d. Fortsch. d. Tierchem.*, Wiesbad., 1880, x, 414.—**Ringer** (S.) & **Rickards** (W.) The influence of alcohol on the temperature of non-febrile and febrile persons. *Proc. Roy. M. & Chir. Soc. Lond.*, 1864-7, v, 209-211. Also: *Brit. M. J.*, Lond., 1866, ii, 289. (A brief abstract only.)—**Ringer** (S.) & **Sainbury** (H.) Observations on the relative effects of certain members of the ethylic alcohol series on the ventricle of the frog's heart. *Practitioner*, Lond., 1883, xxx, 339.—**Robertson** (A.) On the differentiating action of alcohol in the nervous system; with observations on its toxic symptoms. *Am. J. M. Sc.*, Phila., 1892, n. s., civ, 643-654. (Clinical observations on effects of whiskey; rôle dans les sociétés modernes. In his: *Quest. d'hyg. sociale*, 12°, Par., 1891, 1-55.—**von Rokitsanski**. Zur Lehre von der Einwirkung des Alkohols auf die Verdauung. *Deutsche Rev.*, Berl., 1882, vii, 123-125.—**Romeyn** (D.) *Onderzoekingen over den invloed van alcohol op den mensch. Amsterdam, 1887. Also, in: *München. med. Wehnschr.*, 1887, xxxiv, No. 33, von J. Forster mitgeteilt. (Experiments on starving men regarding the influence of alcohol

on N and P_2O_5 excretion in the urine. The ingestion of alcohol was followed by a diuretic action. No decrease in N elimination was observed, but occasional increase with large doses. There is an increase in P_2O_5 excretion relative to N excretion. Concludes that alcohol is undesirable as a food.)—**Ronchi** (I.) & **Salvioli** (G.) Studio critico-sperimentale intorno ad alcune particolarità dell'azione fisiologica dell'alcool. 8°, Modena, 1875, 96 pp. (Experimental work. To be consulted.)—**Rooker** (J. J.) Case of poisoning by strychnine whiskey. *Cincin. Lancet & Obs.*, 1859, n. s., ii, 277-280. (Tetanic symptoms after drinking a large quantity of poor whiskey; no evidence of strychnine.)—**Ruge** (P.) Wirkung des Alkohols auf den thierischen Organismus. *Arch. f. path. Anat.*, etc., Berl., 1870, xlix, 252-266. Also: *Centrallbl. f. d. med. Wissensch.*, Berl., 1870, viii, 204. (Experiments on animals to investigate the effect of chronic alcoholism on various organs.)—**Sanders-Ezra** (H.) Der respiratorische Gasaustausch bei grossen Temperaturänderungen. *Arb. a. d. Physiol. Anstalt zu Leipzig*, 1867, ii, 58. (Important for its experimental methods. No experiments with alcohol.)—**Sandmann** (P.) *Eine Experimentalstudie über die Wirkung des Alkohols und Äther auf die Circulation. 8°, Greifswald, 1874, 32 pp. (Researches made under Prof. Hueter on frogs; of little value.)—**Schellhaas** (H.) Beiträge zur Pathologie des Magens. *Deutsches Arch. f. klin. Med.*, Leipzig, 1884-5, xxxvi, 427. (Experiments on artificial gastric digestion show that the presence of over 10 per cent. alcohol retards digestion; 20 per cent. alcohol almost completely stops it. Experiments with gastric juice obtained by washing out the stomach of a patient with gastrectasia showed similar results; but larger quantities of alcohol were needed to produce complete inhibition. In experiments in the living stomach alcohol did not retard digestion so long as there was free HCl present. A patient with *Carcinoma ventr.* formed the only exception.)—**Scheremetjewski** (Dr.) Ueber die Aenderung des respiratorischen Gasaustausches durch die Zufügung verbrennlicher Molecule zum kreisenden Blute. *Arb. a. d. Physiol. Anstalt zu Leipzig*, 1868, iii, 114. (Important for its methods of collecting and examining the expired air, giving experiments with lactic acid, grape sugar, and other substances. Has no experiments with alcohol.)—**Schlossberger** (J.) Ueber die physiologischen Wirkungen analog constituirter organischer Materien. *Ann. d. Chem.*

u. Pharm., Heidelb., 1850, lxxiii, 212-215. (Relative effects of methyl and amyl alcohol. Summary of results of experiments on dogs, cats, and rabbits. No details; of small value.)—**Schmid** (H.) *Die Wasserverdunstung der menschlichen Haut unter dem Einfluss des Weingeistes. 8°, Bonn, 1886, 30 pp., 11. Also in: *Centrallbl. f. klin. Med.*, Bonn, 1887, viii, 345.—**Schmidt** (A.) Die Ausscheidung des Weingeistes durch die Respiration. *Centrallbl. f. d. Med.*, *Wissensch.*, Berl., 1875, xiii, 371. (Experiments performed under the direction of Prof. Binz. Little or no alcohol found in expired air.)—**Schmidt-Rimpler** (H.) Hornhautimpfungen, vorzugsweise mit Thränensackeiter ange stellt, und Benutzung derselben zur experimentellen Prüfung der Wirkung desinficirender Mittel. *Arch. f. path. Anat.*, etc., Berl., 1870, lxx, 213; 226. (Single experiment on a rabbit to show the disinfectant action of alcohol.)—**Schmiedeberg**. Ueber die Wirkung des Alkohols und Chloroforms auf den Stoffwechsel. *St. Petersburg. med. Ztschr.*, 1868, xiv, 93-97. (General statements of results without details.)—**Schulinus** (H.) *Untersuchungen über die Vertheilung des Weingeistes im thierischen Organismus. 8°, Dorpat, 1865, 57 pp., 1 l. (Used horses and dogs. Concludes that the greater part of the absorbed alcohol in the body is oxidized and that only a small part escapes unaltered through the lungs, skin and kidneys.) Also in: *Arch. d. Heilk.*, Leipzig, 1866, vii, 97-128. (Contains substance of his inaug. diss. Dorpat, 1863. With new experiments. Valuable.)—**Schutz** (E.) Einfluss des Alkohols und der Salicyl säure auf die Magenverdauung. *Prag. med. Wehnschr.*, 1885, x, No. 20. (Alcohol present to the extent of 2 per cent. caused a retardation of formation of peptone; 10 per cent. caused a marked retardation; with 15 per cent. only traces of peptone were found.)—**Schwalbe** (C.) Die Radicalheilung der Hernien. *Deutsche med. Wehnschr.*, Berl., 1876, ii, 453; 1876, 1877, iii, 541. See also: *Cor.-Bl. d. Allg. ärztl. Ver. von Thüringen*, Leipzig, 1879, viii, 220-228. (Local effects of Alcohol in producing sclerosis.)—**Senator** (H.) Untersuchungen ueber den fieberhaften Process. 8°, Berl., 1873, p. 208. (Little effect from alcohol given in relapsing fever.)—**Senator** (H.) Untersuchungen über Wärmebildung und Stoffwechsel. *Arch. f. Anat. Physiol. u. wissenschaft. Med.*, Berl., 1874, i, 18. Also [Abstr.]: *Schmidt's Jahrb.*, Leipzig, 1874, clxiii, 62. (Alcohol lowers temperature very slightly, as a rule.)—**Simanowski** (N.) u. **Schoumoff**

(C.) Ueber den Einfluss des Alkohols und des Morphiams auf die physiologische Oxydation. (From Lab. of Prof. Nencki.) *Arch. f. d. ges. Physiol.*, Bonn, 1884, xxxiii, 251. (Ingestion of alcohol is followed by decrease of temperature. Use of alcohol can decrease the oxidation of tissue substance 50 to 75 per cent. Fats and carbohydrates are probably spared. Large doses of alcohol increase the excretion of N not because of increased oxidation, but probably in consequence of the resulting breaking down of protoplasm.)—**Spaink** (P. F.) Ueber die Einwirkung reinen Alkohols auf den Organismus und insbesondere auf das peripherische Nervensystem. Untersuchung. z. Naturl. d. Mensch. u. d. Thiere, Giessen, 1891, xiv, 449-514, 1 pl.—**Stammreich** (M.) *Ueber den Einfluss des Alkohols auf den Stoffwechsel des Menschen. 8°, Berl., 1891, 47 pp. (Review of literature. Experiments on man, beer, and wine.)—**Stenberg** (S.) Några experimentella bidrag till bevarandet af frågan om det inflytande, som brännvinets föroreningar hafva på dess fysiologiska verkningar. [Experiments on the physiological effect of alcohol.] *Nord. med. Ark.*, Stockholm, 1878, x, 1-22. Also, reprint. (Research with Prof. Elias Heyman. Observations on rabbits.)—*Méthode pour déceler les impuretés des eaux-de-vie du commerce.* Cong. internat. p. l'étude d. questions rel. à l'alcoolisme, 1878, Par., 1879, 252-256. (Gives figure of apparatus and detail of method.)—**Strassburg** (G.) Experimenteller Beitrag zur Wirkung des Alkohols im Fieber. *Arch. f. path. Anat.*, Berl., 1874, lx, 471. *Ibid.*, 1875, etc., Berl., 1874, lx, 471. *Ibid.*, 1875, lxii, 437. (Explanatory note regarding the preceding article. Clinical. Alcohol was found to lower the temperature in most cases.)—**Strassmann** (F.) Experimentelle Untersuchungen zur Lehre vom chronischen Alkoholismus. *Vrtljschr. f. gerichtl. Med.*, Berl., 1888, n. F., xlix, 232-251. — Weitere Mittheilungen über die Bedeutung der Verunreinigungen des Trinkbranntweins. *Deutsche Vrtljschr. f. öff. Gsundheitspf.*, Brunschwg., 1890, xxii, 418-419. (Experiments on dogs.) — Untersuchungen ueber den Nährwerth und die Ausscheidung des Alkohols. *Arch. f. d. ges. Physiol.*, Bonn, 1891, xlix, 315. (Dogs receiving alcohol for considerable periods gain in weight (fat) over those without alcohol. Liver, pancreas, kidneys, but not brain, increase in weight. Alcohol ingested diluted, as in wine or beer, was excreted in considerably greater quantities as such (in virtue of increased diuretic action) than after in-

gestion of small amounts of stronger alcohol. Increased respiration, as is caused by great muscular exertion, increases amount of alcohol expired as such. Concludes: Alcohol acts like foods, in smaller doses, but is not to be recommended in health.)—**Strübing** (P.) Ueber die Phosphorsäure im Urin unter dem Einflusse excitirender und depressirender Mittel. Arch. f. exper. Path. u. Pharmacol., Leipz., 1876, vi, 266. Also: Deutsche Ztschr. f. prakt. Med., Leipz., 1876, iii, 391; 399. (Excitants (alcohol, *e. g.*) cause decrease in P_2O_5 excretion. In the depressed condition following large doses of alcohol there is an increase in P_2O_5 .)—**Stumpf** (M.) Ueber die Veränderungen der Milchsecretion unter dem Einflusse einiger Medicamente. Deutsches Arch. f. klin. Med., Leipz., 1881–2, xxx, 201. (Experiments on goats given 6–100 alcohol daily showed no noticeable change in volume of milk secreted; the total solids increased, while the specific gravity decreased. The gain in solids is almost entirely composed of fats. Albumen and lactose are scarcely changed. Beer gave similar results, but the content of lactose in the milk was increased. No traces of alcohol, aldehyde, or acetic acid could be detected in the milk.)—**Subbotin** (V.) Ueber die physiologische Bedeutung des Alkohol für den thierischen Organismus. Ztschr. f. Biol., München, 1871, vii, 361. (Experiments on rabbits show that in the first five hours after ingestion of alcohol considerable quantities of it are excreted by the skin and lungs and also by the kidneys. The skin and lungs excrete at least twice as much as the kidneys. Part of the alcohol is oxidized in the organism. Conclusion: Alcohol is not a food-stuff proper, yet valuable as a stimulant.)—**Sulzyski** (M.) *Ueber die Wirkung des Alcohols, Chloroforms und Aethers auf den thierischen Organismus. 8°, Dorpat, 1865, 33 pp. (Experimental work. To be consulted.)—**Thierfelder** (H.) u. **v. Mehring** (J.) Das Verhalten tertiärer Alkohole im Organismus. Ztschr. f. physiol. Chem., Strassb., 1885, ix, 511. (Experiments on animals. Tertiary alcohols combine with glycuronic acid in the organism. This is not true of various primary and secondary alcohols. Neither tertiary butyl- nor amyl-alcohol caused an increase of the combined sulphuric acid in the urine.)—**Thompson** (T. W.) Is alcohol a food? Lancet, Lond., 1885, i, 743; 828.—**Thudichum**. On alcohol, in relation to the chemistry of the human body. Med. Offices Privy Council. 8°, London, 1868, X Rep., 288. (Experiment on 33 men

drinking 44 bottles of wine. Only 0.25 per cent. of the alcohol taken was found in the urine.)—**Todd** (R. B.) On the therapeutical action of alcohol. In his: Clinical lectures on certain acute diseases. 8°, London, 1860, 438–487.—**Tscheschichin** (J.) Zur Lehre von der thierischen Wärme. Arch. f. Anat., Physiol. u. Wissensch. Med., Leipz., 1866, 151–179. (On the influence of alcoholic poisoning on the general heat of the animal body, page 161; Experiments on rabbits. Considerable doses of alcohol caused a fall of temperature (from 39.2° C. to 37.2°) and abnormally high pulse and rapid breathing during the first stage of its action.)—**Uffelmann** (J.) Studien ueber die Verdaulichkeit der Kuhmilch und ueber die Mittel, ihre Verdaulichkeit zu erhöhen. Arch. f. d. ges. Physiol., Bonn, 1882, xxix, 384. (Dilute alcohol—*e. g.*, cognac—mixed with milk increases the digestibility of the latter.)—**Virchow** (R.) Ueber Nahrungs u. Genussmittel. In: Virchow u. Holtzendorff, Samml. gemein. wissensch. Vortr., roy. 8°, Berl., 1868, hft. 48.—**Vogelius** (L. S.) *Ueber den Alkohol, speciell sein Einfluss auf die Respiration, den Harn und die Körpertemperatur. 8°, Kiel, 1885, 112 pp. (Experiments on rabbits; pure diluted alcohol used; also on dogs. Good collection of references to literature; plate of apparatus.)—**Voit** (C.) Physiologie des allgemeinen Stoffwechsels und der Ernährung. In: Hermann (L.): Handbuch der Physiologie, Leipz., 1881, vi, 1 Theil, 6, 415. (References to earlier literature.)—**Warren** (J. W.) The effect of pure alcohol on the reaction time, with a description of a new chronoscope. J. Physiol., Cambridge, 1887, viii, 311–348. (Experiments made under the direction of Prof. H. P. Bowditch. Details and diagrams given. The experiments are not very conclusive. The changes in reaction time, after varying amounts of pure alcohol are taken, are, on the whole, more considerable than those occurring in equally long experiments without alcohol. There is no positive relation between the amount of alcohol taken and the effect. Alcohol may improve the quality of the reaction time.)—Alcohol again: A consideration of recent misstatements of its physiological action. Boston M. & S. J., 1887, cxvii, 1–25. (A good summary of the results of physiological research up to the time of its publication.)—**Watson** (W. H.) Notes on the effect of alcohol on saliva and on the chemistry of digestion. J. Chem. Soc., Lond., 1879, xxxv, 539. (Experiments to show that alcohol retards the digestion of starch by saliva; author

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ALCOHOL (PATHOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF).

See also in Index Catalogue, Library Surgeon General's Office, U. S. A., under the headings:

Albuminuria and Alcoholism, Alcohol (Toxicology, etc., of), Alcoholism, Amaurosis from Alcohol, Combustion (Spontaneous), Crime and Alcoholism, Delirium Tremens, Dipsomania, Epilepsy (Causation of), Jaundice (Causes, etc., of), Liver (Cirrhosis of), and, below, "Alcoholic Neuritis and Paralysis."

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