

to three to be tested for pepsin HCl is added (0.4 c.c., HCl for 1 c.c. of juice) and to the three to be tested for trypsin, sodium carbonate is added (0.3 c.c.  $n \backslash n$   $\text{NaHCO}_3$  for 1 c.c. of gastric juice). To each series one adds (1) fibrin flakes, (2) Metts rods, (3) 5-10c.c. of casein solution. These six tubes are now placed in a thermostat for four hours.

In 41 examinations there were 38 positive findings. Of the three negative results two are explained by the non-administration of the alkali and the consequent destruction of the trypsin by the acid; in the third case there was a marked gastroptosis and hence a condition resembling an hour-glass stomach. In certain of the 38 positive cases there was an attendant hyperacidity, which was neutralized by the alkali, and hence the tryptic ferment was not destroyed. In other cases there was subacidity or even anacidity with well-marked tryptic digestion. The author strongly advises the use of several tests for trypsin, e.g., fibrin, Metts rods and casein, as every gastric juice will not act to all three in the same way. This difference in reaction depends, according to Bayliss and Starling, upon the presence of a special ferment, "erepsin," which acts only upon peptone, casein and fibrin, but not upon coagulated albumen. Sawitsch explains the difference rather by the difference of the concentration.

Finally, the author tested the Ewald-breakfast for the presence of trypsin, and found it negative in six cases; hence he believes that the oleic acid-olive oil is necessary for the regurgitation of the pancreatic juice.

He concludes that it is certain that in the Boldyreff method, if accurately used, we have a valuable diagnostic aid as to the proper function of the pancreas.

C. P. H.

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### Society Proceedings.

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#### MONTREAL MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY.

The second regular meeting of the Society was held Friday evening, October 15, 1909, the President, Dr. W. Grant Stewart, in the Chair.

#### LIVING CASES: RESULT OF EXENTERATION OF THE ORBIT.

G. H. MATHEWSON, M.D., presented this case, showing the cosmetic result of this radical operation. The whole eyeball had been removed together with the outer two-thirds of the eyelids for rodent ulcer.