

these solutions of them pour out of glass vessels not clinging to the sides, which can afterwards be rinsed clean with plain cold water.

Peptones are freely taken up by the emulsion to 50 per cent. and upwards, and held well in combination without separation, and a somewhat similar effect follows their admixture. The peptones pour more easily, and more quickly diffuse through water and fluids of lesser density, also pour easily and cleanly from glass tubes.

Quite a number of experiments were made to prove these results, as these substances are important factors in alimentation the importance of the effects of mixing the emulsion with them will be manifest.

*Bacteriological Experiments.*—By bacteriological investigation with the emulsion it was found that no organisms could be grown in either pure petroleum or petroleum emulsion: this is doubtless due to its affording no food for their nourishment, owing to the want of the property of chemical combination.

*Physiological Experiments.*—The rabbit, cat and dog, were selected for the physiological portion of the investigation, which involved much time and trouble in its performance, and was undertaken to study the biological action of the emulsion in the body. It will be, perhaps, unnecessary to state that the food conditions were equal and constant before and after the administration of the emulsion, and care was taken to compare similar and not dissimilar conditions; when food was to be introduced into the stomach or bowels, peptone was the food selected in conjunction with emulsion.

A dog of previously determined weight was denied all food for a period of twenty-four hours and was given instead a quantity of petroleum emulsion, equal in weight to the amount of regular food which the dog had consumed in the twenty-four hours previous to the experiment. Under the administration of the petroleum alone the dog lost two ounces in weight. This dog was then given small quantities of food in addition to a minimum amount of Angier's Petroleum Emulsion, and the weight of the animal increased in three days to four ounces in excess of the original weight. This proves that while petroleum in itself is not capable of maintaining body nutrition, given in conjunction with even small quantities of food, it causes an increased utilization of the latter over that possible from food alone, so that the body weight promptly, steadily and progressively increased.

*Effect on Digestion.*—Digestion and assimilation are natural processes, and any product which delays, hampers or renders more difficult these processes, cannot help but inhibit nutrition. To determine the effect of petroleum on digestion, there was