

After a suitable time interval, a small surgical incision is made into her flank, and an instrument inserted into the tube containing the ova to extract them. The fertilized ova, picked out under a low-power microscope, are then implanted into the bodies of the cows that are to become foster-mothers.

Final success with this method will not only produce high-quality calves from scrub cows, but will make it possible to make every calving a twin birth, thus boosting quantity as well as quality of offspring.

Neither the pedigreed donor cows nor the scrub foster-mothers are harmed by the operation. The donors can be drawn upon for fresh supplies of high-grade ova about every 35 days.

As in every scientific advance, the new method is founded largely upon earlier work done elsewhere by other researchers. Mr. Umbaugh acknowledged indebtedness to a number of precursors who had varying degrees of success in transplanting the ova of various animals, notably rabbits, and in eventually obtaining live offspring. He was encouraged to attempt the much more difficult problems presented by larger domestic animals by the pure-science results thus obtained.

Science News Letter, April 2, 1949

MEDICINE

Acute Gouty Arthritic Attacks Caused by Glands

➤ TWO glands, the pituitary at the base of the brain and the adrenals just above the kidneys, are declared responsible for onsets of acute gouty arthritis that often follow chilling, operations, X-radiation and other kinds of shock, by Dr. Leon Hellman of the Sloan-Kettering Institute for Cancer Research, and formerly of Montefiore Hospital, New York.

Immediate cause of the attacks, he states in the journal, *SCIENCE* (March 18), is much-increased activity of the cortex or outer

part of the adrenal glands. The adrenals are stimulated into this activity by a hormone produced in the pituitary under shock conditions. This hormone, which has been isolated and identified, is known by the long name of adrenocorticotropin—doctors call it ACTH for short.

Dr. Hellman demonstrated the connection of ACTH with the attacks by injecting it into the tissues of human volunteers—patients who were known to be subject to the disease. In a high proportion of such tests, attacks of acute gouty arthritis were provoked.

Science News Letter, April 2, 1949

PHARMACOLOGY

Drink-Limiting Drug Is Tested in this Country

➤ A DANISH drug which will limit you to just one drink has given "promising results" in tests in this country.

Called Antabuse, the drug can be taken in tablet form in daily doses. It has no effect after only one alcoholic drink. But a second drink, if you've been taking Antabuse, will make you blush, increase your heart rate with palpitations and give you an uneasy feeling of apprehension.

Dr. Theodore G. Klumpp, president of the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association and of Winthrop-Stearns, Inc., described Antabuse as a guest of Watson Davis, director of Science Service, on Adventures in Science, over the Columbia network.

The drug is not yet on the American market, Dr. Klumpp said. It has been tested on 83 chronic alcoholics, with promising results in 74.

"It is reasonable to suppose that some such treatment as this may be helpful when other approaches fail," Dr. Klumpp concluded.

Science News Letter, April 2, 1949

GENERAL SCIENCE

Offer China Sea Specimens For Science Exchange

➤ OUT of the China Sea, specimens of plants and animals will be collected by the Oceanographic Institute of Nha Trang for any American museum or laboratory that will exchange them for publications and scientific equipment. UNESCO's field cooperation office in China has relayed this barter request in view of Chinese conditions. Nha Trang is on the southeast coast of French Indochina.

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