

ent on the amount of vitamin E and also of vitamin B in the mother's diet, and that the successful production of milk is dependent on these factors.

Verzar has shown that E vitamin acts very much in the body as though it stimulated the action of the anterior lobe of the pituitary body. He has shown that by giving vitamin E concentrates to a young virgin rat, he is able to bring about hypertrophy of the uterus. Verzar has also shown that in the absence of E vitamin the infantile, silky character of the rat's hair persists into adult life.

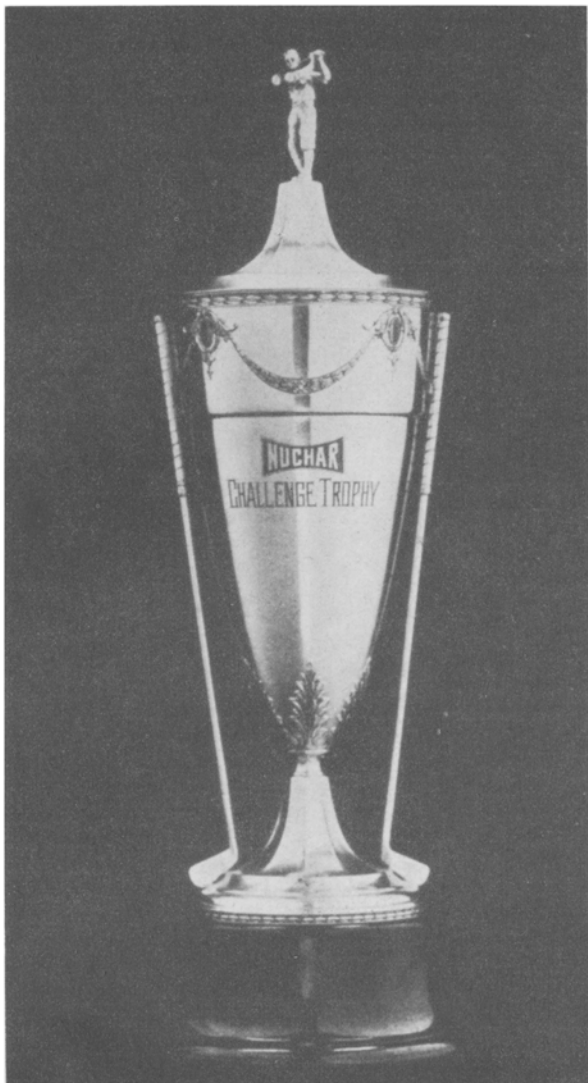
It is evident that this vitamin is concerned with other tissues than those strictly confined to the function of reproduction. It is believed that it has a stabilizing function on such easily irritated tissues as the skin, mucus surfaces and linings of the body and the germ plasma. In this line it is interesting to note that it has been used successfully in stubborn cases of eczema.

Vitamin E is found in largest quantities and concentration in wheat germ oil, to some extent in crude cottonseed oil and corn oil, but is lowered in activity in these oils by the refining process. It is found in butter but not in lard or in cod liver oil. In the animal body it is found in muscle and fat and not in the liver or kidney where vitamins A and D are found. It is found in green leaves, and lettuce is an excellent source of this vitamin both in the leaf and in the seed.

In these three vitamins we have exceedingly interesting substances, which are intimately concerned not only in the well-being of the individual but in the maintenance of life itself. These vitamins are normal constituents of the natural oils and fats as a component of that biologically interesting group of substances called the non-saponifiable matter.

References

- Burr and Burr. *J. Biol. Chem.*, 86:587, 1930.
 Steenbock and Boutwell. *Science*, 50:352, 1919.
 Palmer. *Science*, 50:501, 1919.
 Moore. *Biochem. J.*, 23:1267, 1929.
 Von Euler and Von Euler. *Klin. Wochenschr.*, 9:896, 1930.
 Moore and Capper. *Biochem. J.*, 24:453, 1930.
 Karrer. *Proc. Internat. Cong. XIV*, 1932.
 Cramer. *Lancet*, 1:1153, 1930.
 Aberle. *J. Nutrition*, 6:1, 1933.
 Mellanby. *Lancet*, 1:407, 1919.
 McCollum, Simmonds, Parsons, Shipley and Park. *J. Biol. Chem.*, 45:333, 1921.
 Steenbock and Black. *J. Biol. Chem.*, 61:405, 1924.
 Hess and Weinstock. *J. Biol. Chem.*, 62:301, 1924.
 Koch, Cahan, Gustavson. *J. Biol. Chem.*, 67, 1926.
 Askew, Bourdillon, Webster. *Biochem. J.*, 26:814, 1932.
 Windaus, Dittmar, Fernholz. *Annalen*, 493:259, 1932.
 Taylor and Weld. *Brit. J. Exp. Path.*, 13:109, 1932.
 Evans and Scott. *Science*, 56:650, 1922.
 Evans. *Memoirs Univ. of Calif.*, 8, 1927.
 Sure. *J. Biol. Chem.*, 69:53, 1926.
 Verzar, Away and Kokas. *Biochem. Zeitschr.*, 240:19, 1931.



Annual Golf Tournament

THIS event, which has become a classic, widely known throughout all technical circles, promises to be the best golf tournament yet held, because of the appointment of Mr. Albert F. Sanchez chairman of the committee by President Harris. Being right on the ground, Mr. Sanchez is better able to provide for a fine tournament than out of town chairmen have been in the past, and it is understood that with the coöperation of Mr. Ganucheau and the title holder, Prof. Williamson, this annual event is something to look forward to.

Present plans call for play to start at the Metaire Country Club as soon after noon as possible, and the entire membership is familiar with this course and knows that it is one of the sportiest and best courses in the country, so prepare to enjoy yourself on Thursday afternoon, as usual.



C. S. Williamson
1933 Champion