Table 1. Plasmin-levels in the Infant Rat and Kitten com-pared with the Adult Rat and Cat (expressed as Percentage Lysis of Fibrin Clot after 2 hr.)

Age (days)	Mean plasmin level (per cent)	Rat No. of observa- tions	S,D.	Mean plasmin level (per cent)	Cat No. of observa- tions	S.D.
1	11.3	3	1.8	4.5	4	3.0
3	5.2	4	12.5	13.3	3	1.8
4	17.0	3	4.1	50.6	3	9.2
5	$52 \cdot 3$	3	4.5	37.5	4	6.0
adult	61 -5	7	11.7	46.2	4	6.2

Table 1 shows that low plasmin-levels are present in early post-natal life in both the rat and the cat. In the cat, plasma fibrinolytic activity comparable with that of the adult is attained in 4 days, while this does not occur in the rat until the age of 5 days. The difference in time at which the enzyme appears in the two animals may be attributed to the lessmature state of the rat at the time of birth compared with the kitten. These findings suggest that in these two animals plasmin belongs to the group of enzymes which appear to be inactive until after birth.

At the present time we are conducting a more extensive investigation of fibrinolytic activity in the blood of premature and full-term laboratory animals and human infants.

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Effects of Stilbæstrol and Thiouracil on the Electrocardiograms of the Sheep

THE use of stilbæstrol and thiouracil in enhancing the fattening efficiency of livestock has emphasized capsule of 'Adoxiline' (Glaxo) was given as vitamin A and D supplement once a week. The first group served as control, in the second 20 mgm. stilbæstrol (M. and B.) in pellet form was implanted under the skin, and 1 gm. of thiouracil (B.D.H.) per 100 lb. live weight was supplemented daily in the third group. For electrocardiographic recording, the method described by Mullick¹ was followed.

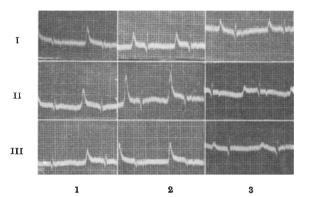


Fig. 1. 1, Control group; 2, stilbestrol group; 3, thiouracil group

Table 1 and Fig. 1 show the summary of the electrocardiographic records.

Normal electrocardiogram: all the P waves were upright. Slight variation was recorded in the form of QRS. In all the tracings, Q and R waves were prominent, whereas very few S waves were noted. All T waves were inverted.

Electrocardiogram following stilbæstrol implantation: The heart-rate was slow and the interval and potential figures were higher. The significant change in the potential of the T waves indicated greater force of the heart output in each beat, whereas in other waves the changes were not appreciable. The absence of S waves was conspicuous.

Electrocardiogram following thiouracil feeding: The same trend of change in the heart-rate, intervals and potentials was noted as before but to a smaller extent.

It appears that the pharmacological action of these drugs may affect the normal physiological function

Table 1. Effect of Feeding Stilbestrol and Thiouracil on the Electrocardiogram of Sheep. (Mean value of three leads)

	Heart rate (beats/ min.)	Intervals (sec.)			Potentials (mV.)				
Group		PR	QRS	QT	P	Q	R	S*	T
$egin{array}{ll} { m Control} & M^1 \\ \pm S.D. \\ { m Stillbæstrol} & M \\ \pm S.D. \\ { m Thiouracil} & M \\ \pm S.D. \\ \end{array}$	78·0 8·5 75·0 11·2 65·0 12·8	0·124 0·001 0·127 0·001 0·134 0·001	0·057 0·020 0·059 0·021 0·062 0·023	0·317 0·034 0·322 0·036 0·335 0·038	0·100 0·030 0·110 0·030 0·075 0·030	-0.330 0.110 -0.320 0.080 -0.400 0.100	0·220 0·120 0·260 0·140 0·190 0·120	- 0 ·100	$\begin{array}{c} -0.290 \\ 0.100 \\ -0.710 \\ 0.290 \\ -0.660 \\ 0.220 \end{array}$

^{*}Figures are not sufficient.

the importance of undertaking the present investigation on the physiological effects of these drugs on sheep.

Electrocardiographic tracings were recorded fortnightly for 6 months on 12 adult sheep, divided into three identical groups of four each. They were fed daily on a ration consisting of groundnut cake (4 oz.), barley (12 oz.), salt (1 oz.) and oat hay ad lib. A

of the cardiac cycle, and hence requires consideration in their administration.

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¹ M represents the average of four sheep with $\pm S.D.$, standard deviation,