

provisions of the Adams Act and to co-ordinate and, in some measure, properly supervise and control all of the research work of the Experiment Station. In addition to the research work already referred to in this presentation of the work of the several departments, the following lines of work have been carried out in this Department:

A study of fodder poisoning in live stock has resulted in the isolation and identification of a mold, *Monascus purpureus*, from a corn which was believed to be responsible for an outbreak of forage poisoning at Mayfield, and also of a closely related mold from corn which was possibly responsible for fodder poisoning at the Lexington Stock Yards. Four micro-organisms from the brain of a horse which died of fodder poisoning have been isolated and identified by Dr. Daniel J. Healy. The pathogenic character of these micro-organisms is now being studied on the guinea pig.

In connection with our work on parturient paresis, a study has also been made of the calcium metabolism of the guinea pig by Kastle, Healy and Shedd, the results of which investigation will soon be ready for publication. The effect of calcium on anaphylaxis has also been studied and the results obtained have been published in the *Journal of Infectious Diseases*, Vol. XII, No. 2, March, 1913.

Some time has been spent by Professor O. M. Shedd in the study of the sulphur content of certain typical Kentucky soils, and also of the total sulphur content of certain plants. It has been found that the sulphur in continuously cultivated soils, without fertilization, has decreased in fifty years to one-third of the amount originally present in the virgin soil. From his experiments, the conclusion seems evident that sulphur is an essential factor in permanent soil fertility, and a bulletin on this subject has been issued.