4. Such accumulations of potassium salts are as marked in the kidney epithelium of nephropathic animals which are polyuric, as they are in the nephropathic animals which have been rendered anuric.

5. The above observation would tend to minimize the importance of potassium in being responsible for a lack of function on the part of the kidney.

6. The age of the animal has apparently no constant influence on the amount of potassium microchemically demonstrable. However, the oldest animal of this series showed the most marked potassium precipitate. In this animal, and one other of the series, which were anuric from uranium, and in which the epithelium of the convoluted tubules had undergone a severe swelling and partial necrosis, not only did the cytoplasm of these cells give the potassium reaction but potassium was also demonstrated in the nucleus of the cell.

8 (1072)

The action of animal extracts upon the flow of bile.

By ISAAC OTT, M.D., and JOHN C. SCOTT, M.D.

[*From the Laboratory of Experimental Research, Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia.*]

Our experiments were made upon etherized cats. We injected secretin at intervals and determined that equal doses of secretin were followed by equal increments in the bile secretion. The cystic duct was previously ligated close to the common duct into which a glass cannula was inserted. After determining the effect of a dose of secretin, we waited some time and then injected an equal dose of secretin plus the infusion of the animal extract. The drops of bile were counted for five-minute periods. We found that adrenalin and the hypophysin of Führer (pituitrin) greatly slowed the secretion. Pancreas slightly diminished the secretion. Thyroid extract had hardly any effect. Tonsil extract caused a marked increase. Thymic extract decreased it. Parathyroid, mammary and corpus luteum had no action.