

one duct-ligated and 2 depancreatized dogs contained 18.3 to 19.8% fatty acids after 5 to 9 weeks (Table I). It is therefore concluded that the fatty liver of these dogs is due in large measure to some substance or substances present in the extractive fraction of meat.

11277

Analysis of the Bile of the Capuchin Monkey.

FRANCES F. BECK. (Introduced by John C. Krantz, Jr.)

From the Department of Pharmacology, School of Medicine, University of Maryland.

Studies in this laboratory in recent years have been concerned with the hydrogen-ion concentration of the bile of the guinea pig¹ and dog² with respect to the dissolution of human gall stones. Having available a series of Capuchin monkeys (*Cebus fatuellus*) upon which metabolism studies had been conducted, it was deemed of interest to study the bile of this species of monkey. The animals were narcotized with sodium amytal; the bile was drawn from the gall bladder without exposure to air. The hydrogen-ion concentration was determined by means of a glass electrode at 25° and an analysis of the principal constituents was carried out according to the Douglas-Saueremann³ method. The results on 10 animals are shown in Table I.

The average pH of the bile and the percentage of various constituents present in the Capuchin monkey are similar to these data on the gall-bladder bile of dogs.² Also as with the bile of the dog it was observed that the correlation between a high pH and high total solids content is great.

TABLE I.
Constituents of Monkey Gall Bladder Bile.

	pH	Total solids, %	Mucin, %	Ash, %	Alkalinity of ash as % Na ₂ CO ₃ in bile	Lipoids, %	Bile acids as cholic and desoxycholic, %
Aver.	6.3	20.8	0.81	1.65	0.65	7.95	6.05
Low	5.6	10.3	0.46	1.04	0.26	3.81	4.30
High	6.9	28.8	1.15	2.06	0.99	11.30	10.00

¹ Krantz, J. C., Jr., Feldman, M., Morrison, S., and Carr, C. J., *PROC. SOC. EXP. BIOL. AND MED.*, 1936, **35**, 48.

² Beck, F. F., Krantz, J. C., Jr., Feldman, M., and Carr, C. J., *PROC. SOC. EXP. BIOL. AND MED.*, 1937, **37**, 357.

³ Douglas-Saueremann, A. G., *Z. Physiol. Chem.*, 1935, **231**, 92.