

variably fatal. Experiments with 2.5 cubic centimeters per kilo administered in 2 per cent. suspension in water, failed to cause any symptoms. Experiments were also made on rabbits. Amyl acetate was given by mouth in aqueous suspension or dissolved in neutral olive oil. Five cubic centimeters of amyl acetate given by mouth to rabbits weighing about 1,500 grams did not produce any symptoms in any of the animals experimented upon, except one in which the dose proved fatal within 24 hours after its administration. The effect of amyl acetate on blood pressure was studied in dogs. One cubic centimeter injected directly into the circulation within 25 seconds caused a fall of blood pressure amounting to 56 per cent. When the vagi were eliminated the fall of blood pressure was still greater. In both instances there was a marked slowing of the pulse.

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The elimination of caffein in the bile.¹

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The elimination of caffein and its products of decomposition in the urine has been studied by a number of investigators, in dogs, rabbits and in man. Its presence in the digestive secretions has been recently made the subject of a special investigation in this laboratory. It was found in the bile removed from the gall bladder of a number of dogs poisoned with caffein. In every case appreciable quantities were found. A dog which was given 1.5 grams of caffein by mouth died four hours later. The bile removed from the gall bladder contained 4.4 milligrams of caffein. Similar results were obtained in other experiments. Experiments made on rabbits with temporary bile fistula have shown that the elimination of caffein likewise takes place by this path in these animals. Caffein was found in the bile two hours after its subcutaneous injection.

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