more or less completely disappeared. It is uncertain as to whether the blood pressure-lowering body pre-exists in the gland, or whether it is an artificial body. The blood pressure-raising body may be separated from the one causing a fall by the first being only soluble in warm, while the latter is soluble in ice-cold, alcohol. The active blood pressure-raising body is not brenzcatechin as Muehlmann supposed, although their chemical reactions agree closely. The active bodies may be completely extracted by 95% alcohol; from this extract, when concentrated, the active blood pressure raising body may be obtained in tolerable purity by precipitation with ice-cold ether. The elementary analysis of the body thus obtained shows carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen and sulphur. It is not an albumen, although it has a similar constitution.

[This is interesting only for the apparent presence of the pressure-lowering body. Abel has given us the chemistry of the other—ED. D. M. M.]

ACTION OF DRUGS ON THE TRACHEAL SECRETION.

CALVERT, J.—Effect of drugs on the secretion from the tracheal mucous membrane (*Journ. of Physiol.*, 1896, v. 20, p. 158.) Rossbach's method of studying the influence of drugs on tracheal secretion is open to the objection that, as his animals were apparently not anesthetized, the struggling would influence it considerably. Calvert used Rossbach's method (opening the trachea with the galvano-cautery and after drying off the tracheal mucous membrane noticing the interval before it became moist again) saving that he used an anesthetic. He finds that sodium carbonate and potassium iodide increase the secretion. The most striking increase was obtained with emetin. This action is independent of the blood supply, as the membrane did not become appreciably redder. Ice bags placed over the abdomen caused a dilatation of the tracheal vessels and an increase in secretion, while hot poultices similarly placed acted reversely. Saponin in small doses does not influence the secretion, while large doses diminish it, in all probability depressing the heart.

QUININE AND TANNIC ACID ON THE URIC ACID ELIMINATION

DANIEL, B.—The diminution by quinine and tannic acid of the increased uric acid elimination from the administration of thymus. (*Inaug. Dissert. Bonn.*, 1898.) In 1891, Horbaczewski proposed the view that uric acid owes its origin to the decomposition products of the tissues containing nuclein, especially the leucocytes, and that the amount of uric acid and the number of the leucocytes