March 18 and 19. Urine normal in quantity. No albumin or blood, an occasional hyaline cast. The phthalein output was normal, as was also the salt. The lactose was very slightly delayed— $6\frac{1}{2}$ hours; but the iodid was not excreted in less than seventy-two hours.

April 14. The phthalein, salt, iodid and lactose were absolutely normally excreted, and the urine itself was entirely normal.

Dog XXI.—Weight 5 kg., April 24. Right kidney removed; weight 17.8 gm. April 25. Phthalein 38 per cent; slightest trace of albumin, an occasional cast seen in centrifugalized specimen.

April 27. Phthalein normal-55 per cent. Lactose delayed seven hours, salt excretion somewhat delayed.

May 3 to 9. The salt, lactose and phthalein excretions are all normal, the only abnormal urinary feature being a very faint trace of albumin.

Simple one-sided nephrectomy in a healthy dog, therefore, causes but slight change in the renal function which is of short duration.

INCOAGULABLE NITROGEN OF THE BLOOD IN CHRONIC PASSIVE CONGESTION

In five cases of animals with a moderate degree of chronic passive congestion, and with relatively normal renal function, and in one with marked congestion, the incoagulable nitrogen of the blood was estimated. The technic employed was as follows: 10 c.c. of blood was withdrawn from the heart and placed in 115 c.c. of 95 per cent. alcohol to precipitate the albumin. This was filtered, and 100 c.c. of the filtrate evaporated to dryness. The total nitrogen of this residue, representing 8 c.c. of blood, was estimated by Kjeldahl's method. In the five nearly normal cases, the nitrogen was not increased above 0.50 gm. per liter of blood. In the dog with advanced congestion, the nitrogen was increased to 0.60 gm. per liter.

It can be concluded, therefore, that mild experimental chronic passive congestion in dogs does not produce an accumulation of incoagulable nitrogen in the blood.

HISTOLOGICAL STUDY

The histological study⁵² of the kidneys removed at autopsy was made as follows: The kidneys were fixed in formaldehyd solution or Zenker's fluid, cut and stained with hematoxylin and eosin. The microscopic study in all cases revealed varying degrees of chronic passive congestion of all the vessels and capillaries. In certain of the cases there were foci of leukocytes or small abscesses. In one case there was considerable increase in connective tissue suggesting a chronic nephritis. Whether this was due or not to the congestion cannot be stated. On the whole, histologically, it seems that by this method, chronic passive congestion of varying intensity is produced without an accompanying chronic nephritis.

52. A further study of the histological changes following more prolonged chronic passive congestion is intended.

