is seen in only a few cases, and in very slight degree. The blood content of the glomeruli is normal, and there is no change in the tufts. There is no increase in the number of the nuclei in the glomeruli although in some cases they show distinct enlargement and loss of staining power. He points out, however, that these latter changes are especially seen in the bichromate kidneys, and that they are present in a much less degree in the uranium and corrosive sublimate kidneys, not more than 20 per cent of the nuclei of the uranium kidneys being so changed.

Christian²¹ has recently reported the occurrence of small round or oval, homogeneous, hyaline droplets, which he found in the glomerular tufts of thirteen out of twenty-six rabbits examined, and of these thirteen, eleven were animals which had been poisoned by uranium nitrate. The droplets appear in the wall of the capillaries which make up the glomerular tufts, and do not occur in the lumen of the capillaries, or in the space between the tuft and the capsule of the glomerulus, or in the endothelium of Bowman's capsule.

Protocols 1 and 2 in Series III describe the histologic picture which I found in the acute intoxications. The convoluted tubules and the ascending limbs of Henle's loops showed early and marked degeneration, and contained exudate and desquamated cells. The epithelium of the ascending limbs of Henle seemed to be the earliest cells affected, and there was marked degeneration and desquamation of these cells while those of the convoluted tubules were still relatively intact. The collecting tubules contained exudate and débris, but showed no degeneration of the epithelium. There was some congestion of the glomeruli, and slight exudate into the intracapsular space in a few cases, but we did not observe the nuclear changes described by Takayasu or the hyaline droplets described by Christian. There was some change in the interstitial tissue as was shown by the areas of round-cell infiltration in those cases which survived for a few days, but there was no thickening of the glomerular capsules, and no visible increase in the intertubular connective tissue. The feature to which I would draw especial attention in the acute poisoning is the extreme degree of change in the tubules, and the very insignificant amount of change in the glomerular tufts and capsules.

In Series I, in which repeated small doses were given, the results obtained, while perhaps not very marked, were sufficiently uniform and striking to justify further observations over a longer period of time. It is unnecessary to repeat in detail the picture described in the proto-

^{21.} Christian: A glomerular lesion of experimental nephritis. Boston Med. and Surg. Jour., 1908, clix, 8.