

After feeding large amounts of butter but scant traces of the volatile butter fats were found, but the higher fats, olein, etc., were increased corresponding to the fat intake.

Lecithin fed by the mouth showed an increase in the ether soluble phosphorus in the chyle, indicating that lecithin is absorbed.

Paraffin fed in emulsion did not appear in the chyle, showing its uselessness as a nutritive fat.

Bainbridge and Beddard repeated Bradford's experiments, in which he removed portions of the kidney in cats. They removed part of one kidney at one time, and some weeks later the other. In all cases death occurred in a few days or weeks after the second operation.

Differing from Bradford's observations they found no increased N. output until 28% of body weight was lost, when the animals became to all intents starving animals in which the N. output is always increased.

Bradford found that nephrectomized cats were unable to pass anything but a very dilute urine, and this in large amounts, whereas the other observers found a normal amount of moderate concentration.

They thus conclude that nephrectomy does not set up an abnormally great nitrogenous metabolism.

The much debated question of the effect of alcohol upon the heart is considered by W. E. Dixon, in the *J. Phys.*, March 27, 1907.

As to the rate, he finds that the ordinarily noted acceleration of the heart is due to reflex stimulation by concentrated solution and to the circumstances attending administration.

Given in weak solutions this effect is not seen.

In a feebly beating heart, however, as at the end of a long perfusion experiment, small doses of alcohol improve the quality and increase the rapidity of the heart rate.

Dixon has found a similar effect from the administration of glucose.

Large doses of alcohol slow the beat. This does not occur in the severed heart, nor after section of the vagus. The latter procedure, indeed, restores the rate to the normal. Perfusion of the heart with moderate .08% alcohol permanently increased the amplitude of the beat, but .8% solution first increases but later decidedly weakens the beat.

In a rabbit's heart, immunized by giving 1 gm. per kilo body weight of alcohol to the animal for three weeks, perfusion with .2% alcohol greatly increased the height of the contractions.

Evidently alcohol possesses, according to dose, two distinct actions: stimulation and depression, and the boundary may be easily overstepped. Dixon explains the former quality by the nutritive power of the drug.

Blood pressure in moderate doses is raised by alcohol, but this is largely a cardiac effect. In large doses it causes a cardiac fall of B.P. analogous to chloroform.