month showed no edema, and of the ten which lived for longer than eight months, nine showed definite, and in some cases, marked edema. In four of the nine cases there was marked subcutaneous edema, which in three cases was associated with effusion into the serous cavities. All of the cases of subcutaneous edema occurred in Groups II and III, where relatively large doses of the drug were administered.

In none of the cases was any attempt made to induce edema formation by forcing water. The animals were fed upon a mixed diet in which was a plenty of greens, and they obtained all their water from the green food. Since death occurred in every case but one within eleven days after the last injection, and during the resulting acute intoxication, it would seem that the edema was a true renal edema, and not due to stasis resulting from a broken down heart. There can be little doubt that the prolonged action of the uranium nitrate upon the blood vascular system had so damaged it, that it was unable to withstand the strain of the plethora which was produced by the inability of the kidney to excrete water during the terminal attack of acute nephritis.

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The action of infundibulin upon the mammary secretion.

By **ISAAC OTT** and **JOHN C. SCOTT.**

[*From the Physiological Laboratory, Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia.*]

In the goat we have found in the early nursing period that infundibulin (the active principle of the posterior part of the hypophysis), when injected into the vein of the ear, rapidly and greatly increased the secretion of milk. The nipple had a cannula inserted into it, and a water aspirator produced the suction necessary to empty the udder. The milk before and after the injection was caught in a graduated flask and measured every five minutes. The following experiment will given an idea of the activity of the infundibulin:

GOAT—RIGHT NIPPLE.

2.25 P.M.					
2.30	"	.....	4	drops	milk.
2.35	"	.....	5	"	"
2.40	"	.....	5	"	"

2.41	P.M.	5 drops of infundibulin by the vein.			
2.45	"	.....	405	drops	milk.
2.50	"	.....	15	"	"
2.55	"	.....	22	"	"
3.00	"	.....	12	"	"
3.05	"	.....	8	"	"
3.10	"	.....	4	"	"
3.11	"	5 drops of infundibulin by the vein.			
3.15	"	.....	75	drops	milk.
3.20	"	.....	15	"	"
3.25	"	.....	15	"	"
3.30	"	.....	7	"	"
3.35	"	.....	6	"	"
3.40	"	.....	5	"	"
3.45	"	.....	4	"	"

Care was taken to thoroughly empty the udder both by aspiration and by rhythmic external compression of the gland. The intra-venous injection of infundibulin starts the flow in about one minute from the beginning of the injection, and it reaches its height in four minutes, after which it rapidly falls to normal.

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The galactagogue action of the thymus and corpus luteum.

By **ISAAC OTT** and **JOHN C. SCOTT.**

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In experiments upon the goat with the glands containing internal secretions, we have found the corpus luteum, pineal body and thymus increased the quantity of milk fourfold in five minutes. The ovary minus corpus luteum had no effect. Infundibulin is still the most powerful galactagogue, increasing the secretion of milk one-hundredfold. The amount of butter fat was about the same in the augmented secretion by thymus, corpus luteum, and infundibulin, but occasionally it was increased.