

William Maddock Bayliss Encyclopedia Article

William Maddock Bayliss

The following sections of this BookRags Literature Study Guide is offprint from Gale's For Students Series: Presenting Analysis, Context, and Criticism on Commonly Studied Works: Introduction, Author Biography, Plot Summary, Characters, Themes, Style, Historical Context, Critical Overview, Criticism and Critical Essays, Media Adaptations, Topics for Further Study, Compare & Contrast, What Do I Read Next?, For Further Study, and Sources.

(c)1998-2002; (c)2002 by Gale. Gale is an imprint of The Gale Group, Inc., a division of Thomson Learning, Inc. Gale and Design and Thomson Learning are trademarks used herein under license.

The following sections, if they exist, are offprint from Beacham's Encyclopedia of Popular Fiction: "Social Concerns", "Thematic Overview", "Techniques", "Literary Precedents", "Key Questions", "Related Titles", "Adaptations", "Related Web Sites". (c)1994-2005, by Walton Beacham.

The following sections, if they exist, are offprint from Beacham's Guide to Literature for Young Adults: "About the Author", "Overview", "Setting", "Literary Qualities", "Social Sensitivity", "Topics for Discussion", "Ideas for Reports and Papers". (c)1994-2005, by Walton Beacham.

All other sections in this Literature Study Guide are owned and copyrighted by BookRags, Inc.

Contents

William Maddock Bayliss Encyclopedia Article.....	1
Contents.....	2
William Maddock Bayliss.....	3



William Maddock Bayliss

1860-1924

English physiologist who, in collaboration with his colleague Ernest Henry Starling, discovered secretin, a hormone produced by the intestinal mucosa. Bayliss and Starling demonstrated nervous control of the peristaltic wave (the muscle action that causes the movement of food through the intestine). In 1902 they isolated secretin, a substance that stimulates the secretion of pancreatic digestive juice into the intestine. In 1904 Bayliss and Starling coined the term "hormone." Bayliss published the widely used textbook *Principles of General Physiology* in 1915.