

A closely related strain emulsifiable in NaCl was precipitated by CaCl<sub>2</sub> and an ion antagonism was shown between the Na and Ca cations in a ratio of 80:1. The effect was not permanent. The ratio is of the same order of magnitude as in oil-water and water-oil emulsions and suggests a similar lipid arrangement in the membrane of the organism.

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**A study of the reaction of normal human subjects to intravenous injections of insulin.**

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Two-tenths of a cc. of insulin were injected intravenously. Blood samples were withdrawn at frequent intervals, and sugar determinations were carried out on the whole blood.

The blood sugar decreases rapidly and at a uniform rate. The minimum sugar value is indicated at about 18 minutes after the injection. The sugar content of the blood then rises, at a slower rate, reaching the initial value within about one hour after the injection.

Peculiarities were observed in the reaction of overweight subjects. The insulin hypoglycemia is not as intense as in a lean subject of the same weight, and recovery from it seems slower. While this phenomenon apparently corroborates older views on the subject of "fat and glycogen antagonism", it is being investigated further, and other experiments are being undertaken on the relationship between fat and glycogen formation.

It is suggested that the varying degrees of adiposity, as such, underlie the differences in the reaction to insulin of animals used in its assay.

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