

palpitation of the heart, muscular tremors, nervousness, sleepiness, and increased metabolism. A further study of the problem whether or not the increased oxidizing power of the different body cells following iodide administration is dependent upon the thyroids, is being made.

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Glycogen formation from arabinose in chicks.

By **L. B. STOOKEY** and **A. HALDEN JONES**.

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It is well known that newly hatched chicks are practically free from glycogen. Fifteen chicks were fed arabinose over periods varying from several hours to two days, and their bodies examined for glycogen. In one case a trace of glycogen seemed to be present, but in all others negative results were obtained. However, these experiments are not looked upon as conclusive. Further studies are in progress.

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Is oxalic acid a product of hepatic uricolysis in man?

By **L. B. STOOKEY** and **ETHEL L. LEONARD**.

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A liver obtained, shortly after death, from the accident ward of the City Hospital was hashed, divided into convenient portions and mixed with seven volumes of 0.1 per cent. solution of potassium urate. After varying periods, the mixtures were examined for oxalic acid.

In all cases the uric acid was found to be largely destroyed. In all cases perceptible traces of oxalic acid were shown to be present, yet the amounts isolated did not seem to be appreciably greater than those occurring in control experiments.

It does not seem, therefore, that oxalic acid is a product of hepatic uricolysis in man.