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The metabolism of the purines in man.

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Adenine, guanine, hypoxanthine and xanthine were fed at intervals to two subjects living on a constant purine-free diet. The effects of the administration of these purines (1 to 1.5 grams) on various metabolic functions, especially the partition of nitrogen in the urine, was reported. The output of urinary purines is summarized here:

	Purine fed.	Nitrogen in purine nuclens fed grams.	Increase in nitrogen eliminated as			
			Uric acid.		Purine bases.	
			gram.	per cent.	gram.	per cent.
WWH	Hypoxanthine,	0.387	.248	64	.015	4
	Xanthine,	0.369	.196	53	.009	2
	Guanine,	1.114	.347	31	.037	3
	Adenine,	0.414	.153	37	.015	3.6
JFL	Hypoxanthine,	0.387	.219	56	.009	2
	Xanthine,	0.369	.170	46	.004	1
	Guanine,	1.114	.217	19	.030	2.7
	Adenine,	0.414	.126	30	.014	3

From the numerous data reported, the authors conclude that all of the familiar purines may lead to an increase in exogenous uric acid in the urine of man, with (quantitatively) little influence on the elimination of purine bases. In contradiction to the recent suggestion of Plimmer, Dick, and Leib,[1] they interpret their protocols to support the view that uric acid is a stage in the metabolism of exogenous purines, rather than an expression of leucocyte metabolism.

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The distribution of blood in shock.

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An effort has been made to determine the percentage of blood in different organs before and after shock. About fifteen animals

[1] *Jour. of Physol.*, 1909, xxxix, 98.