opposing influences of the thyroid and testicular insufficiencies. Thyroid therapy, where applicable, causes improvement, regularizing the temperature and obviating febricidal reactions.

Cramer, W., and Frause, R. A. CARBOHYDRATE METABOLISM IN ITS RELATION TO THE THYROID GLAND. THE EFFECT OF THYROID FEEDING ON THE GLYCOGEN-CONTENT OF THE LIVER AND ON THE NITROGEN DISTRIBUTION IN THE URINE. [Proc. Roy. So., B, Vol. 86, 1913.]

Do. THE RELATION OF THE THYROID GLAND TO CARBOHYDRATE METABOLISM. [Seventeenth Inter. Congress Med., London, August, 1913.]

Cramer, W., and M'Call, R. CARBOHYDRATE METABOLISM IN RELATION TO THE THYROID GLAND—II. THE EFFECT OF THYROID-FEEDING ON THE GASEOUS METABOLISM. [Quart. Journ. of Experimental Physiol., Vol. XI, No. 1.]

Do. CARBOHYDRATE METABOLISM IN RELATION TO THE THYROID GLAND—IV. THE EFFECT OF THYROID FEEDING ON THE GASEOUS METABOLISM OF THYROIDECTOMIZED RATS. [Quart. Journ. of Experimental Physiol., Vol. XII, No. 2.]

Do. CARBOHYDRATE METABOLISM IN RELATION TO THE THYROID GLAND—III. THE EFFECT OF THYROIDECTOMY IN RATS ON THE GASEOUS METABOLISM. [Quart. Journ. of Experimental Physiology, Vol. XII, No. 1.]

Experimental hyperthyroidism produced by thyroid feeding leads in cats and rats to a complete disappearance of glycogen from the liver without however producing a glycosuria. Observations on the gaseous metabolism, the results of which are presented in the form of graphs, offer an explanation of this apparently paradoxical phenomenon. The first effect of thyroid feeding is to produce a mobilization of the liver glycogen. The carbohydrate thus thrown into the circulation is oxidized in addition to the carbohydrate preformed in the food. The heat production is thus increased. When the glycogen has been removed from the liver, carbohydrate is formed from protein and possibly also from fat. The action of the internal secretion of the thyroid gland on the liver glycogen lies thus at the root of the increased metabolism which is one of the characteristic features of hyperthyroidism. This conclusion is confirmed by the fact that removal of the thyroid gland does not impair the power of the cells of the organism to oxidize carbohydrate.

The condition of carbohydrate metabolism in experimental hyperthyroidism has a bearing on our conception of carbohydrate metabolism in general. For it shows