

it would be well to obtain some experimental data on the production of glycocoll of the animal body and on its defensive action against poisoning by salicylic acid. The research is a very extensive one, and I regret that my investigations are in some essentials incomplete.

For convenience of description, I shall give my observations and considerations under the following headings:

- (a) The pharmacological action of salicyluric acid.
- (b) The origin of glycocoll of salicyluric acid.
- (c) Subcutaneous injections of glycocoll as an antidote to poisoning by salicylic acid.
- (d) The maximum production of salicyluric acid in man.

(a) THE PHARMACOLOGICAL ACTION OF SALICYLURIC ACID.

The salicyluric acid used in the experiments was isolated from urine of patients taking salicylic acid. It is a crystalline colorless, solid, slightly soluble in water, quite soluble in alcohol and chloroform, and almost insoluble in benzol. With a solution of ferric chloride it gives a violet color.

In studying the pharmacology of salicyluric acid, I first repeated some experiments of Stockman. He found that four grains given hypodermically to a rabbit produced no apparent effect, whereas in rabbits of the same size 1.5 to 2 gram of salicylic acid proved fatal. He also found that salicyluric acid was much less active than salicylic acid in preventing the growth of yeast.

My experiments gave similar results. I found that 4.5 grams of salicyluric acid, neutralized with caustic soda given subcutaneously, did not produce death in the case of a rabbit weighing 2 kilograms. I also found that salicyluric acid was much less active than salicylic acid in preventing the growth of colon bacilli.

These experiments show that salicyluric acid is much less active than salicylic acid.

(b) THE ORIGIN OF THE GLYCOCOLL OF SALICYLURIC ACID.

In investigating the origin of glycocoll of salicyluric acid one must take into consideration every possible source. If glycocoll is present in food (exogenous) one must determine the part the ingesta play in the process. If present in blood or is a product of the metabolism of proteins (endogenous), then it must be ascertained whether the glycocoll of salicyluric acid is wholly or in part derived from this source. The in-