in the urine (after deducting the sugar fed in the cream), the relation between the two was found to be 3.65 gm. of dextrose to 1 gm. of nitrogen, as follows:

1904.	Dextrose. Grams.	Nitrogen. Grams.	D : N.
March 2	82.7	23.0	3.60 : 1
March 3	87.1	23.8	3.65 : 1
March 4	100.7	27.5	3.66 : 1

It will be noticed that the sugar and nitrogen rise and fall together. The amount of fat that was fed varied, but did not affect the ratio. The sugar production is therefore parallel to the proteid metabolism. Since 1 gm. of urinary nitrogen represents the destruction of 6.25 gm. of proteid we can calculate the sugar production from proteid. This D : N ratio is the same as that obtained in our laboratory in phlorhizinized dogs. It has also been obtained by others in the human subject, but has been falsely interpreted as indicating the production of sugar from fat. It represents the maximum output of sugar from proteid and a complete intolerance for carbohydrates. It is probably the most grievous prognostic sign in diabetes.

A calculation shows that the carbohydrates in the oatmeal and levulose were nearly quantitatively eliminated in the urine when the patient was under the influence of Diets I and II.

The patient rapidly lost in weight and died in coma five weeks after the completion of the above investigation.

36. **"Antihemolytic properties of the serum of nephrectomized rabbits,"** with demonstration: **S. J. MELTZER** and **WILLIAM SALANT.**

In studying the properties of the blood of nephrectomized rabbits it was found that bullock's serum, which is distinctly hemolytic for normal rabbit's blood, was less so for the red cells of nephrectomized rabbits. It was found, further, that the serum of nephrectomized rabbits contains a distinct antihemolytic element which is destroyed by heating for an hour at 58° C. On the other hand the "washed" red cells of nephrectomized rabbit's blood are at least no more resistant to the hemolytic influence of bullock's serum than are the red cells of normal rabbit's blood.