

über die Reduction des Froschlarvenschwanzes und die Verlauf derselben auftretenden histolytischen Prozesse. Preisschriften gekrönt und herausgegeben von der fürstlich Jablonowski'schen Gesellschaft zu Leipzig. Leipzig: Verlag von B. S. Hirzel.

METSCHNIKOFF, E. '92b. Atrophie des muscles pendant la transformation des Batraciens. *Ann. Inst. Pasteur*, T. 6, p. 1.

23 (719)

Effect of phlorhizin on a dog with Eck fistula.

By N. B. FOSTER.

It has been stated by Rosenfeld that the administration of phlorhizin to dogs with Eck fistula does not induce glucosuria. This observation would have so much bearing upon our ideas of the mode of action of phlorhizin that the subject required confirmatory evidence.

One gram of phlorhizin in olive oil emulsion was given to a dog on which an Eck fistula had been done. Glucose was found in the urine in considerable quantity for nine days subsequent to the phlorhizin administration.

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On elimination through the mucosa of the urinary bladder.

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In a previous communication (*Journal of Exper. Medicine*, XIV, 274, 1911), I stated that after intravenous injections of large amounts of dextrose the intestine contained on the average 1.2 per cent. of the injected amount of dextrose and in nephrectomized animals the dextrose content of the intestine reached the average of 2.2 per cent. The question arose then whether in the presence of a strong hyperglycemia, and especially after double nephrectomy, all mucous membranes are slightly permeable to this substance. The presence of measurable quantities of dextrose in the gastro-intestinal canal is no evidence for the permeability of the mucosa as such, since the mucous membrane of this organ is studded with numerous glandular structures which may readily