

pend on the concentration, as our experiments up to date would lead us to believe.

It is suggested, in the light of the rôle which the concentration seems to play on absorption rate, that should the drug be administered in divided doses, the concentration reaching the tissues would be reduced and the time during which the drug remains in the intestine prolonged. By such a method of administration of the drug, the toxicity might be considerably reduced for selected patients in whom the factor of safety would outweigh that of ease of administration.

The study of the excretion of carbon tetrachloride in the expired air (which presumably occurs almost as rapidly as the drug is absorbed) seems to offer the best avenue of approach to the study of absorption of the drug in man, and of the effect of various substances that tend to accelerate or retard absorption.

113 (2636)

The determination of blood sugar.

By STANLEY R. BENEDICT.

[From the Department of Chemistry, Cornell University Medical College, New York City.]

A method for the determination of blood sugar has been developed which is based upon the use of a more specific copper solution than has hitherto been available. Where the new procedure is employed for normal human blood the results are from fifteen to thirty percent lower than those obtained where the method of Folin and Wu is employed. Details of the procedure will be published in a short time.