tied but no glucose injected, the rats developed the typical symptoms associated with hypoglycemia which could be relieved by the injection of glucose. The above experiments will be repeated on completely hepatectomized animals.

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Absorption of Glucose From Alimentary Tract of Rats Deprived of Vitamin B Complex.

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(Introduced by J. R. Murlin.)

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Rats from 3 different colonies were placed upon adequate diets and diets deficient in the vitamin B complex. The absorption of glucose from the alimentary tract of these rats was determined by means of the method devised by Cori.[1]

The rate of absorption of glucose was not constant for the 1, 2, and 3-hour periods, there being a marked falling off during the last hour of a 3-hour period. This does not agree with Cori's findings.

The percentage of glucose absorbed during 1, 2, and 3-hour periods appeared to be dependent upon the amount of glucose remaining unabsorbed in the alimentary tract.

Two groups of animals which had been on a diet containing no vitamin B absorbed a smaller percentage of the glucose fed than did normal animals. A third group of animals, which had come from a colony whose members were able to resist the effects of vitamin B-deprivation, did not show a decreased absorption of glucose following a period during which they had received a diet containing no vitamin B.

[1] Cori, C. F., *J. Biol. Chem.*, 1925, lxvi, 691.