

be removed; 75 c.c. of urine plus 2.5 c.c. concentrated sulphuric acid are heated in an autoclave, for one and one half hours at 175°. The urea is entirely changed to ammonia, which is boiled off after adding 10 gm. of calcium oxide and a piece of paraffin. The ammonia-free filtrate is concentrated to a small volume, diluted to 25 c.c., and amino nitrogen determinations made on 10 c.c. portions. In blank determinations, 11.55 mg. nitrogen as alanine were added to a normal urine. The increase in amino nitrogen was 11.47 and 11.58 mg. in duplicates. Determinations on a number of normal urines indicate a normal amino nitrogen of 2.0 per cent. \pm 0.5 per cent. for a normal urine. The study of pathological urines is being undertaken, as the amino determination may be of value in indicating conditions where physiological oxidation of protein nitrogen is incomplete.

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**Note on the production of glycosuria by parathyroids,
pancreas and the infundibular extract of the
pituitary.**

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In experiments upon cats we have found that injection per jugular of filtered watery solution of the parathyroid or the pancreas produced 3 to 4 per cent. of sugar in the urine. Injections into abdominal cavity of the pancreas also produced glycosuria. Borchardt has shown that the pituitary gland as a whole causes sugar to appear in the urine. We have found 1 c.c. of the 20 per cent. extract of the infundibular part (Burroughs, Wellcome and Co.) of the pituitary by the jugular causes about 3 per cent. of sugar to appear in the urine. We took care that the binding down and etherization did not cause any sugar to be present in the urine of our animals. Falta and Priestly did not find any increase of the sugar in the blood of the rabbit by relatively large doses of infundibulin. The presence of glucose was always determined by Fehling's, fermentation, and phenylhydrazine tests.