

The pressure in the tube gradually rose as follows:

Time in minutes	Increase mm. $\frac{1}{2}$ sat. Na_2SO_4 Sol.	Total pressure mm. $\frac{1}{2}$ sat. Na_2SO_4 Sol.
1	155	155
2	109	264
3	93	357
4	81	438
5	71	509
6	60	569
7	47	616
8	38	654
9	30	684
10	26	710
11	19	729
12	19	748
13	12	760
14	9	769
15	6	775

The final pressure attained in the glass tube was 775 mm. or 73.25 mm. in terms of Hg. Arterial pressure at the same time was 77 mm. of Hg.

Discussion

The method which we have used does not produce death nearly so quickly as does the removal of both adrenals. In that case death occurs in a few hours to a few days (5). Six of the seven animals, in which the veins from the adrenals had been tied, died in 2, 18, 48, 59, 75 and 128 days respectively. Experiment No. 3 should not be included because one gland was left intact in the animal. Experiment No. 8, on a dog, was the exception, the animal being killed after 83 days. At the time of death, however, it was losing weight.

Three of the animals which died of their own accord, showed symptoms of weakness some time before death; in the other three, no changes were observed. In regard to the histological changes, three of the animals showed no presence of adrenalin, and only a trace of lipoid in the adrenal after death, while three others showed both adrenalin and lipoid in larger amount. Of course, the absence of adrenalin in a gland which