whether death occurred whenever the tension of the injected fluid equalled the carotid pressure, and accordingly closed the capillaries, stopping all inflow of arterial blood to the brain. Adamkiewicz performed a series of experiments with a specially constructed apparatus for this purpose. The fluid used was an 0.6 per cent. solution of salt heated to 30°C.

In some experiments atmospheric air was used instead.

It was found that if one of the so-called brain pressure symptoms appeared on using a certain force, that the rest of them followed very completely or were very easily induced, even if the injection pressure were very slightly raised.

Hence Adamkiewicz holds, that the separate brain pressure symptoms were equivalent to one another, and that the absolute force with which the fluid is driven into the cranial cavity forms no exact criterion as to the symptoms likely to be elicited.

No exact relation as to the dependence of the results upon the pressure can be proved.

Hence the so-called brain pressure symptoms have nothing to do with the exciting pressure—*i.e.*, with the pressure as a purely physical action.

The arterial curve corresponds exactly with the infusion phenomena, but, on the other hand, there exists no comparative relation between the arterial and infusion pressure.

The form of the arterial curve does not correspond to the simple pressure curve observed when there is a hindrance to the outflow of blood in the capillary area.

The latter curves are rectilineal and proportional in size to the obstruction in the capillary area.

Thus the injections into the cranial cavity do not act mechanically by capillary compression, and hence do not possess the power of mechanically causing cerebral anæmia.

The venous curve, on the other hand, mounts gradually at first, and then, without anything interfering in the continuity of the infusion into the cranial cavity, the curve suddenly rises very steeply to a certain height, whence it continuously sinks until the antimal experimented on dies.

The passage of the infusion fluid out of the skull into the veins