

daily. Others were subjected to severe inanition by receiving limited amounts of the above diet with 2 cc. orange juice added daily.

Histological observations upon the adrenal glands of the different animals subjected to scurvy and starvation reveal similar changes in the adrenals. These glands present varying degrees of the changes reported by McCarrison.¹ In all cases where a change has taken place, evidence of hemorrhagic infiltration is more pronounced than degeneration of the cells. The infiltration assumes a circumscribed appearance around the medulla, occurring between the columns of cells of the cortex along the connective tissue septa.

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Germinal epithelium of guinea pigs during early stages of scurvy.

GRACE MEDES. (Introduced by J. F. McClendon).

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Guinea pigs were fed a scorbutic diet of alfalfa meal and wheat flour, equal parts by weight, oats *ad libitum*, and powdered whole milk (Klim) corresponding to 50 cc. fresh milk daily. The increase in weight for about 10 to 15 days was approximately at the same rate as control rats which received, in addition, 2 cc. of orange juice daily. They showed no symptoms of scurvy. At this time, however, histological changes characteristic of scurvy have already set in.

Observations made on the testes of guinea pigs, fed on a scorbutic diet and killed after ten days, show engorgement of the blood vessels with degeneration of seminal epithelium in some of the tubules. Cells in early stages of spermatogenesis were especially affected. Other tubules were normal and contained all stages of developing spermatozoa.

Guinea pigs kept for 30 to 40 days in a state of severe chronic scurvy show almost complete recovery of germinal epithelium after 17 days on an antiscorbutic diet.