Muscle II—65.5; 94.0; 59.0; 86.5; 85.7; 71.7; 88.3; ave. 78.7.

Lactic acid (40 mg.) and its precursor (32 mg.) are thus seen to account for 73% of the muscle glycogen which disappears in 30 minutes after the epinephrine injection. Since a deposition of liver glycogen from blood lactic acid occurs shortly after the injection, part of the remaining 28 mg. is probably accounted for by this process.

A decrease in the inorganic phosphates of the blood has also been observed after insulin injections.[5] Since muscle glycogen increases under these conditions, it seems possible that the same chemical transformations occur as after epinephrine injections but in the opposite direction. This is being investigated at the present time.

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Cinematography of the Vocal Cords.

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A new technique for making motion pictures of the vocal cords has been developed by the use of a quartz rod as the means of projecting a high intensity illumination within the larynx. The source of light consists of the two filaments of an overvolted automobile bulb. A laryngoscope, illuminating system and viewing finder are attached to a 16 mm. motion picture camera. This combination forms a self-contained, one-man-controlled unit, which permits motion pictures of the cords to be made at the standard rate of 16 frames per second. The field photographed is viewed constantly through the finder by the operator, who controls the spring motor of the camera by the usual release button. The pictures as projected fill the entire screen area. This is a magnification previously unattained under these conditions.

[5] Harrop, G. A., and Benedict, E. M., PROC. SOC. EXP. BIOL. AND MED., 1923, XX, 430.