years, taken quantities of alcohol and developed glycosuria and obesity with furunculosis. At the age of nine years atrophy and fragility of the bones developed to the degree that great deformity of the vertebrae and ribs appeared. Numerous fractures of the long bones occurred with favorable callous formation. Microscopically there was an absence in the callous of proper bone formation and osteoblasts did not appear to actively participate in the reaction. An irregular calcareous deposition took place in the injured areas. The author looks upon this case as one of osteogenesis imperfecta in which osteomalacia could not be entirely ruled out. The author suggests that in part the disturbance of the bone tissue was brought about through the unusual development of fatty tissues in the bones. There was no evidence that the endocrinal glands were at fault. The author believed that this individual was possessed of an abnormal constitution whose peculiarities were only demonstrated through the influence of alcohol. Thus osteogenesis imperfecta need not always appear as a congenital disease, but its predisposition may only manifest itself in the presence of particular constitutional derangements in postnatal life.

Histological and Experimental Observations on the Destruction of Tumor Cells in the Bloodvessels.—Various authors have studied the fate of tumor cells in different tissues. At times, individual tumor cells are destroyed by the phagocytosis of giant cells, at other times a lytic destruction leads to a spontaneous disappearance of small tumor masses. Such methods of tumor cell destruction are now well recognized so that it is fully appreciated that each tumor cell liberated from the main mass does not necessarily survive. IWASAKI (*Jour. Path. and Bacteriol.*, 1915, xx, 85) studied a number of human malignant tumors including cancer, sarcoma, and hypernephroma, observing particularly the character of tumor emboli. These emboli are either naked, covered with recent clot or show an advancing organization of the blood clot around them. Within each type various grades of necrosis beginning in the centres were found. The destruction of the tumor cells occurs either through want of nutrition or by the unfavorable character of the granulation tissue. Nevertheless, tumor masses may remain latent for long periods of time. The author also carried out a series of experiments in which the Jensen tumor was inoculated intravenously with mice. The vascular emboli were subsequently studied and in general their fate was similar to that of the human. The author believes that there is a special affinity between tumor cells and the cells of certain organs.

Contributions to the Pathology of Lipomatosis.—One of the most common disturbances of tissue metabolism is found in the varying accumulation of fat in the interstitium. MATSUOKA (*Jour. Path. and Bacteriol.*, 1915, xx, 106) studied the development of fat tissue under a variety of conditions from infancy to old age. It is readily appreciated that no definite division between the physiological and pathological deposits of fat tissue can be determined. The lipomatosis may be general or localized. Under some conditions lipomatosis appears to be a progressive process whereby the fatty tissue is superimposed upon the tissues of an organ. On the other hand, lipomatosis also develops