He examined a great variety of animals, and in all found glycogen widely distributed throughout the tissues, being in all active protoplasmic cells, but not in the nuclei. The fact that glycogen is a normal product of the chemical changes going on in all cells is insisted upon, and a share in its production given to all tissues, though the liver is admitted to have the most important part to play in this action, because it has the best opportunity of nutritive excess.

TRYPsin FORMATION.

DR. S. LEWASCHEW, working under Heidenhain's direction, performed a series of experiments with the object of testing whether zymogen is the usual precursor of trypsin (Heidenhain), or whether finding zymogen is the exception, and whether trypsin is commonly present in the living cells of the pancreas, as stated by Weiss. He insists on the necessity of using glycerine free from water, and as great dispatch as possible in making the extract of the gland. In the first series of 38 dogs not specially fed for the experiment, 2 gave active extracts both when made immediately after death and after 24 hours, indicating the presence of trypsin in the fresh pancreas; in 27 cases the extracts of the fresh gland contained no trypsin, though the later extract contained a considerable quantity; and in 9 cases neither the fresh extract nor the gland kept for 24 hours was effective in digesting fibrin. In the second series of experiments the pancreas was excited to activity by food (9 cases) or the injection of pilocarpin into the blood, which produced intense action of the gland (14 cases). In every instance, the extract of the fresh gland was free from trypsin. In the third series the opposite condition was examined, the gland being rested by abstinence from food for various periods (20–120 hours). In these 14 animals no trypsin existed in the fresh extract. After the shorter periods of starvation, the extract made 24 hours after death was very rich in trypsin, but after the longer periods (120 hours' starvation) no trypsin was to be detected, although the granules generally believed to be associated with its presence were present in great quantities in all parts of the cells. These cannot then be the material for the formation of the ferment. The granules and ferment probably appear and disappear together under normal conditions, but in prolonged periods of inanition the granules which are the visible carriers of the ferment persist after the latter has disappeared.—*Archiv für die gesammte Physiologie des Menschen und der Thiere (Pflüger)*, Sept. 10, 1885.

CEREBRAL CORTEX OF NEWBORN ANIMALS.

DR. JOSEF PARETH attempts to decide the question whether the central cortex only becomes capable of excitation ten days after birth (Soltmann); or was excitable at or even before birth (Tarchanoff). In the case of dogs, varying in age from eighteen to forty-eight hours, he got only one negative result from the animals employed, and concludes that even in the first days of extrauterine life the cerebral cortex of dogs is capable of excitation. The experiments giving an opposite result, he thinks, were vitiated by the use of anæsthetics, which have so powerful an influence on animals at this time of life.—*Arch. f. d. gesam. Physiologie*, Oct. 13, 1885.