hydrochloric acid, the acute ulcers may become chronic. It therefore appears that the thyroid, and perhaps the parathyroids and adrenals, may be responsible for the association of peptic ulcer and appendicitis.

Henderson, Pearl S. GUANIDINE OF MUSCLE IN TETANIA PARATHYREOPRIVA. [J. Physiol., 1918, 52, p. 1-5.]

Henderson here would tend to show that after parathyroidectomy, the free creatine increases in muscle to a corresponding degree. The total guanidine, however, falls far in excess of this, which indicates either a loss from the muscles, or their failure to take up guanidine formed elsewhere; in either case this is correlated with the increase in blood and urine noted by Burns and Sharpe.—[Phys. abst.].

Aschner, Bernhard. THE METABOLIC AND VISCERAL CENTER IN THE INTER-BRAIN: ITS RELATION TO INTERNAL SECRETION (PITUITARY.. PINEAL) AND TO DIABETES INSIPIDUS. [Berl. klin. Wochschr., 1916, LIII, p. 772.]

Conclusions: (1) It has not yet been satisfactorily proved that the blood-pressure raising action of pituitrin depends on the pars intermedia and not on the pars nervosa. (2) The same is true of its diuretic action. (3) It is certain that the pars intermedia has nothing to do with fat metabolism, albumen metabolism, respiratory metabolism, inhibition of growth, and genital disturbances; these effects belong especially to the action of the anterior lobe of the pituitary. (4) The indubitable experimental diuretic action of pituitrin (posterior lobe with the addition of an insignificantly small action of the pars intermedia) is related to the observations of Hoppe-Seyler and others that diabetes insipidus and polyuria are inhibited, and not produced by pituitrin. (5) But there are certain new factors that need consideration, namely, the "vegetative center of the inter-brain" postulated by Aschner. (6) In favor of the existence of such a vegetative center there is a series of earlier established facts, namely, a temperature center in the corpus striatum, Eckhardt's center for water-regulation in the corpora mamillaria. Secondly, there is the hypothalamus diabetic-puncture described by Aschner, and also the following effects obtained by mechanical or electrical stimulation of the tuber cinereum, namely, manifestation of severe pain, slowing of pulse up to stoppage of heart, increase of blood pressure, painful respiration, contractions of the pregnant uterus, bladder, intestine, etc. Thirdly, the sympathetic center in the tuber cinereum (discovered simultaneously and independently by Karplus and Kreidl and by Aschner), stimulation of which in the cat gives dilatation of pupils and secretion of sweat. (7) This inter-brain center for growth, metabolism, regulation of temperature, and genital development, is concerned not merely with diabetes insipidus, but also with all vegetative disturbances, possibly also with psychical disturbances (migraine) due to cerebral diseases and affections of the pituitary and the pineal bodies. LEONARD J. KIDD (London, England.)