Flörcken, H., and Fritzsche, G. PARATHYROID GRAFTS IN POSTOPERATIVE TETANY. [*Zentralblatt J. Chir.*, August 14, 1920. J. A. M. A.]

Flörcken and Fritzsche report a case of tetany following a bilateral goiter operation in a girl of 12. After suffering eleven years, especially during the months from January to May, from serious tetany symptoms, a goiter operation was performed on a patient of about the same age (23), and the right, superior parathyroid and a portion of the thyroid from the region of the right, inferior parathyroid were implanted in the right obliquus internus muscle of the tetany patient. Previous to the transplantation parathyroid tablets had been prescribed, but following the operation all medication was discontinued. While the patient cannot be said to be cured, she has been much benefited. The parathyroid tablets may have had some effect, but the good results can hardly be due entirely to their use, as severe cramps in the arms had occurred after the parathyroid tablets had been administered for several weeks, whereas after the transplantation the cramps ceased although the tablets had been discontinued.

Hammar, J. A. PLEA FOR SYSTEMATIC RESEARCH WORK IN ENDOCRINOLOGY. [*Endocrinology*, January-March 1920.]

The author here states that direct lesions of endocrine organs occur and frequently a certain clinical syndrome has more or less unanimously been considered to be connected with such lesions of one organ or another. To discern such direct lesions, at least when they are somewhat pronounced, our present knowledge has often proved sufficient. But in connection with exophthalmic goiter, Addison's disease, acromegaly and diabetes occur, formes frustes, in which the want of precision in our present anatomical knowledge is perceptible. The endocrine organs are closely connected with each other functionally, so that a disturbance in the function of one of these organs involves a disturbance in the function of a larger or smaller number of the others. Whether this state of things is characteristic only of the endocrine system or whether after more careful research anything of this sort will also be proved for other organs of the body is another question. It is sufficient to establish that in such cases we must reckon not only with direct but also with indirect disturbances of the endocrine organs.

Lereboullet. DISEASES OF THE ENDOCRINE GLANDS. [*Gaz. des Hôp.*, October 9, 1920.]

According to this author the endocrine glands play a considerable rôle in pathology and by reason of excess, diminution or vitiation of their secretions cause many diseases. One gland only may be concerned at first, but the tendency is for several to be involved either simultaneously or in succession. The various syndromes should not be