attributed merely to altered chemistry of the blood for there is another component which involves the visceral nervous system. The benefit which accrues from the use of organ extracts in disease should not straightway be attributed to the making good of a deficiency, and the use of pluriglandular extracts is to be encouraged. Endocrine subjects can be improved by other forms of medication as seen in heredosyphilitics who present glandular syndromes and in which cases great benefits are obtained by opotherapy conjoined with antisyphilitic measures.

Savy and Langeron. TETANY AND CHRONIC DIARRHEA. [Lyon Méd., August 25, 1920.]

A man, aged 42, contracted malaria and amoebic dysentery, eight and three years previously, and had chronic diarrhea, polyuria, and cachexia. Emetine and astringents was successful on two occasions in stopping the diarrhea, but each time led to an attack of tetany of the upper limbs. Raw meat and calcium chloride therapy in conjunction with astringents it was found possible to diminish the diarrhea without inducing tetany, but the patient died during an acute malarial crisis. At the autopsy the thyroid was normal, the external parathyroids could not be found, and the internal parathyroids showed no hemorrhages, inflammatory changes, or sclerotic changes.

Maclaure, P. SUPRARENAL VIRILISM. [Bull. de l'Académie de Méd., July 6, 1920.]

This by no means rare syndrome is discussed by the author in the findings of another case in which a tumor in the suprarenal cortex was present. Male characteristics were quite obvious in this woman of thirty-eight. In the course of six years the mammae had atrophied, the outlines of the body become less rounded, and a beard developed, compelling the woman to shave. He refers to similar cases on record and theorizes that the ovaries or the principal or accessory suprarenal glands in degenerating may acquire functions like that of the testicle hormone.

Kato, T., and Watanabe, M. ACTION OF EPINEPHRIN ON PUPIL. [Tohoku Jl. of Experimental Med., Sendai, April 24, 1920. J. A. M. A.]

Kato and Watanabe refer to the action of epinephrin on the pupil after repeated subcutaneous injections of the drug. Instead of the usual dilatation of the pupil, it contracts. This does not occur when the eyes are under the influence of atropin or when the epinephrin is injected for the first time. The contraction occurs probably from chemical changes in the muscles controlling the pupil.