influenza is the administration of epinephrin. A series of cases received ten or fifteen minims of adrenalin intramuscularly every four hours four times a day. Almost invariably symptoms of epinephrin intoxication appeared—palpitation, nervousness, headache, increased lassitude, twitching, rise in temperature and increase in rate of pulse and breathing. The treatment was therefore abandoned and the conclusion reached that the intra-muscular injection of epinephrin was of little, if any, benefit in influenza. According to the authors the explanation of the failure of treatment is to be sought not in the epinephrin, *per se* but in the method of administration, and the problem which awaits solution is the discovery of the proper method of administering epinephrin.

Machennan, A. SUPRARENAL TISSUE IN HERNIA WALL. [Surg. Gyn. Obstet., Vol. 29, No. 4.]

MacLennan found in six cases of inguinal hernia occurring in children, small one-eighth inch nodules, embedded in the wall of the sac. The sacs have been with one exception acquired ones. One was a congenital hernia. Microscopic examination of these nodules proved to be suprarenal tissue.

Pirie, G. R. HYPERADRENALEMIA AND PYLORIC STENOSIS. [Lancet, Sept. 20, 1919. J. A. M. A.]

Pirie suggests that the spasm inducing hypertrophy of the pylorus is primarily due to hyperadrenalism before birth, and that other subsidiary postnatal causes determine the persistence or recurrence of the spasm. This condition is due to a lack of balance between the secretions of the various endocrinic organs in the process of their development and involution, which may result either in a relative or an absolute hyperadrenalism. The amount of hypertrophy present at birth is insufficient, except in rare instances, to cause symptoms of obstruction. This is clearly evident from the clinical history of the great majority of cases. But there are certain conditions which will cause spasm after birth sufficient to complete the obstruction in an already stenosed orifice. This combination determines the onset and severity of the symptoms. Some of these patients recover without surgical interference.

Cramer, W. OBSERVATIONS ON THE FUNCTIONAL ACTIVITY OF THE SUPRARENAL GLAND IN HEALTH AND IN DISEASE. [Sixth Scientific Report Imp. Cancer Research Fund, 1919. Medical Supplement.]

The observations are based on the conception, formulated by the author in previous papers, that the thyroid and adrenal glands form a humoral apparatus for the heat regulation of the body. This concep-