tolysis. In one animal a transformation *in situ* of the glomerular cells was found which in their shape, cytoplasm, nucleus, etc., had become identical with the normal cells of the fascicular portion. This can be interpreted in two ways: either the x rays hastened the normal evolution of the cells of the glomerulae or the process was a supplementary one destined to replace the destroyed cells. All these lesions have been found in dogs autopsied from eight to forty days after beginning the x ray radiations. The suprarenals of animals who had been x rayed for months were found absolutely intact, so that if in these cases if there were glandular lesions they must have been transient and the prolonged action of the rays did not prevent the regeneration of the gland. In only one dog was there any marked lowering of the systolic and diastolic blood pressures, and this was one of the animals whose suprarenals showed on post mortem examination important destructive lesions.

Weber, F. P. SUPRARENAL SARCOMA OF ROBERT HUTCHINSON TYPE. [Br. Jl. Diseases of Children, July-September, 1920. J. A. M. A.]

The case cited by Weber is one of primary malignant disease of the medullary portion of the suprarenal gland in a child, aged 5 years, with secondary, multiple, diffuse, more or less symmetrical metastases in the cranium—of the type of which Robert Hutchison, in 1907, collected ten examples. A remarkable feature of the case was the enormous, nearly uniform, enlargement of the whole liver, which during life not only completely masked and concealed the presence of the suprarenal tumor, but also, when considered in association with the history of the medicinal use of brandy, gave rise at one time to the suspicion of alcoholic hypertrophic cirrhosis. It was suggested that the child's blindness might be due to the brandy having been adulterated with methyl alcohol. But this suggestion was found to be wrong, when the remainder of the brandy which had been used was produced.

Sand, K. MODERN RESEARCH ON BIOLOGY OF GLANDS. [Ugeskrift for Laeger, August 12, 1920.]

This article is practically a critical review of Steinach's conclusions which, if accepted or not, will give impetus to intensive research. In women growing old seems a more difficult problem for research than in men, since access to the ovaries requires a laparotomy. The tissue producing the sexual hormone might be influenced by the röntgen ray or by autotransplantation or transplantation of young ovaries, however. The ever recurring wish of mankind to live forever has found another "elixir of youth."