

Bernard, A. REACTION TO EPINEPHRIN IN HYPERTHYROIDISM. [Prog. Méd., 34, May 10, 1919.]

In hyperthyroid states there is some special susceptibility to adrenalin by the sympathetic vascular effectors. Epinephrin in 0.5 mg. doses will cause tachycardia and raise the blood pressure. This reaction is valuable in testing out potential hyperthyroid cases. Many of these show on microscopical study small adenomata. The positive reaction to epinephrin calls for exploratory operation at least with microscopical examination of the excised bits.

Zimmern, A. RADIOSUSCEPTIBILITY OF THE ADRENALS. [Bull. de l'Acad. de Med., 81, June 10, 1919.]

This investigator reports he has been able to expose successfully the adrenals to X-ray action and thereby produced retrograde changes in these organs of such a degree as to reduce hyperfunctioning, thus reducing high blood pressures without any deleterious effects upon the skin or the kidneys. The fall in blood pressure in some of his patients has persisted several months at least.

Morquio, L. PINEAL TUMOR. [Arch. Lat. Amer. d. Pediatria, 13, 1919, No. 2.]

A boy twelve years of age began to complain of headache and then had further meningeal symptoms suggestive of a tuberculous meningitis. After a rapid course the autopsy showed a sarcoma of the pineal.

Del Campo, E. THYMUS FUNCTION. [Zeit. f. Biologie, 68, 1919, 285.]

The specific effect of thymus extract in relieving the fatigue of frog muscle was also demonstrated for the soleus muscle of the rabbit narcotized with urethane. Long series of muscular twitches were recorded by Kronecker's method—the rate of stimuli being 1 every 4 seconds. After the initial staircase effect the height of the contractions was maintained for long periods before the linear descent characteristic of fatigue. The appearance of the latter was checked or completely removed by the intravenous injection of thymus extract or thyroglandol. Other nucleoproteins were inactive, indicating the specificity of thymus extract. The motor end organ was the site of the action, for the muscle on direct stimulation evinced no fatigue.

Naegeli. OSTEOMALACIA AS A PLURIGLANDULAR SYNDROME. [Münch. m. Woch., 1918, No. 22.]

The author explains osteomalacia as pluriglandular disease. In connection with this he points out in a condensed systematic review the great and many-sided involvement of the different organ systems. In the skeletal system may be observed constitutional inferiority, hyper-