

preponderance of paternal tuberculous records. In all his experiments the embryos, although harboring tubercle bacilli, yet developed normally and were not to be distinguished from normal animals.—*Virch. Arch. and J. A. M. A.*

Trauma in Relation to Affections of the Pancreas.

Hilgermann reports a case of carcinoma of the head of the pancreas developing in a healthy man of fifty at the point where he had been injured in an accident eight months before death. The case suggests the possibility that malignant disease may follow trauma of the apparently most inaccessible organs. The development of the symptoms suggested an intimate connection between the injury and the cancer.—*Virch. Arch. and J. A. M. A.*

Calcification of Aorta in Rabbits after Injections of Adrenalin

Scheidemantel's experiments have confirmed those of Josué and others, who found that long continued intravenous injections of adrenalin induced marked changes in the aorta. The changes were very pronounced in some of the rabbits, while in others they were insignificant. The changes resembled more the calcification of the media in the arteries of the extremities in man rather than arteriosclerosis. In order to approximate the conditions of the development of arteriosclerosis in man, the animals should be kept permanently under the influence of blood-pressure-raising substances, not the mere brief and intense experimental work yet done in this line.—*Virch. Arch. and J. A. M. A.*

Arteriosclerosis in Children.

Oppenheimer reports two cases of arteriosclerosis in boys of nine and ten. In the first the child succumbed to a spontaneous rupture of the aorta. High blood pressure and a possible congenital weakness of the wall of the artery were the cause of the affection in the first boy, but in the second it was undoubtedly of toxic origin. The pathologic anatomic findings in each case were those of typical arteriosclerosis.—*Virch. Arch. and J. A. M. A.*