

GLASERFELD. "Calcium in the Cortical Vessels of the Kidney in Children." V.A., 1907, 188, H1.

Author examined 70 cases in children up to two years of age. In thirty of these he demonstrated cylindrical masses lying parallel to and of about the same size as the tubules of the intermediate zone. These cylinders gave the chemical reaction for calcium phosphate. Calcium carbonate was only demonstrated twice. In sections the calcium was shown to lie within the arteriac intertubulares and the vasa afferentia. Never was the calcium found in the kidney tissue proper. Neither the age of the child nor the character of the disease processes elsewhere had any influence on the calcium deposit. The author believes that rickets may have some association with the arterial changes. All cases over eight months old had rickets

O. K.

PHYSIOLOGY.

UNDER THE CHARGE OF DRS. MILLS AND MORROW.

The bulk of the papers appearing in the English and American journals for the past year have been chemical and physico-chemical in character: one might safely say, two thirds of the work is of this nature, an indication of the present drift of physiological investigation.

The subject of metabolism naturally takes a large place, mainly approached, however, from the standpoint of the composition of individual intermediate and end products.

Electro-chemistry also has absorbed a large share of the attention of investigators, and closely connected with this subject comes the inquiry into the effect upon the body tissues of different chemical environment.

The cause of the heart beat, as heretofore, is a very live subject, and especially among American writers, has occupied a foremost position.

Work on respiration has come chiefly under two heads. (1) The behaviour of the centre under altered vascular conditions, and (2) Analysis of air.

Perhaps none of the work done can be looked upon as epoch-making, but much of it has shown a great deal of industry and attention to details. One cannot touch on the subject of physiology in the year 1907-1908, without mention of Sir Michael Foster, who died somewhat more than a year ago, on Mar. 25th, 1907, at the age of 71.

He was truly a scientific man who, though first among his equals as a physiologist, was so catholic in his view that every department of science claimed his interest and his energy. Nor were his energies confined to his laboratory or his lecture room, for he served his country as a mem-