

the anterior hypophyseal hormone known to us. We have employed bovine and rat implants and folliculin-free and growth hormone-free extracts of the ripe human placenta and of the urine of pregnant women. The implant method shows such an effect with only 2 daily treatments and sacrifice on the fourth day. In some cases hyperplasia was seen to have begun before lutein structures were present in the young ovaries. The secretion of corpora lutea therefore could not have been responsible for this stimulus to mammary growth, though the growth was always most marked in cases in which corpora lutea were coincident with a hypertrophied follicular apparatus.

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Hyperplasia of Mammary Apparatus of Adult Virginal Females Induced by Anterior Hypophyseal Hormones.

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The mammary tree of adult virginal rats invariably undergoes some hyperplasia after a month of daily treatment with alkaline extracts of the anterior hypophysis, solutions very rich in growth hormone and almost completely devoid of the hormone which stimulates the ovaries of immature rodents to precocious development. By more chronic treatment with such an extract this can be brought to true milk secretion. Mammary hyperplasia takes place with more speed after treatment with the anterior hypophyseal ovary-stimulating hormone (bovine or rat hypophysis implant, or extracts of placenta and of the urine of pregnant women). The hyperplasia is, in fact, remarkable after only 10 days dosage with the latter methods.

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Effects of Thyroparathyroidectomy on the Teeth of the Rat.

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The effects observed by Erdheim¹ and later by Toyofuku² in the teeth of parathyroidectomized white rats led Erdheim to emphasize

¹ Erdheim, J., *Frankf. Z. Path.*, 1911, vii, 175.

² Toyofuku, T., *Ibid.*, 1911, vii, 249.