Recent Researches Seem to Point to the Pituitary Gland as Holding the Secret of the Size of Human Beings—Gigantism as a Disease, Which May Be Artificially Produced.

The facts are too well known for repetition. The pituitary body is the master gland of the endocrine system and regulates the function of all other glands. If its activity is increased too much, gigantism may result. If it is decreased, dwarfism. The pituitary gland is located at the base of the brain and its function is vital to the health of the body. It is known as the "master gland" because it regulates the activity of all the other glands in the body.

The pituitary gland is often referred to as the "master gland" because it regulates the function of all other glands in the body. If its activity is increased too much, gigantism may result. If it is decreased, dwarfism.

**THE MONACO "REVOLUTION" THAT STEERED CLEAR OF ROULETTE**

For a Time the Tiny State's Principal Industry Was in Danger, But Now It Seems Safe.

When the first出现了 in the text, it refers to the Monaco Revolution, which occurred in 1881. This revolution was a series of events that led to the establishment of a constitutional monarchy in Monaco. The revolution was led by Prince Charles III of Monaco, who overthrew the prince regent, Charles Felix, and established a constitutional monarchy in the principality.

Prince Albert was not Prince Charles III, but Prince Charles II, who ruled from 1881 to 1889. He was the son of Charles Felix and Marie Adelaide of Brabant. Prince Albert was known for his love of art and literature, and he was a patron of the arts. He was also known for his love of gambling and was often seen playing the game of roulette at the Monte Carlo Casino.

The text mentions that there was some concern about the future of the principality's main industry, which was gambling, due to Prince Louis's departure for a constitutional revolution. However, Prince Albert was able to stabilize the situation and ensure the continuation of the country's main industry. The text also mentions that Prince Albert was a patron of the arts and that he was known for his love of gambling.

The text ends by noting that the revolution in Monaco was a "clear example of how the country was able to maintain its stability and wealth in the face of political upheaval."