

BRONCHITIS WITH HEART DISEASE.—Dr. Arthur Foxwell gives the following prescription for damaged lungs with bronchitis, complicated by enlarged heart and failing right ventricle :

R Pot. iodidi .....	gr. iij.
Extr. stramonii .....	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ .
Extr. glycyrrhizæ .....	gr. ij.
Etheris sulphurici .....	℥ v.
Liq. arsenicalis .....	℥ ij.
Aquam. ....	ad ʒj.

To be taken five times a day.—*The Scalpel*.

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LEUCOCYTES AND THE BACTERICIDAL ACTION OF BLOOD.—Hahn *Arch. f. Hyg.*, vol. xxv., p. 105) has investigated the action of blood-serum and of pleural exudation of rabbits. The leucocytes in the latter were destroyed by freezing. He found that the exudation had a more powerful bactericidal action upon staphylococcus pyogenes aureus and bacillus typhosus than the blood-serum or the defibrinated blood of the same animal, and since the leucocytes were destroyed the action cannot depend upon phagocytosis in Metchnikoff's sense of the term. The author made experiments with Lichenfeld's histon-blood, in which the leucocytes remain unaffected in order to determine whether the bactericidal power depends upon the destruction of leucocytes or upon substances secreted by the leucocytes whilst still alive. He came to the conclusion that the latter is the more probable explanation.—*British Medical Journal*.

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TREATMENT OF DIABETES.—At the recent French Congress of Internal Medicine (*Sem. Med.*, August 19th) Mousse, of Toulouse, said he had tried antipyrin with the object of diminishing the amount of sugar, uric acid, and urea, but the diminution had only been fleeting. He had come to the conclusion that antipyrin should not be prescribed for diabetes. Beer yeast was of no use in his hands. He has tried pancreas in the fresh state in daily doses of 30 g., but with no better success. In his opinion the corner stone of treatment in diabetes is diet; if drugs are used, their effect should be closely watched, as they are not infrequently hurtful. In discussing the communication, Spillmann said he had treated two cases of wasting diabetes with injections of pancreatic juice. Each time the injections were given the sugar diminished and the weight remained stationary. Mousse admitted that each time he had given pancreas it had seemed to him that loss of weight was retarded.—*British Medical Journal*.