

solution has no effect on the temperature, while physiological salt solution practically always causes an elevation. (2) Injection of 20 c.c. paraffin suspension with a content of 0.01 to 0.1 per cent. of paraffin and 2000 to 11,000 particles of paraffin per 1 c.mm. regularly leads to elevation of temperature of $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1° C. and more. (3) Injections of electrargol and electroplatinol produce fever. (4) Injection of Ringer's solution with 0.1 to 0.3 mg. arsenic per kilo of weight (rabbit) is followed by a rise in temperature. Fifty times this dose causes an immediate fall. (5). The fever following the injection of fine suspensions of paraffin, silver, and platinum may be due to a mechanical irritation of the sympathetic nerve endings in the vessel walls or to the action of products of metabolism of the leukocytes, which are formed as a response to the introduction of the foreign material.

Experimental Digestive Leukocytosis.—M. BRASCH (*Zeitschr. f. exp. Path. u. Therap.*, 1912, x, 381) approaches the question of digestive leukocytosis, about which there has never been unanimity, from the experimental side. He records numerous experiments on rabbits and dogs and finds that a digestive leukocytosis follows the taking of food during hunger practically without exception. The kind of food seems to be of minor importance, as it was observed to occur after giving nucleic acid, protein, fat, and carbohydrate. The leukocytosis appears within four to ten hours after the food is given. In rabbits it is generally the small lymphocytes which are particularly increased, though at times there is a uniform increase in all varieties of leukocyte. In the dog, on the other hand, the latter condition is found, or there is a leukocytosis due to increase of neutrophilic polynuclear cells. The digestive leukocytosis is not to be considered as a protective reaction of the organism, such as one observes after injection of foreign matters into the body.

Paroxysmal Ventricular Tachysystole of Psychic Origin.—K. KURÉ (*Deutsch. Arch. f. klin. Med.*, 1912, cvi, 33) reports the study of an eleven year old girl with tachycardia due to ventricular extra-systoles. The attacks were brought on by psychic irritation. Analysis of simultaneous tracings of veins, artery, and heart apex demonstrated the fact that the condition was essentially a ventricular tachysystole which was quite independent of auricular rhythm. Whether in this case the ventricular tachysystole was due to heterotopic native impulses in the ventricles or whether it arose through an increase of the irritability (*Anspruchsfähigkeit*) of a certain part of the ventricle is not clear. It is, nevertheless, highly probable that in this cases the extra-systoles are attributable to stimulation of the accelerans. As a result of the ventricular tachysystole, a complete dissociation was produced temporarily. Kuré suggests that a part of the cases of paroxysmal tachycardia are due to ventricular extrasystoles. [An observation which has been made by many students.—W. S. T.]

The Chemistry of Tuberculous Sputa.—R. EISELT (*Zeitschr. f. klin. Med.*, 1912, lxxv, 71) has studied tuberculous sputa particularly with reference to their enzymatic activities. The methods of examination are described in detail. He finds that the proteolytic enzyme usually