

## EXTRACTS STRENGTHEN IMPOVERISHED BLOOD

A new treatment for impoverished blood was submitted by Dr. Chauncey D. Leake, of the University of Wisconsin, for the criticism of scientists at a meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Dr. Leake finds that preparations of spleen and red bone marrow will stimulate the production of blood in rabbits, dogs and normal human beings, frequently to such an extent that an increase is noticed within one day in the actual count of the red corpuscles in the blood stream, and also in the amount of hemoglobin or coloring matter which they contain.

"This fact has been applied successfully to the treatment of anemia," Dr. Leake said. The extracts will make good the deficiency in red blood cells which is characteristic of anemic patients, it appears.

"The increased production of red cells is greater when the two substances are taken in combination than when they are taken alone," stated Dr. Leake. "The blood returns to its former condition, when the treatment is stopped. Experiments indicate that the effect is due both to stimulation of blood production, and to the fact that the combined spleen and marrow extracts increase the resistance of the red blood cells to destructive agencies in the body."

Success of the treatment is not dependent upon injections, as similar beneficial results are obtained when the preparations are taken through the mouth.

Dr. Leake warns that his discovery holds out no hope for the victims of pernicious anemia, however. "No successful treatment for this disease has been found," he admitted. "It is still fatal. The spleen and marrow extracts are a successful remedy for 'secondary' anemias, however. The blood of patients which has become weakened as a result of an attack of an infectious disease or other pathogenic condition, can be bolstered up by the use of the preparation until such time as the body is able to take care of itself."

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NEW DANISH TUBERCULOSIS TREATMENT TO BE TESTED BY GOVERNMENT

A thorough test of the new treatment for tuberculosis devised by Professor Møllgaard of Copenhagen will be made under the auspices of the U. S. Public Health Service before it will be available for distribution in the United States.

The new method of treating tuberculosis was put forth by Professor Møllgaard of the Royal Veterinary College of Copenhagen who has called the preparation used "Sanocrysin". The material used consists of a preparation of gold in combination with thiosulphuric acid known as auric-thiosulphate. Probably the sodium salt of this compound is what is used. On introduction into an individual this substance produces a rather severe reaction evidenced by nephritis, fever, skin rashes, and shock. This is interpreted by the Danish scientist as evidence of the solution of tubercle bacilli in the sick individual as the same reaction with the same dose does not occur in normal individuals. To offset the severity of this reaction and in a measure to control it, Professor Møllgaard makes use of an anti-tuberculosis serum, which is prepared by the Danish State Serum Institute, by injecting dead tubercle bacilli into either calves or horses.

After proving to his satisfaction that the cure was valuable in animals, Professor Møllgaard arranged with Dr. Secher of the Municipal Hospital in Copenhagen to test the cure out on human cases of tuberculosis. The report of this