4. *Geissler Vacuum Tubes*.—For obtaining intense violet and ultra-violet rays, the author recommends special tubes exhausted only to the usual Geissler vacuum in preference to the more costly and complicated arc light installations of the Finsue type. The intensity of action of such tubes is 60 times that of the arc light.

5. *Types of Interruptors*.—In this paper the author fully describes and contrasts the merits and the faults of Foncault's mechanical interrupter, and of various varieties of the Wehnelt and the Caedwell electrolytic interrupters.

6. *Fluoroscopic Examinations*.—A description extolling the merits of a rather complicated arrangement containing a horizontally-placed plate-holder, fluorescent screen, and a mirror on pinions, all of which are borne by a vertically-adjusted framework that can be placed beneath the X-ray examination table.

7. *Electrostatic Electrode*.—A description of a static electrode bearing an adjustable spark-gap attachment upon its long, hard-rubber handle.

8. *New Arrangement for Static Machine*.—A description of a Wimshurst machine with the rotors located in the lower part of the case, while the various dischargers, jars, etc., are arranged upon the low, flat top.
R. H. CUNNINGHAM (New York).

MISCELLANY.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE TREATMENT OF SYDENHAM'S CHOREA (Gazz. degli Osped., 1901, No. 144).

Jemma reports excellent results from lumbar puncture in two severe cases of chorea minor, 25 cc. of fluid being withdrawn; the effect was instantaneous. Choreic symptoms reappeared after a time though not in the original severity, and subsided entirely after repeated puncture, a cure being effected within four weeks. The favorable influence of this measure is believed to be due to decrease in endocranial pressure.
FIELDING (New York).

TREATMENT OF HYDROCEPHALUS (Archiv. f. Kinderheilkunde, Bd. xxxii, p. 329).

Immerwol reports treatment of 10 cases of hydrocephalus in children from 3 months to 2 years. (Nine congenital hydrocephalus and 1 acquired.) Therapeutic measures used were: antisyphilitic treatment; lateral puncture of the cerebral ventricles; puncture followed by injection of tr. iodine; and lumbar puncture. The author believes repeated lumbar puncture to be indicated in all cases of acquired hydrocephalus, and advises its trial in the congenital form; never omitting, however, antiluetic treatment.

FIELDING (New York).

TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES WITH BROMALBUMINOUS PREPARATIONS (Therapeutische Monatshefte, No. 1, 1902).

Of all the bromide preparations, bromeigon and brompepton contain the smallest amount of bromide, yet their influence is not less for this. Through bromalkalies the organism is more rapidly saturated with the drug; yet, on the other hand, the effect of bromalbumen is more protracted, and after the use of brompepton even in relatively large amounts, bromism is not observed. This may be due to the fact that bromide does not readily break up from the albumen molecule. Silberstein has used brompepton most frequently in epileptic convulsions. In his hands it has also proved serviceable in irritation of the cerebral cortex after acute alcohol-intoxication,