

THE NEW PHOTOGRAPHY, WITH REPORT OF A CASE IN
WHICH A BULLET WAS PHOTOGRAPHED IN
THE LEG.¹

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Everyone is familiar with the phenomena produced by discharging an induction coil through an ordinary Geissler tube. The vacuum of such a tube corresponds to a pressure of about one-thousandth of an atmosphere, or something less than one millimetre of mercury. On closer inspection the negative electrode, or Kathode, is seen to be covered with a velvety glow. Next comes a short dark space from which a faint violet cone spreads along the tube; the rest, and by far the larger part of the tube, is filled with a cloudy light whose colour depends on the gas within the tube. This light is generally arranged in regular patches or striæ and extends right up to the anode or positive pole.

Some twenty years ago Crookes showed to the British Association a number of tubes in which the exhaustion was carried to the millionth of an atmosphere. In these tubes the phenomena, as had been previously observed by Hittorf, are entirely different. As the vacuum increases the dark space spreads from the Kathode till it fills the whole tube, and the faint violet cone of rays from the Kathode excites brilliant fluorescence in the walls of the tube or any mineral or screen placed to receive them. Crookes exhibited experiments to

¹ Demonstrated before the Montreal Medico-Chirurgical Society, Feb. 7, 1896.