

injections of the Maragliano serum, he augmented the immunity against the action of the tuberculous poison, until after thirty or forty injections the reaction to the same dose of tuberculin was barely appreciable or entirely non-existent.

Dr. P. Schivardi, who reports these views of the Neapolitan consultant, adds that in Dr. De Renzi's opinion there is no remedy for phthisis superior to the Maragliano serum. It seldom fails to relieve, and if applied in time and persevered with under reasonably favorable conditions it almost invariably results in cure.—*The Medical and Surgical Reporter*.

INVESTIGATIONS ON THE APPLICATION OF THE PHONENDOSCOPE OF BIANCHI.

(*Münchener Medicinische Wochenschrift*, November 10, 1896.

International Medical Magazine.) By B. F. Egger, M.D.

After first stating a personal objection that sounds caused by rubbing parts of the instrument are conveyed to the ear with painful intensity, Egger reports an elaborate series of experiments that were suggested by the absence of metallic sound in certain intrathoracic sounds as heard through the phonendoscope. By these he determined that the instrument was incapable of transmitting sounds of greater vibratory rapidity than six thousand per minute, or even less. Tones of lower intensity were magnified. As a result, certain high-pitched heart-murmurs are absolutely inaudible, and amphoric breathing is imperfectly heard or converted into ordinary bronchial breathing. In conclusion, he calls attention to the fact that the attempt to outline the organs by rubbing is inaccurate, inasmuch as the change of note occurs at a certain distance from the staff without particular relation to the border of the organ, as can be proven by experiments on the thigh.

THE SURGICAL TREATMENT OF FOCAL EPILEPSY.

(*American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, October, 1896.

International Medical Magazine.) By B. Sachs, M.D.,
and A. G. Gerster, M.D.

The authors report the results of their observations of nineteen cases of partial epilepsy. They include not only the cases of traumatic origin, but also those in which localized convulsions were associated with other diseases, especially with early infantile cerebral palsies. In only a single case