

Maragliano on Appendicitis.—E. Maragliano (*Gazzetta degli Ospedali*, Milan) is an advocate of prompt intervention, urging that the simple operation harms no one, even if the person might have recovered without it, while it saves many who would have been lost without it. He quotes a writer who asks, "Which is better, to save a few appendices or the lives of your patients?"

Roentgen Treatment of Leukemia and Banti's Disease.—C. Bozzolo (*Gazzetta degli Ospedali*, Milan) describes the subsequent history of the cases reported last July as improved under Roentgen treatment, mentioned in the *Journal A. M. A.* on page 1670 of vol. xliii. The young woman with leukemia has remained in apparent health, feeling constantly well. On one occasion the blood findings show again a marked leukemic tendency, and Roentgen treatment was again instituted, with the same favorable effect as before. His experience with three cases of Banti's disease shows that Roentgen treatment has a beneficial action, but that it is much slower and more gradual than in leukemia. In this affection the fibrous part of the spleen is hypertrophied, and this tissue yields more sluggishly to the action of the rays than the lymphatic follicles which are involved in leukemia. The great advantage of Roentgen treatment is that the general condition improves and the patients feel constantly well, even although the blood findings fluctuate.

Arterial Pressure in Disease.—A. Torchio (*Gazzetta degli Ospedali*, Milan) has been studying the influence on the arterial pressure of various diseases and also of certain drugs. He examined 528 patients, besides a number of healthy persons, and tabulates the results. The first impression derived from study of the tables is that the arterial tension is lower in children, in both health and disease, than in adults, the proportion of cases of hypertension increasing from 7 per cent. under the age of thirteen to 19 per cent. from thirteen to twenty-five, and 36 per cent. from twenty-five to fifty, while after this age it is 61 per cent. A pressure of 115 mm. may represent median pressure in a lad of fifteen, while it would be hypertension for a child and hypotension in an adult. Hypotension is the rule in typhoid fever and in pneumonia, also in tuberculosis unless complicated by lead poisoning, arteriosclerosis or alcoholism. In tuberculosis he found the arterial tension lower the more rapid the course of the disease. The tension was higher in the cases with hemoptysis. In pneumonia the cases with very low tension and rapid pulse terminated fatally, while the patients all recovered when the pulse was more nearly normal. The tension findings in twenty-five different diseases and a miscellaneous group show that hyper-