

lymphatics of the larger bronchi. Inasmuch as when injections are made into the pleural cavity the bacteria never penetrate through the pleura into the pulmonary tissue, the authors believe this would militate against the idea of a lymphatic stream from pleura to hilum. Experiments with an artificial respiration chamber seemed to indicate that the streptococcus passed from the lungs to the surface of pleura in a few minutes. The authors state that "it is evident, however, that conclusions derived from such experiments cannot explain conditions in the living body where it is found that involvement of the pleura takes place in a matter of hours (six to twelve) rather than minutes."

Negri Bodies in the Salivary Glands and Other Organs in Rabies.—JACKSON (*Jour. Infect. Dis.*, 1921, 29, 291) examined the salivary glands from 18 rabid dogs and, as controls, from 15 normal dogs. It was found that fixation in Zenker's fluid and staining paraffine sections with alcoholic eosin and methylene blue gave the most satisfactory results. After a careful study, the author concludes that the salivary glands offer favorable conditions for the growth of certain protozoa, some of the developmental forms of which render differentiation between them and certain forms of Negri bodies impossible, or at least a very difficult task. It seemed certain, however, that in many cases of rabies, Negri bodies could be identified positively in the salivary glands. In one dog, sections from all the viscera were examined, Negri bodies being recognized in the brain and the adrenals, where they occurred in the cells of the medulla. Smear preparations of the saliva from rabid dogs failed to reveal the presence of Negri bodies.

Virulent Treponema Pallidum Recovered from a Stillborn Infant After Twenty-six Hours.—HAYTHORN and LACY (*Jour. Infect. Dis.*, 1921, 29, 386) call attention to the fact that the *Treponema pallidum* occasionally retains its virulence for some hours after the death of the host—a fact which is not generally recognized and they believe a new observation. They were able to recover pathogenic, motile treponema from a stillborn infant twenty-six hours after its delivery. Great numbers of the treponema were seen by dark field illumination in the serum from superficial skin blebs and from crushed lung tissue. Rabbits which were inoculated intratesticularly with the material developed the typical lesions of experimental syphilis. The authors feel that the well preserved state of the fetus went far to explain the retained virulence of the treponemas which it harbored and stress the fact that the chance of accidental infection from careless handling of syphilitic tissue is not as remote as is generally supposed.

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All communications should be addressed to—

DR. JOHN H. MUSSER, JR., 262 S. 21st Street, Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. A.