

trunks form a coarse network under the capsule, constituting the infra-capsular periprostatic plexus. The ejaculatory ducts are also surrounded by lymphatic vessels.

The lymphatic vessels are irregular in calibre, showing enlargement looking somewhat like beads. Occasionally between two such successive enlargements, where the vessel wall was constricted, a transverse line stained black could be seen, suggesting the presence of a valve. The endothelial cells were found impregnated with silver nitrate.

THERAPEUTICS.

UNDER THE CHARGE OF

REYNOLD WEBB WILCOX, M.D., LL.D.,

PROFESSOR OF MEDICINE AND THERAPEUTICS AT THE NEW YORK POST-GRADUATE MEDICAL SCHOOL AND HOSPITAL; VISITING PHYSICIAN TO ST. MARK'S HOSPITAL.

ASSISTED BY

HENRY HUBBARD PELTON, A.M., M.D.,

ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN TO THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL (OUT-PATIENT DEPARTMENT), NEW YORK.

Intravenous Injection of Therapeutic Sera.—DR. M. JULES COURMONT considers that by introducing sera directly into a vein instead of merely under the skin both local and constitutional unpleasant effects may be avoided. The operation may be easily performed, a rubber bandage being applied to the arm, the skin rendered aseptic, and the needle being plunged by a single stroke directly into the vein. After the injection the bandage is removed and the wound closed by means of a single drop of collodium. There is no danger in the procedure, provided the technique is correct. Abscesses and phlebitis need not occur and the entrance of air into the vein need not be feared, since any amount that can enter by this means is harmless. The author concludes with the statement that the intravenous method is the method of choice; it is harmless and efficacious, and will diminish the tendency to unpleasant after-effects.—*Journal de médecine de Paris*, 1905, No. 34, p. 447.

Vaccination against Tuberculosis.—DR. RAPPIN has carried out a series of experiments upon dogs attempting to immunize these animals against human tuberculosis, from which he draws these conclusions: The immunization which has been brought about shows that in animals thus treated there exists an immunizing substance; this substance appears to reside in the serum in feeble quantities, if at all; consequently it seems that there is a sort of local vaccination of the tissues and that it is in the tissues themselves that the vaccinating substance must be sought. The author considers that we should use the organs of immunized animals, such as the spleen, liver, and kidney, in the endeavor to elaborate this substance.—*Gazette médicale de Nantes*, 1905, No. 37, p. 727.