

PATHOLOGY AND BACTERIOLOGY.

UNDER THE CHARGE OF

SIMON FLEXNER, M.D.,

PROFESSOR OF PATHOLOGY, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

ASSISTED BY

WARFIELD T. LONGCOPE, M.D.,

RESIDENT PATHOLOGIST, PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL,

AND

F. P. GAY, M.D.,

ASSISTANT DEMONSTRATOR OF PATHOLOGY, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

On Changes in the Bacteriolytic Power of the Blood after Typhoid Vaccination, and On the Protective Value of Antityphoid Vaccination.—WRIGHT (*The Lancet*, September 14, 1901, 715; *Ibid.*, September 6, 1902) shows that injections of an amount of vaccine sufficient to cause a marked reaction are followed by a decreased bacteriolytic power in the patient's blood against the typhoid bacilli, as can be shown *in vitro*, and as unfortunately has been shown practically by the greater susceptibility of such recently vaccinated patients to typhoid infection. This period of diminished resistance is followed by a marked increase of bacteriolytic power over the normal. To obviate such difficulties the author advises smaller doses at first, which are found to increase at once the patient's bacteriolytic power, and which may then be followed by larger doses. In his second paper Wright discusses the tabulated results of the thousands of soldiers, who, in the past few years, have been vaccinated against typhoid before going to regions of infection. He finds that the mortality and also the liability to infection of vaccinated over unvaccinated men is reduced to from two to twenty-eight fold.—F. P. G.

The Influence of Mode of Introduction on the Preventive and Curative Action of Tetanus Antitoxin.—DESCOSS and BARTHELEMY (*Jour. de Physiologie et Pathologie Générale*, 1902, vol. iv., No. 5), in experimenting on rabbits with a strong tetanus antitoxin, find the preventive dose given twenty-four hours before injection of tetanus toxin is equally efficacious, whether injected intraperitoneally, intracranially, intradurally, subcutaneously, or intravenously. When the antitoxin is given twenty-four hours after the toxins, that is, during the beginning period of contractures, the intraperitoneal injection is worthless, and the intravenous injections are by far the best. In the period of full tetanus, forty-eight hours after the toxins, the subdural method alone will save. The authors suggest from these results the use of the intravenous injections in cases of tetanus treated with antitoxin during the incubation period.—F. P. G.

Preliminary Report of the Appearance in the Philippine Islands of a Disease Clinically Resembling Glanders.—R. P. STRONG (Bureau of Government Laboratories, Manila, 1902) discusses the findings in a malady