

that there is no constant distinction between the so-termed "dumb" and "furious" rabies.

4. That the initial virulence of street rabies is usually increased, and becomes remarkably constant, by passing through a series of rabbits.

5. That the activity of the virus is shown by the duration of the incubation period, to which it is inversely proportionate.

6. That the tissues of an infected animal do not themselves become infective till towards the end of the incubation period.

7. That of a large number of drugs which were tried, both germicides and those acting specifically upon the cerebro-spinal system, none materially modify the action of the virus in the rabbit.

8. That by a series of subcutaneous inoculations with virus treated by the methods of M. Pasteur, immunity, even against subsequent infection, cannot be conferred upon the rabbit; and that the extreme and unexpected constitutional refractoriness of the dog to infection with rabies, by any method of inoculation—as I have found it in the limited number of experiments I have been able to perform with this animal—renders it extremely difficult to determine the effect of such remedial or prophylactic measures in it; and that it is by the statistics of the treatment alone that their effect with man can be decided; but that judging from the results of the experiments of others, the principle of the method as affirmed by M. Pasteur appears to be established, though unquestionably the "rapid" or "intensive" treatment, as I have found, is liable to produce infection.

III. "On the Tubercular Swellings on the Roots of *Vicia Faba*."

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(Abstract.)

In this paper the author gives a detailed account of his investigations, of which a preliminary note appeared at p. 331. The following are the main conclusions:—

The tubercles always contain a fungus, allied to the Ustilagineæ, which enters the root by way of the root hairs. The ultimate branches of the hyphæ in the cells of the tubercle bud off minute bodies (gemmules), which are afterwards scattered in the soil. This process resembles the budding discovered in Ustilagineæ by Brefeld. By means of cultures and observations the author shows that the infection from the soil is probably due to these minute gemmules acting as spores.