of one to four millions of the original bouillon culture, one cubic centimetre was placed in five cubic centimetres of ordinary peptone bouillon and grown at 37° C. for twenty-four hours. The bouillon was then sterilized for one hour at 65° C., and injected into the peritoneal cavity of a rabbit.

The animal's health remained good, except for a slight loss in weight. Its blood, examined after an interval of eight days, gave a perfectly typical reaction when tested with a typhoid culture. The blood had been tested before inoculation with negative results. The blood of a control animal inoculated with five cubic centimetres of a bouillon culture made from the same water without adding typhoid gave no reaction, nor did that of another control animal kept with the others and not inoculated.

It had occurred to me some months previously that by testing in this manner samples of suspected water and milk, typhoid infection might be demonstrated more readily than by making cultures. I tried it in the case of two samples of suspected milk in December, 1896, with negative results, but in both of these the circumstances of the case made typhoid infection seem improbable, and I thought it better to apply the test under more definite conditions.

It will be remembered that Vaughan * inoculated white rats with mixed cultures from water sediments for the purpose of demonstrating in a general way whether infective or toxic substances were present. Now that we have a definite means of recognizing the effects of the typhoid bacillus this method of investigation offers more prospect of being of permanent utility.

* *Transactions of the Society of American Physicians*, 1892.