plates from the 3 percent and 3.5 percent phenol; on the third day the decrease was more marked, and there was also noticeable a decrease in the number of colonies on the plate from the 2.5 percent phenol. On the fourth day, all the plates still showed colonies, but many fewer than the control, especially in those infected from the 3 and 3.5 percent phenol. For seven days the numbers continued to fall off, but even after the poisons had acted for fourteen days, plating showed that some of the cells had survived.

The experiment was then repeated, using 0.6 excent salt, 3.5 percent phenol and 4.75 percent phenol, but keeping the poison tubes in the incubator at 34° C instead of at room temperature. The results were as follows (20 cm² counted on each plate):

B. mes. in poiso	н 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	23	hours
ээ Срисцог	121	1.08	-58	5.7	16	2.8	1.5	4.4	Ω	coloniae
+>2 € bucnor	45	13	13	2	2	- 1	Ω	7	- (3	colonies
0.6% NaCI	282			288					287	colonies

Thus a phenol solution that will not completely kill potato spores in fourteen days at 19 20° C will kill all but a few stragglers in eight hours at 34° C, and even these most resistant individuals in twenty-three hours.

With staphylocoecus similar results were obtained (culture No. 6 used):

Staph, in poison (a)	5 10	5 20	15. 7	5 45	5.5	60	minutes
35.5 C 3093 0.67, phenol at	()	()	O	O	()	()	colonies
24.5 C 15004 0.8' , phenol at		3084	280	O	()	Θ	colonies
35.5 C o.8', phenol at	0		0	()	()	t)	colonies
1 / 1	112		4	()	()	()	colonies
35.5 C o 3 of phenolat	O	Θ					colonies
24.5 C 3	()	()					colonies
45-5 C 23419						22783	colonies