so far as the individual is concerned at least. While a blood serum is not infrequently met with in typhoid which contains, besides the agglutinins, bodies having a distinct destructive or bacteriolytic action on the typhoid bacillus, still as a rule such bodies are present in small amount even in cases progressing to a favorable issue and may be absent entirely in other cases where serum shows marked agglutinative power. The agglutinative reaction is now looked upon entirely as a "reaction of infection" and as such, due to the reactive change called forth by the presence of the infecting bacteria in the system.

The time of appearance of the agglutinin in typhoid varies in different cases. It is very seldom found before the 5th day, generally it makes its appearance on 7th day of the fever. The reaction will be found present in at least 80 per cent of all cases before the end of the second week. Its absence, however, cannot be positively stated until it has been repeatedly looked for up to end of febrile period as a small percentage of undoubted typhoid cases show a marked delay in its development and indeed in a few cases it is entirely absent. However, in at least 94 per cent of cases this reaction is present at some period of the fever. Not only does the test fail in a few cases of typhoid but (even when the test is properly performed) it has been demonstrated in a few rare cases of infection other than typhoid and in individuals who give no past history of typhoid fever. The test is then not an absolute one, yet when properly carried out a positive reaction may be considered reliable in a febrile disorder.

It is not yet possible to give the exact reason for the delay in onset or absence of there action in some cases of true typhoid infection, nor on the other hand can one always explain the rare cases in which the reactton has been demonstrated apart from typhoid infection. The delay in onset or the rarer absence of the reaction is generally explained by tissue pecularities—a term hard to explain but one covering conditions well known to exist and of which we have a good example in the peculiar liability to tuberculosis of the children of phthisical stock. Perhaps a better example for the question under review is to be found in in the marked differences found between various horses in their