

fluid used being a 0.85% solution of sodium chloride. To 0.25%—this being as a precaution against contamination. As regards dosage, Wright insists on a small dose, especially for the initial treatment, until it is seen how the index is affected. He advocates doses of from 1-5000 to 1-2000 milligramme. Since my return from England, Wright has shown that tuberculin only contains 1-5 tuberculous material, and so dried organisms will be five times as strong as new tuberculin; he has, therefore, commenced using a bacillary emulsion.

It will suffice to describe the preparation of a staphylococcus vaccine as an illustration of the method employed in all other infections dealt with. An agar slope tube is inoculated from a young staphylococcus culture. After incubation for twenty-four hours a few c.c. of a 0.85% solution of sodium chloride are added to the tube. It is then shaken up so as to form a suspension of bacteria, and is removed into another tube and centrifuged for a short time in order to deposit any masses of bacteria. The supernatant bacterial suspension is then pipetted off into a fresh tube, and is now ready for standardisation. This is done by the method of enumeration against red blood corpuscles. As soon as the films have been made for enumeration, the end of the tube containing the suspension is sealed in a flame, and the whole immersed in a water bath at 60° C for one hour. It is then removed to an incubator standing at 37° C, where it remains for twenty-four hours. At the end of this time tubes of agar and broth are inoculated from it in order to test its sterility. Having passed this test it is now ready for dilution to the required strength according to the figures that have been arrived at in the meantime.

The diluent used is 0.85% Sodium Chloride, and 0.25% Lysol is finally added. Needless to say, these manipulations must be carried out with all the ordinary precautions used in bacteriological technique. The doses are as follows:—

Staphylococci	100-500 millions
Micrococcus Neoformans	10- 50 millions
Bac. Coli	10- 30 millions
Pneumococcus	30-100 millions
Streptococcus in chronic infections	30-100 millions
Streptococcus in acute infections	5- 10 millions