

3. "Vaccine therapy finds no useful application in connection with the graver infections, such as pneumonia, rheumatic fever, typhoid fever, phthisis, meningitis, and streptococcal endocarditis."
3. "A limit is placed to the efficacy of inoculations by the fact that there are definite limits to the responsive power of the patient."
4. "The proper sphere of vaccine therapy is not to take the place of any surgical operation, but to supplement it."
4. "Successful results can be obtained only where an efficient lymph stream can be conducted through the foci of infection."
5. "Vaccine therapy finds no useful application in connection with the ordinary infections of those regions of the body which fall within the sphere of the particular speciality which the critic happens to practise."
5. "In long-standing infections vaccine therapy can give definite results only after a long succession of inoculations, and there is no security against a relapse until the infection has been completely extinguished."
6. "Vaccine therapy is of limited utility because it is applicable only to disorders which are referable to bacterial infection."
6. "In a not inconsiderable percentage of cases it is essential to success that the dose of vaccine shall be controlled by measurements of the opsonic index."

Sir Almroth discusses the limitations, as contended for by the clinician, in detail, and we may say dismisses these contentions to the satisfaction of himself, and largely to the satisfaction of anyone who has a thorough working knowledge and practical experience of his method. One of his interesting statements is that vaccine therapy promises to be brilliantly successful in pneumonia, that it holds out some promise in typhoid fever and in many forms of rheumatism, and that it supplies the only real hope we have in endocarditis. He also points out that the bounds of vaccine therapy are being more and more extended as bacterial causes are put down for such things as certain forms of jaundice, bronchitis, common colds, many cases of asthma and many cases of cardiac disease. He denies that the bacteriologist is successful in finding a bacterial