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within the intestine under normal conditions, it would not have been surprising to find that human blood constantly exerted a very definite agglutinating action upon the colon bacillus. The very fact that the reaction is so relatively uncommon is of interest as showing that the presence of toxine-bearing and toxine-producing bacteria within the intestines does not result in the circulating blood containing what I may term, broadly, reactive substances. It is true that like those of the typhoid bacillus, the toxins of the colon bacillus only diffuse out with difficulty. It is difficult, however, to imagine that none of these toxins are discharged from the bodies of the bacilli when they are growing within the intestinal canal and that none are absorbed. Indeed, the results here presented, so far as they go, seem to indicate that for the development of agglutinating substances in recognisable amounts within the blood, there must be some very intimate reaction between bacilli which have invaded the tissues and the tissues themselves.