patient's blood to see whether or not it is able to kill off that microbe as well as normal blood can. If he is not able to do so, you inoculate with the proper vaccine, with vaccine made from staphylococcus if it is staphylococcus infection, from the tuberele bacillus if it is tuberele infection, and so on. Throughout the whole course of inoculation we endeavor to keep the resistance of the patient's blood as high as possible.

Let me now tell you of the results I got by inoculating two little girls who had been staying at a seaside resort along with a patient who had phthisis. They developed tubercular glands in their necks. They were brought to me and I tested their resistance to the tubercle bacillus and found that one had an opsonic power of 0.8 and the other 0.6 of the normal. I then undertook inoculation of these children with new tuberculin, carefully safeguarding each inoculation by an investigation of the blood. One got quite well, and the other was quite well for about a year; after that a small portion of an infected gland caseated and had to be discharged. Recovery then went on uninterruptedly.

I have led you to expect that you would find that patients affected with a bacterial disease were always lower in their resisting power than normal persons. As a matter of fact you would not have made many examinations of patients before you would find that that was not always so. Ordinary elinical observations should lead to a similar conclusion for if a patient's resistance is lower than the normal throughout the course of typhoid fever. what chance is there of his killing off his microbe? Obviously if a patient does not react to the typhoid bacillus the typhoid would always get the better of him, but we know that in the course of typhoid fever as in all bacterial fevers the body makes an effort to throw off the disease, in other words the body inoculates itself. As soon as the poisons get into the blood the body sets to work to produce protective substances and there occurs the phenomenon which we speak of as "auto-inoculation." You may get auto-inoculation progressing favorably as in about four out of five cases of typhoid fever. In fact the patient gets well of his typhoid because he inoculates himself from his bacterial focus and thus produces his own protective substances. In cases in which you have a strictly local infection, however, such as tubercular glands, such as acne, such as all those purely local diseases where you have not constitutional disturbances, the body takes no steps to protect itself and the disease runs on practically indefinitely. You may find the disease lasting through life, and then you will find the opsonic power low. This is because the bacterial focus is closely shut off from the lymph and blood streams and