

Of cases, possibly of *B. coli* infection, which gave no reaction, the following were tested :

Cholecystitis	1
Appendicitis	3
Typhoid	11
Probably typhoid, no certain data.	8

RESULTS, INFERENCES, ETC.

1. The greater liability to reaction of III, renders it very desirable that different races of *B. Coli* should be used, each one with a shorter series of cases than 100.

2. As has been frequently stated, the liability of a strongly acid and gas-producing bacillus to clump (so far as this series shows) is demonstrated.

3. It is desirable that the virulence of such a strongly acid and gas-producing bacillus, be tested; as it is probable that from its growth and character on different media III. would have proved to be the most virulent of the three forms selected.

4. It is also desirable that a dilution of at least 1 in 10 and a time limit not exceeding 1 hour be adopted, that the clumping power of normal blood serum be avoided.

5. It is desirable that a series of cases of such acute infections as are liable to be caused by *B. Coli*, should be tested. So far as the above series goes there appears to be no increased reaction observed in the cases of appendicitis, cholecystitis, etc.

From the number of positive typhoids which gave no reaction (in which the Widal test was made the crucial point), it, so far, does not differ from the observations already made by Drs. Johnston and Mac-Taggart, that a decided reaction of *B. Typhosus* is generally accompanied by a low degree of reaction to *B. Coli*.

6. If, as the researches conducted here by Drs. Adami, Nicholls and Ford seem most clearly to demonstrate, the colon bacilli and other bacteria are constantly being taken in small numbers into the system, and are to be found in the tissues in various stages of degeneration, then this mere taking up, even if constant, is not, under ordinary conditions of health, sufficient in man to develop any pronounced serum reaction against the colon bacillus. This would seem to indicate that the mere act of arrest of growth and destruction of bacteria by the tissues, does not in itself lead to the development of any large quantity of agglutinating substance in the circulating blood and may indicate that there must be an active proliferation of the bacteria in the tissues before any recognisable amount of agglutinating material is produced.

7. Lastly, remembering how abundantly the colon bacilli proliferate