study of the same or allied micro-organisms by observers working in widely separated institutions in different countries, has been engendered by the universal employment of obscure and indefinite terms in bacteriological protocols.

The beginning of the present movement among scientific students to adopt definite known terms of positive or negative value in the description of intestinal bacteria was made in 1895 by Theobald Smith, who employed the fermentation tube in the separation of the different members of the colon group, estimating the quantity and composition of the gases formed from the different carbohydrates, as well as the rapidity of their evolution and the temperature best suited for their development. By this means Smith was able to give accurate data concerning the reactions of the typical B. Coli Communis as compared with B. Typhosus and B. Lactis Aerogenes, and to make out a number of intermediate forms related to these organisms.

Two years later, Gordon following the work of Smith in connection with the fermentation of the sugars and employing as well as a criterion of specificity, the number of flagella the different forms possess, was able to distinguish twenty-two distinct varieties of the colon species. Meanwhile Adelaide Ward Peckham had published the results of her work on the indol-producing powers of the typhoid and the colon. By cultivating an indol-producing colon on a variety of media she could deprive it of the capacity to generate indol. Again, she could impart this function to a bacillus not ordinarily producing this substance. Going still further she found that she could cause the Bacillus Typhosus itself to give definite reactions for indol. In fact, Peckham was able to cause every non-indol-forming colon and every typhoid culture to which she had access, to assume the property of producing indol.

In her work Peekham frequently met members of that group of miero-organisms which seemed to stand midway in their cultural features between the bacillus of Escherich and the bacillus of Eberth. Such forms as B. Choleræ Suis and B. Enteriditis of Gærtner, had long been considered to form the intermediate stages between these two species. It remained for Durham, however, to call special attention to these forms and to divide the whole series into three groups consisting of :

1. The Eberth Group-including B. Typhosus and its allies.

2. The Gærtner Group-including B. Enteriditis and its allies.

3. The Escherich Grop-including B. Coli Communis and its allies.

The Gærtner group includes besides B. Enteriditis of Gærtner, B. Choleræ suis, B. Morbificans bovis of Basenau, B. Breslaviensis of von Ermenghen, the Wurstvergiftung baeillus of Fischer, B. Friedeber-