

sible to make any use of this fact? I have not seen any literature bearing on the subject, but it seems to me that we have here a possible specific means of treatment of sarcomas and carcinomas. For if by injections of cancer cells into animals we can produce in their serum bodies capable of destroying such cells, it is within the range of possibility that we have in such serum a remedy which would at least prevent further development of the growth. (No one recognizes better than myself the limitation and difficulties of this problem.)

Again, it has been shown that if animals are injected with cytolytic serum gradually their blood develops anticytolytic properties. Will it be possible to use a specific anticytolytic serum to bring about recovery in injured or diseased cells of various organs? Of course the bearing of this on therapy is yet in its theoretical stage—some day it may be practical—but from the few facts outlined one can see its possibilities. However, I will not now pursue this subject further.

Finally, I have yet one set of bodies to deal with before concluding, viz., the agglutinating bodies or precipitins. While bacteriolysis and haemolysis are often accompanied by agglutination, yet we will often find this condition produced by serum without there being any destructive or disintegrating power in the serum. This phenomenon usually develops early in the course of an infection and thus before antitoxic or bactericidal properties are manifest in the blood. In bacterial infection it disappears very shortly after the disappearance of the infective agent, and hence is believed to be a phenomenon due to the presence of the bacterial cell bodies. Many claim it is simply a chemical process, as bacteria certainly can be agglutinated by the use of some very weak chemical solutions. Others claim, and with them I agree, that it is due to some special body developed in the body by the tissue reaction to the infecting agents and which would be explained on Ehrlich's theory as consisting of a haptophore group which anchors it to the bacterium, and of a 'coagulative group' which causes the 'stickiness' of the cell membrane and adhesion and precipitation of the bacteria. Whatever may be the proper explanation the