in the wards, more frequent examinations are undertaken. In the case of tubercular adenitis and other localised forms of tubercular infection we limit our opsonic examinations if satisfactory progress is being made. As a rule, we undertake these only where the question of increasing the dose presents itself. In cases which do not make such satisfactory progress the opsonic index is estimated much more frequently.

"In cases of septicemia and in cases of advanced phthisis, and, in short, all cases where the condition of the patient is undergoing constant and rapid changes under the influence of continuous auto-inoculations, we find that the measurement of the opsonic index

does not render any very valuable services.

"In conclusion, I may mention, in connection with the question as to whether the temperature in a pyrexic case can be taken as a guide to the opsonic index, that we have over and over again verified that, except in those unfortunately more or less rare cases where a pyrexic infection is being definitely got under by inoculation, we do not find any of that inverse correlation of temperature to the opsonic index which is illustrated in some of our published charts, and which Dr. Latham, generalising apparently from very few cases, has alleged to constitute the general rule. The temperature cannot therefore be depended upon as a guide in immunization."

Sir Almroth next deals with the results of vaccine therapy. He contends at the outset that it would be impossible for him in the time at his disposal to give even a summary of his results, and so he satisfies himself with the explanation of certain cases which have been quoted as failures for vaccine therapy. His most interesting address concludes with a description of the mode of administration of the vaccine, and he expresses his belief that the hypodermic method is much to be preferred to that of oral administration, chiefly because precision of dosage is more certainly obtained by the former than by the latter method.

(To be continued.)