Dear Dr. Sabin,

I have recently been able to isolate, from an atypical case of "ectodermosis pluriorificialis" a virus which gave corneal lesions in rabbits and was encephalitogenic for rabbits and mice. The neutralization index in the serum of the same patient was =24 during the illness, and 126 two weeks after. I think it may be an herpetic virus, but I am not sure, since corneal lesions seem to be not typical. I am sending to you a cerebral suspension of infected mice in rabbit serum (1:10), with an approximated \( \text{LD}_{50} = 10^{-7} \). Perhaps it may interest you to study this virus better than we can do it?

I am still working on toxoplamosis. I demonstrated that our strain (Winsser's strain) kills rabbits in 4-5 days when inoculated per instillation on their conjunctiva, or other mucosae. I think that the mucosal way is perhaps the easiest one for the parasite in acquired infections, and there are no reasons for accepting arthropod transmission. I also have been able to obtain slow titers of antibodies (dye test) in healthy people by means of vaccination with killed organisms. Do you not believe that the so called "aspecific positivity" or low titer positivity in healthy subjects may be induced by contacts with killed organisms?

There is one thing more I should ask you: is an antigenic substance for intradermoreaction for viral hepatitis available? I refer to the works of Habel and others on the subject (Proc. Soc. Exp. Biol. & Med. 1950).
I hope I will meet you again this year in Rome, and I am very grateful to you for any your answer to my questions.

Sincerely Yours

[Signature]