THE EVALUATION OF THE BACTERICIDAL ACTIVITY OF ETHYLENE GLYCOL AND SOME OF ITS MONOALKYL ETHERS AGAINST BACTERIUM COLI

PART VII

BY H. BERRY AND I. MICHAELS

From the Department of Pharmaceutics, School of Pharmacy, University of London Received October 17, 1947

In the previous paper¹, disinfection data from the reaction between *Bact. coli* and the monoalkyl ethers were analysed statistically. Mean probit-log, time regressions were calculated for each substance and confidence limits for the estimation determined. This present communication is devoted to the analysis of the disinfectant data of experiments conducted at 30°C.; the statistical methods used follow exactly those in Part VI of this series of papers¹.

DISINFECTION STUDIES OF ETHYLENE GLYCOL AND ITS MONOALKYL ETHERS AT 30°C.

Probit-log. time regressions at 30°C.

EXPERIMENTAL

Concentrations of ethylene glycol and the ethers were prepared and their disinfectant activity tested against *Bact. coli* at 30°C. by means of the standardised technique². In most instances four tests were carried out on each concentration.

RESULTS AND CALCULATIONS

Probit-log. time regressions were calculated for each test. Summaries of the terms necessary to calculate the mean slopes and the error mean square at each concentration are presented in Tables IA to VID.

TABLE IA

Summary of terms from calculations of probit-log. Time regressions of disinfection of *BACT. COLI* by concentrations of ethylene glycol at 30°C.

					Concentrations of ethylene glycol						
	Obser	vation		ĺ	62·5 per cent.	65·0 per cent.	67·5 per cent.	70·0 per cent.			
$S[(x-\overline{x})(y-\overline{y})]$					1.591879	5.869394	2.657648	4.573893			
$S(x-\overline{x})^2$			•••		1.003779	4.035156	2 · 876413	3 · 440898			
$S(y-\overline{y})^2$	•••		•••		3 · 229122	9 · 206112	3 · 206060	6 · 590027			
N					5	13	13	12			
SS for indivi	dual re	gressio	ns		3 · 199891	8 · 641415	3 · 008845	6 · 298689			
b,					1 · 588894	1 · 454565	0.923945	1 · 329273			
SS pool					2.524539	8 · 537411	2 · 488896	6.079953			

TABLE IB

CALCULATION OF THE ERROR MEAN SQUARE OF REGRESSIONS FROM CONCENTRATIONS OF ETHYLENE GLYCOL AT 30°C.

Concentration	Item	Sum of squares	N	Mean square
62.5 per cent.		2·524539 0·675352	1 2	2·524539 0·337676
	The section of the	3·199891 0·029231	3 5	0.005846
65.0 per cent.	37.	8·537411 0·104004	1 3	8·537411 0·034668
		8 · 641415 0 · 564697	4 13	0.043438
67.5 per cent.	1 37 - 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2·488896 0·519949	1 5	2·488896 0·103889
	Desiduel in a	3·008845 0·197215	6 12	0.016434
70.0 per cent.	1 1/	6·079953 0·218736	1 3	6·079953 0·072912
	Deciduel in a	6·298689 0·291338	4 12	0.024278

TABLE IC

Summary of statistical data from calculations of probit-log, time regressions of concentrations of ethylene glycol at 30°C.

	Residual	in y	Variation in b		66	er. 5. 51	G(=)*	
Concentration	ss	N	ss	N	SS pooled b	$S[(x-\overline{x})(y-\overline{y})]$	$S(x-\overline{x})^2$	
62.5 per cent.	0.029231	5	0.675352	2	2.524539	1 · 591879	1 · 003879	
65.0 per cent.	0 · 564697	13	0 - 104004	3	8 · 537411	5 · 869394	4.035150	
67.5 per cent.	0 · 197215	12	0 · 519949	5	2.488896	2.657648	2 - 876413	
70.0 per cent.	0.291338	12	0.218736	3	6.079953	4.573893	3 · 440898	
Totals	1.082481	42	1 · 518041	13	19 · 630799	14 · 692814	11 · 356340	

$$\frac{\overline{b}}{b} = \frac{14.692814}{11.356346} = 1.293798$$
SS for joint regression =
$$\frac{(14.692814)^2}{11.356346} = 19.009529$$

TABLE ID

Mean squares of the variations in the probit-log. Time regressions from disinfection of *BACT. COLI* by concentrations of ethylene glycol at 30°C.

Item	N	Sum of squares	Mean square
Grand regression	1	19 · 009529	19 · 009529
Variation in regression between concentrations	3	0.621270	0 · 207090
Variation in regression within concentrations	13	1 - 518041	0.116772
Residual in y	42	1 · 082481	0-025773

Combined data from the calculations of the probit-log, time regressions for ethylene glycol and its monoalkyl ethers at 30°C.

Table VII presents a summary of the massed statistical data from the calculations of probit-log. time regressions for concentrations of ethylene glycol and its monoalkyl ethers at 30°C. From it has been calculated the mean slope $(\bar{b}=1.5230)$ and the sum of squares for the joint regression (121.781173).

TABLE IIa Summary of terms from calculations of probit-log. Time regressions of disinfection of BACT. COLI by concentrations of ethylene glycol monomethyl ether at $30^{\circ}\mathrm{C}$.

				:	Concentrations of ethylene glycol monomethyl ether						
	Obser	vation			35·0 per cent.	37·5 per cent.	40·0 per cent.	42·5 per cent.			
$S[(x-\overline{x})(y-\overline{y})]$			•••		4.661846	4.190510	2.212453	3.945919			
$S(x-\overline{x})^2$					3.060121	3 - 194711	1 · 676468	3 · 512930			
$S(y-\overline{y})^2 \dots$					7 · 476572	5.949571	3 · 278853	4.811554			
N	• • • •				11	13	7	14			
SS for indivi	iual re	gressio	ns		7 · 255987	5 · 632065	3 · 182261	4 · 686665			
b					1 · 523419	1 · 311702	1 · 319711	1 · 123256			
SS pool	•				7 · 101944	5 · 496702	2.919798	4 · 432276			

The analysis of variance of the massed regressions is set out in Table VIII. The z's for the various combinations have been calculated by the technique employed in Part VI¹ and have been presented in Table IX. The mean square for the residual in y (0.027826) has been used as

TABLE IIB

CALCULATION OF THE ERROR MEAN SQUARE OF REGRESSIONS FROM CONCENTRATIONS OF ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER AT 30°C.

Concentration	Item	Sum	of squares	N	Mean square
35·0 per cent.			7·101944 0·154043		7·101944 0· 0 51348
	D 11 12		·255987 ·220585	4	0.020053
37.5 per cent.	371-1		·496702 ·135363	1 3	5·496702 0·044841
	Desident in a		·632065 ·317506	4 13	0.024431
40·0 per cent.	17		·919798 ·262463	1 3	2·919798 0·087486
	D - 11 - 1 1		· 182261 · 096592	4 7	0.013797
42.5 per cent.	17		·432276 ·254389	1 3	4·432276 0·084796
	The salabout to the		· 686665 · 124889	4 14	0.008921

denominator to calculate the variance ratios between the different items. The probabilities of the significance between these items have been computed and included in Table IX.

 $TABLE\ \ IIc$ Summary of statistical data from calculations of probit-log. Time regressions of concentrations of ethylene glycol monomethyl ether at $30^{\circ}C.$

	Residual in y		Variation in b					
Concentration	SS	N	ss	N	SS pooled b	$S[(x-\overline{x})(y-\overline{y})]$	$S(x-\overline{x})^2$	
35·0 per cent.	0 · 220585	11	0.154043	3	7 · 101944	4.661846	3.060121	
37.5 per cent.	0.317506	13	0.135363	3	5 · 496702	4 · 190510	3 · 194711	
40.0 per cent.	0.096592	9	0 · 262463	. 3	2.919798	2 · 212453	1 · 676468	
42.5 per cent.	0 · 124889	14	0.254389	3	4 · 432276	3.945919	3 · 512930	
Totals	0.759572	45	0.806258	12	19 · 950720	15.010728	11 · 444230	

$$\frac{\overline{b}}{b} = \frac{15.010728}{11.444230} = 1.311642$$
SS for joint regression =
$$\frac{(15.010728)^2}{11.444230} = 19.688695$$

TABLE IID

Mean squares of the variations in the probit-log. Time regressions from disinfection of $\it BACT.~COLI$ by concentrations of ethylene glycol monomethyl ether at $30^{\circ}C.$

Item	, N	Sum of squares	Mean square
Grand regression	1	19 · 688695	19 · 688695
Variation in regression between concentrations	3	0 · 262025	0.087342
Variation in regression within concentrations	12	0.806258	0.067189
Residual in y	45	0 · 759572	0.016879

TABLE IIIA

Summary of terms from calculations of probit-log. Time regressions of disinfection of $\it BACT.~COLI$ by concentrations of ethylene glycol monoethyl ether at $30^{\circ}C.$

					Concentrations of ethylene glycol monoethyl ether						
	Obser	vation			12·5 per cent.	15·0 per cent.	17.5 per cent.	20·0 per cent.			
$S[(x-\overline{x})(y-\overline{y})]$			•••	•••	5 · 204340	2 · 643049	2.917334	2 · 356392			
$S(x-\overline{x})^2$					3 · 686711	1 · 924663	2 · 346900	1 · 824886			
$S(y-\overline{y})^2 \dots$					8 · 478306	4 · 169134	3.977931	3 · 174931			
N					13	9	11	5			
SS for individ	iual re	egressio	ns		7 · 867899	3 · 749695	3 · 755170	3 · 122334			
b				••• ;	1 · 411649	1 · 373253	1 · 243059	1 · 291254			
SS pool		•••		•••	7 · 346699	3 · 629575	3 · 626417	3 · 042701			

TABLE IIIB

Calculation of the error mean square of regressions from concentrations of ethylene glycol monoethyl ether at $30^{\circ}C.$

Concentration	Item	į	Sum of squares	N	Mean square
12.5 per cent.			7·346699 0·521200	1 3	7·346699 0·173733
		ſ	7·867899 0·610407	11 13	0.046950
15.0 per cent.		:::	3·629575 0·120120	1 3	3 · 629375 0 · 040040
	D 11 11	[3·749695 0·419439	4 9	0.046604
17.5 per cent.			3 · 626417 0 · 128753	1 3	3 · 626417 0 · 042918
	Davidsont in a		3·755170 0·222761	4 11	0.020251
20.0 per cent.			3·042701 0·079633	1 3	3·042701 0·026544
	Total Residual in y]	3·122334 0·052597	4 5	0.010519

TABLE IIIc

Summary of statistical data from calculations of probit-log, time regressions of concentrations of ethylene glycol monoethyl ether at $30^{\circ}C$.

	Residual in y		Variation in b		CC1-4 b	St(-, =)(-, =)1	G()	
Concentration	SS	N	SS	N	SS pooled b	$S[(x-\overline{x})(y-\overline{y})]$	$S(x-\overline{x})^2$	
12.5 per cent.	0 · 610407	13	0.521200	3	7 · 346699	5 · 204340	3 · 686711	
15.0 per cent.	0.419439	9	0.120120	3	3 - 629575	2 · 643049	1 · 924663	
17.5 per cent.	0 · 222761	11	0.128753	3	3 · 626417	2.917334	2 · 346900	
20.0 per cent.	0.052597	5	0.079633	3	3 · 042701	2 · 356392	1 · 824886	
Totals	1 · 305204	38	0 - 849706	12	17 · 645392	13 · 121115	9 · 783160	

$$\frac{\overline{b}}{b} = \frac{13 \cdot 121115}{9 \cdot 783160} = 1 \cdot 341194$$

$$SS \text{ for joint regression} = \frac{(13 \cdot 121115)^2}{9 \cdot 783160} = 17 \cdot 597960$$

TABLE IIID

Mean squares of the variations in the probit-log. Time regressions from disinfection of $\it BACT$. $\it COLI$ by concentrations of ethylene glycol monoethyl ether at $30^{\circ}C$.

Item	N	Sum of squares	Mean square
Grand regression	ı	1-7 · 597960	17 · 595960
Variation in regression between concentrations	3	0.047432	0.015811
Variation in regression within concentrations	12	0 · 849706	0.070809
Residual in y	38	1 · 305204	0.034348

Test of significance of the difference between the mean squares for variation in regression between concentrations and variations in regression between individual tests.

The same formulas as have been used in Part VI¹ are again used here. $N_1=19$ and $N_2=73$, therefore $h=30\cdot1522$.

Hence
$$z_{(5 \text{ per cent.})} = \frac{1.6449}{\sqrt{30.1522 - 1}} - 0.7843 \left(\frac{1}{19} - \frac{1}{73}\right) = 0.27416$$

The observed value of $z(\overline{1.99119})$ is less than that calculated at the 5 per cent, level, hence P > 0.05.

TABLE IVA

Summary of terms from calculations of probit-log. time regressions of disinfection of ${\it BACT.~COLI}$ by concentrations of ethylene glycol monopropyl ether at 30°C .

				Concentr	ration of ethylene	e glycol monopro	opyl ether
	Obser	vation		3 per cent.	4 per cent.	5 per cent.	6 per cent.
$S[(x-\overline{x})(y-\overline{y})]$		•••	•••	 1 · 890377	1 · 439740	2 · 695830	4.639438
$S(x-\overline{x})^2$		•••		 0 · 897739	0 · 599865	1 · 445619	2 · 113064
$S(y-\overline{y})^2$	•••			 4 · 421353	4 · 197453	5 · 949648	11.016602
N				 5	5	6	11
SS for indivi	dual re	gressio	ns	 4 · 274127	4.093332	5 · 760662	10.876641
b				 2 · 105709	2 · 400107	1 · 864827	2 · 195597
SS pool				 3.980584	3 · 455530	5.027254	10.186338

TABLE IVB

CALCULATION OF THE ERROR MEAN SQUARE OF REGRESSIONS FROM CONCENTRATIONS
OF ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOPROPYL ETHER AT 30°C.

Concentration	Item	Sum of squares	N	Mean square
3.0 per cent.	Common regression Variation in regression	 3·980584 0·293543	1 2	3·980584 0·146772
	Total Residual in y	 4·274127 0·147226	. 3	0.029445
4·0 per cent.	Common regression Variation in regression	 3·455530 0·637802	1 3	3·455530 0·212601
	Total Residual in y	 4·093332 0·104121	4 5	0.020824
5.0 per cent.	Common regression Variation in regression	 5·027254 0·733408	1 3	5·027254 0·244469
	Total Residual in y	 5·760662 0·188986	4 6	0.031498
6.0 per cent.	Common regression Variation in regression	 10·186338 0·690303	1 3	10·186338 0·230101
	Total Residual in y	 10·876641 0·139961	4 11	0.012724

Since there was no significant difference between the two items, the sums of squares have been combined and divided by the appropriate number of degrees of freedom to give an error mean square of 0.094755 (Table VIII).

TABLE IVc

Summary of statistical data from calculations of probit-log, time regressions of concentrations of ethylene glycol monopropyl ether at $30^{\circ}C$.

Concentration	Residual in y		Variation in b				S(** ±)3
	SS	N	SS	N	SS pooled b	$S[(x-\overline{x})(y-\overline{y})]$	$S(x-\overline{x})^2$
3·0 per cent.	0.147226	5	0.293543	2	3 · 980584	1 - 890377	0.897739
4.0 per cent.	0.104121	5	0.637802	3	3 · 455530	1 · 439740	0.599865
5·0 per cent.	0.188986	6	0.733408	3	5 · 027254	2 · 695830	1 · 445619
6.0 per cent.	0.139961	11	0 · 690303	3	10 · 186338	4 · 639438	2 · 11306
Totals	0.580294	27	2 · 355056	11	22 · 649706	10.665385	5 · 05628

$$\frac{\overline{b}}{b} = \frac{10.665385}{5.056287} = 2.109331$$
SS for joint regression =
$$\frac{(10.665385)^3}{5.056287} = 22.496832$$

TABLE IVD

Mean squares of the variations in the probit-log. Time regressions from disinfection of $\it BACT$. $\it COLI$ by concentrations of ethylene glycol monopropyl ether at $\it 30^{\circ}C$.

Item	N	Sum of squares	Mean square
Grand regression	1	22 · 496832	22 · 496832
Variation in regression between concentrations	3	0 · 152874	0.050958
Variation in regression within concentrations	11	2 · 355056	0.214369
Residual in y	27	0 · 580294	0.021492

TABLE VA

Summary of terms from calculations of probit-log. time regressions of disinfection of BACT. COLI by concentrations of ethylene glycol monobuty l ether at $30^{\circ}C$.

				1	Concentration of ethylene glycol monobutyl ether						
	Obser	vation			1·5 per cent.	2·0 per cent.	2·5 per cent.	3·0 per cent.			
$S[(x-\overline{x})(y-\overline{y})]$			•••		3 · 109591	3.810624	4 · 120585	4 · 262868			
$S(x-\overline{x})^2$					1.924012	2 · 589282	2 · 602655	2.416612			
$S(y-\overline{y})^2 \dots$					5 · 471177	6.077422	6.713748	7 · 853541			
N	•••	•••		•••	11	11	10	9			
SS for indivi	dual re	e gre ssio	ns		5 · 048367	5 · 806799	6.591779	7 · 523255			
b	•••				1 · 616202	1 · 471691	1 · 583224	1 · 763985			
SS pool				;	5 · 025726	5 · 608063	6 · 523808	7 · 519636			

TABLE Vb Calculation of the error mean square of regressions from concentrations of ethylene glycol monobutyl ether at $30^{\circ}C.$

Concentration	Item	Sum of squares	N	Mean square
1.5 per cent.	1 37	5·025726 0·022641	1 3	5·025726 0·007547
	Desident in a	5·048367 0·422810	4 11	0.038437
2·0 per cent.		5·608063 0·198736	1 3	5 · 608063 0 · 066268
	Description of the co	5·806799 0·270623	4 11	0.024602
2.5 per cent.		6·523808 0·067971	1 3	6·523808 0·022986
	The state of the s	6·591779 0·121969	4 10	0.012197
3.0 per cent.		7·519636 0·003619	1 3	7·519636 0·001206
	Decidual in u	7·523255 0·330286	4 9	0.036699

 $TABLE\ \ Vc$ Summary of statistical data from calculations of probit-log. Time regressions of concentrations of ethylene glycol monobutyl ether at $30^{\circ}C.$

Concentration	Residual in y		Variation in b			CIV. TV. TV	C(-: =\1
	SS	N	SS	N	SS pooled b	$S[(x-\overline{x})(y-\overline{y})]$	$S(x-\overline{x})^2$
1.5 per cent.	0.422810	11	0.022641	3	5.025726	3 · 109591	1 · 924012
2·0 per cent.	0.270623	11	0 · 198736	3	5 · 608063	3.810624	2 · 589282
2.5 per cent.	0.121969	10	0.067971	3	6.523808	4 · 120585	2 · 602655
3.0 per cent.	0.330286	9	0.003619	3	7.519636	4 · 262868	2 · 416612
Totals	1 · 145688	41	0.292967	12	24 · 677233	15 · 303668	9 · 53256

$$\frac{\overline{b}}{b} = \frac{15 \cdot 303668}{9 \cdot 532561} = 1 \cdot 605410$$

$$SS \text{ for joint regression} = \frac{(15 \cdot 303668)^2}{9 \cdot 532561} = 24 \cdot 568660$$

TABLE VD

Mean squares of the variations in the probit-log. time regressions from disinfection of $\it BACT.~COLI$ by concentrations of ethylene glycol monobutyl ether at $30^{\circ}C.$

Item	N	Sum of squares	Mean square
Grand regression	1	24 · 568660	24 · 568660
Variation in regression between concentrations	3	0 · 108573	0.036191
Variation in regression within concentrations	12	0 · 292967	0.024414
Residual in y	41	1 · 145688	0.027944

Test of significance of the difference between the mean squares for the variation in regression between the different compounds and the residual in y.

Here $N_1=5$ and $N_2=232$; from the statistical tables it is seen that the observed value of z (0.894322) is larger than the theoretical value even at the 0.1 per cent. level, (about 0.7), hence P < 0.001.

TABLE VIA

Summary of terms from calculations of probit-log. Time regressions of disinfection of $\it BACT.~COLI$ by concentrations of ethylene glycol monohexyl ether at $30^{\circ}C$.

	Co	Concentration of ethylene glycol monohexyl ether							
Observation	0·325 per cent.	0·350 per cent.	0·375 per cent.	0·400 per cent.	0·425 per cent.				
$S[(x-\overline{x})(y-\overline{y})]$	2.915882	1 · 959550	1 · 374006	2 · 103304	2.816573				
$S(x-\overline{x})^2$	1 · 219958	0.753519	0.751145	0.987800	1.619699				
$S(y-\overline{y})^2$	7.555418	5 · 700525	3 · 132374	4.970084	5 · 323962				
N	11	7	8	7	6				
SS for individual regressions .	7 · 147758	5 402183	2 · 776206	4 · 656061	5 · 117676				
b	2 · 390150	2.600532	1 · 829215	2 · 129281	1 · 738948				
SS pool	6.969394	5.095872	2.513353	4 · 478526	4.897875				

TABLE VIB

CALCULATION OF THE ERROR MEAN SQUARE OF REGRESSIONS FROM CONCENTRATIONS OF ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOHEXYL ETHER AT 30°C.

Concentration	Item	Sum of squares	N	Mean square	
0·325 per cent.	Common regression Variation in regression	 6·969394 0·178364	1 3	6·969394 0·059455	
	Total Residual in y	 7·147758 0·407660	4 11	0.037060	
0·350 per cent.	Common regression Variation in regression	 5·095872 0·306311	3	5·095872 0·102104	
	Total Residual in y	 5·402183 0·298342	4 7	0.042622	
0·375 per cent.	Common regression Variation in regression	 2·513353 0·262853	1 3	2·513353 0·087618	
	Total Residual in y	 2·776206 0·356168	4 8	0 044521	
0.400 per cent.	Common regression Variation in regression	 4·478526 0·177535	1 2	4·478526 0·088767	
	Total Residual in y	 4·656061 0·314023	3 7	0.04486	
0.425 per cent.	Common regression Variation in regression	 4·897875 0·219801	1 2	4·897875 0·109901	
	Total Residual in y	 5·117676 0·206286	3 6	0.034361	

TABLE VIC

Summary of statistical data from calculations of probit-log. Time regressions of concentrations of ethylene glycol monohexyl ether at 30°C.

	Residual i	n y	Variation in b		GG11 h	gr. Ev. Ev	$S(x-\overline{x})^2$	
Concentration	ss	N	SS	SS pooled b		$S[(x-\overline{x})(y-\overline{y})]$	3(x-x)	
0·325 per cent.	0 · 407660	11	0.178364	3	6.969394	2.915882	1 · 219958	
0.350 per cent.	0.298342	7	0.306311	3	5.095872	1.959550	0.753519	
0.375 per cent.	0.356168	8	0.262853	3	2.513353	1.374006	0.751148	
0.400 per cent.	0.314023	7	0 · 177535	2	4 · 478526	2-103304	0.987800	
0.425 per cent.	0.206286	6	0.219801	2	4 · 897875	2.816573	1 · 619699	

$$\overline{b} = \frac{11 \cdot 169315}{5 \cdot 332121} = 2 \cdot 094723$$
SS for joint regression =
$$\frac{(11 \cdot 169315)^2}{5 \cdot 332121} = 23 \cdot 396618$$

TABLE VID

Mean squares of the variations in the probit-log. Time regressions from disinfection of $\it BACT.~COLI$ by concentrations of ethylene glycol monohexyl ether at $30^{\circ}C$.

Item	N	Sum of squares	Mean square
Grand regression	1	23 · 396618	23 · 396618
Variation in regression between concentrations	4	0 · 558402	0 · 139605
Variation in regression within concentrations	13	1 · 144864	0.088066
Residual in y	39	1 · 582479	0.040576

Test of significance of the difference between the mean squares for the variation in regression between concentrations and the residual in y.

Here N_1 =19 and N_2 =232, therefore h=35·1235; from this $z_{(5 \text{ per cent.})}$ =0·24366.

The observed value of z(0.299278) is greater than that calculated at the 5 per cent. level, hence P < 0.05.

Test of significance of the difference between the mean squares for the variation in regression between tests and the residual in y.

Here N_1 =73 and N_2 =232, therefore h=111·056; from this $z_{(5 \text{ per cent.})}$ =0·1497.

The observed value of z(0.308143) is greater than that calculated at the 5 per cent. level, hence P < 0.05.

Test of significance of the difference between the mean squares for the variation in the pooled regression (i.e. between concentrations between tests and residual in y.)

Here N_1 =92 and N_2 =232, hence h=131·7531; from this $z_{(5 \text{ per cent.})}$ =0·1387.

The observed value of z(0.3063) is greater than that calculated at the 5 per cent. level, hence P < 0.05.

SUMMARY OF MASSED STATISTICAL DATA FROM CALCULATIONS OF PROBIT-LOG. TIME REGRESSIONS FOR CONCENTRATIONS OF ETHYLENE STAYLENE GLYCOL AND ITS MONOALKYL ETHERS AT 30°C. TABLE VII

Rai come inve		;			Varia	Variation in b				
	Range of concentrations investigated	Residual in y	-	Between tests		Between	suo	Grand regression pooled SS	$S[(x-\overline{x})(y-\overline{y})]$	$S(x-\overline{x})^2$
•	1	SS	×	SS	N	SS	>			
Ethylene glycol 62.5	per cent. 62.5 to 70.0	1 · 082481	42	1.518041	13	0.621270	3	19 · 009529	14-692814	11 - 356346
Monomethyl ether 35.0	35.0 to 42.5	0.759572	45	0.806258	7	0.262025	8	19 · 688695	15.010728	11 - 444230
Monethyl ether 12.5	12.5 to 20.0	1.305204	38	0.849706	12	0.047432	ю	17 · 597960	13-121115	9.783160
Monopropyl ether 3.0	3.0 to 6.0	0.580294	27	2.355056	11	0.152874	3	22.496832	10.665385	5.056287
Monobutyl ether 1.5	1.5 to 3.0	1.145688	4	0.292967	17	0.108573	3	24.568660	15.303668	9.532561
Monohexyl ether 0.325	0.325 to 0.425	1.582479	39	1-144864	13	0.558402	4	23 - 396618	11.169315	5.332121
Totals	:	6.455718	232	6.966892	73	1.750576	19	126 - 758294	79 · 963025	52-504705
$\frac{b}{b} = \frac{79.963025}{52.504705}$	- 1.522969			S	S for jo	SS for joint regression	(79.	$\frac{(79.963025)^2}{52.504705} = 12$	= 121.781173	

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Calculation of the standard errors of the probit-log. time regression coefficients at 30°C.

The variance of b is given by the formula $V_b = \frac{V_y}{S(x-\bar{x})^2}$ where V_y is the variance of y (the probit), i.e. the error mean square (0.094755, Table VIII) and $S(x-\bar{x})^2$ is the corrected sum of squares of x (the log.

TABLE VIII

Analysis of variance of massed regressions for disinfection of BACT. COLI by concentrations of ethylene glycol and its monalkyl ethers at 30°C.

Item	N	SS	Mean square	Variance ratio Probability
Massed regression	í	121 · 781173	121 · 781173	
Variation in regression between compounds	5	4.977121	0.995424	
Variation in regression between concentrations	19	1 · 750576	0.092136	see Table IX
Variation in regression between tests	73	6.966892	0.095437	
Residual in y	232	6.455718	0.027826	· .
Pooled error	92	8 · 717468	0.094755	!

TABLE 1X Calculation of z's for the items in the analysis of variance of the massed regressions in Table VIII

Ν	N_1/N_2	Variance ratio (V.R.)	log ₁₀ V.R.	$\log_{10} \text{V.R.} = \log_{10} \text{V.R.} \times 1.15129$	$z=\frac{1}{2}\log_{\mathrm{e}}\mathrm{V.R.}$	Probability
19/73		 0.965412	ī · 9847	ī · 98238	1.99119	>0.05
5/232		 35 · 773162	1 · 5536	1 · 78864	0.89432	< 0.001
19/232		 3 · 311148	0.5199	0.59856	0.29928	< 0.05
73/232	•••	 3 · 429774	0.5353	0.61629	0.30814	< 0.05
92/232		 3 · 405000	0.5321	0.6126	0 · 3063	< 0.05

TABLE X

The probit-log. Time regression coefficients with their standard errors, of the reaction between $\it BACT.~COLI$ and ethylene glycol and its monoalkyl ethers at $30^{\circ}C.$

Compound	ь	N	$S(x-\overline{x})^2$	V_y	$s_b = \frac{V_y}{S(x-\overline{x})^2}$	Ratio of b to s _h
Ethylene glycol	1 · 293798	13	11-356346)	0.09135	14
Monomethyl ether	1 · 311642	12	11 · 444230		0.09099	14
Monoethyl ether	1 · 341194	12	9 · 783160		0.09842	14
Monopropy! ether	2 109331	11	5 · 056287	}0.094755	0.01369	15
Monobutyl ether	1 · 605410	12	9 · 532561		0.09978	16
Monohexyl ether	2.094723	13	5 · 332121	į)	0 13330	16

time) for the regression lines of each compound. The standard error of the regression coefficients (V_b) have been computed and set out in Table X. As in the experiments at 20°C., the ratio of the regression coefficients to their slopes is large, thereby indicating that b has been satisfactorily estimated. Comparison with the results in Part VI, Table IX, indicates that the values of b are higher at 30°C. than at 20°C.

CONCLUSIONS

As with the results from the experiments at 20°C. (Part VI¹), the analysis of variance indicates that there is a significant variation in regressions between the different compounds, i.e. each substance has its characteristic regression coefficient which differs significantly from the average of the series.

The analysis also shows that the variations in the regressions between the concentrations of the substances are of the same order as the variation between the individual tests at a particular concentration. Hence the regressions of different concentrations of the same substance may be taken as parallel.

SHMMARY

- 1. The course of the disinfection (at 30°C.) between Bact. coli and several concentrations of ethylene glycol and the following ethers: monomethyl, monoethyl, monopropyl, monobutyl and monohexyl has been investigated. Several experiments were conducted at every concentration and probit-log, time regressions calculated for all experiments.
- 2. For every concentration of a substance the sum of squares for the common regression and for the variation in regression were calculated; the error mean square of the regression was also computed.
- 3. The data for every concentration of each compound have been pooled and a mean regression has been calculated for each compound.
- 4. The statistical data from all the calculations for the terms of the regressions for every concentration of the compounds (at 30°C.) have been massed and an analysis of variance carried out.
- 5. The probabilities for the differences between the mean squares of the items in the analysis of variance have been deduced by means of the z distribution.
- 6. No significant difference could be shown between the variation in regression between concentrations and between tests; these two errors have been pooled in order to establish the error mean square for all the estimations performed.
- 7. The probit-log time regression coefficient for every compound has been compared with its standard error; in all cases the ratio was large, thereby indicating that b had been estimated satisfactorily.

REFERENCES

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