

antitoxic serum had no effect on the temperature while it apparently stimulated nutrition as the animals receiving it had markedly increased in weight, and in truth appeared in fine condition. Finally, as the experiment had to be concluded rather hastily, six guinea-pigs were taken, their normal temperature ascertained, and they were grouped in pairs as before according to weight. Two were inoculated in the left leg with a standardized emulsion of relatively mild bacilli, (1c.c.) and the remaining four intra-peritoneally with the same amount. One member of each pair was given one c.c. of antitoxic serum subcutaneously every second day. Numbers III and VI, inoculated in the leg, died on the second day of the experiment, and presented no evidences of tuberculosis. Number IV died on the ninth day and its mate was killed on the eleventh. Numbers I and V were killed on the fourteenth day.

The general conclusion, based on this experiment, was that the antitoxic serum had a distinct effect on the development of the tuberculous process, inasmuch as in those animals that had received the serum the lesions were noticeably less than in the others. This was well exemplified in pigs I and V. In No. I the spleen contained a few minute tubercles as did also the omentum, while in No. V the spleen was much enlarged and apparently filled with tubercles, the liver contained a few definite tubercles, and the great omentum was greatly thickened and converted into a gelatinous firm mass.

With regard to the two rabbits inoculated into the anterior chamber of the eye, in one the disease progressed so rapidly, apparently from secondary infection, that accurate conclusion could not be drawn. The other proved quite satisfactory, however, and the progress of the disease could easily be watched. For about two weeks the disease advanced so that the small caseous mass at first resulting had become enlarged to twice its size. With this there was considerable swelling and injection of the iris with exudation and marked conjunctivitis. Then one c.c. of serum was given every third day. After this the signs of the acute iritis and conjunctivitis subsided, and during the three weeks following the animal was kept under observation, while the disease undoubtedly progressed, and subsidiary tubercles formed, the process appeared to be quite slow and somewhat indolent.

In the case of the guinea-pigs it was found that the injection of the antitoxic serum had no modifying influence on the temperature. From the autopsy findings it would look as if the use of the antitoxic serum had a notable amount of restraining influence upon the dissemination and development of the tuberculous process. It is equally certain that