The interest in this phase of the subject dates back to the epoch-making work of Héricourt and Richet, which was first undertaken in 1888. They noted the important fact, that if a rabbit be inoculated with the staphylococcus pyosepticus, to which it is very susceptible, it may be rendered refractory to its action by the intraperitoneal injection of dog's blood, an animal which possesses a natural immunity to this infection. This suggested that the same thing might hold in the case of tuberculosis. Without entering into details, the conclusions to which they came, were :—

1. That in animals the subject of experimental tuberculosis, the injection of dog's blood will arrest the disease, provided the germ be not too virulent, and will retard it if it is very virulent.

2. The serum of a dog injected into a healthy rabbit will prevent the subsequent development of experimental tuberculosis.

2. The serum of a dog previously inoculated with tuberculosis, when injected into rabbits already tuberculized, will aggravate the disease.

Héricourt and Richet did not believe that dogs' serum possesses a specific curative action in tuberculosis, but it appeared to exert a powerful tonic influence on nutrition.

The special credit due to Héricourt and Richet lies in the fact that they were the first to suggest the posibility of devising a specific medication in tuberculosis by the injection of tuberculous virus. The existence of a tuberculous antitoxin, however, was demonstrated in 1895 by Maragliano, who was the pioneer, in the practical application of the antitoxin theory to the treatment of human tuberculosis. Since this time much painstaking work has been devoted to this problem and, in addition to those mentioned, we should inscribe on the roll of honour, the names of Koch, Babès, Maffucci and Di Vestea, Behring, Trudeau and De Schweinitz.

It is, of course, impossible in a limited article to go into the details of the very numerous investigations that have been prosecuted. In general, we may say that the methods employed have been to inject various tuberculins or extracts from the bacilli, or again, the living and attenuated germs, into certain of the lower animals, such as the rabbit, horse, sheep, goat, cow, or monkey, until a certain amount of immunity was produced. The serum from these animals was then tested for therapeutic efficiency on tuberculized experimental animals, and in some cases on human beings. The results reported have been somewhat conflicting. It may be said, however, that in no case has it been possible to cure the disease in this way, or even to prevent experimental infec-