

beginning, be localized about the arteries, and would have an opportunity of progressing in these channels along the course of the artery and its branches. For this purpose two regions in particular were selected for the points of injection; the regions being selected because of the rich lymphatic supply about the neighboring arteries. One of these was in the abdomen, the other in the thorax. The abdominal inoculation was made, following a laparotomy for exposure, into the periarterial tissues of the celiac artery just after it was given off from the aorta. At times the tissues about the mesenteric artery were also infected. The inoculation was made by syringe with a fine needle. The cultures were usually concentrated by centrifugalization so that only a small bulk was necessary to be introduced. The laparotomy wound was then carefully closed, care being taken to avoid infection of the peritoneum. Only one animal developed peritonitis. The second region chosen for inoculation was the anterior mediastinum of the thorax. It was found, after several trials upon dead animals, that an inoculation could be made into the loose mediastinal tissues, rich in lymphatics, by introducing the hypodermic needle from above downwards behind the sternum. It was found not difficult to reach a position just below the aortic arch. The results of our experiments will be given only in summary, reserving the details for a later and more extensive analysis.

The *Streptococcus anginosus* was found to have an unusual pathogenicity for rabbits, so that the dose had to be reduced much below that given for the *Streptococcus mitis* and *Streptococcus salivarius*. Out of the five animals inoculated with *Streptococcus anginosus*, four died in less than twenty-four hours, the fifth was killed at the end of eleven days. The marked feature resulting from the inoculation of *Streptococcus anginosus* was the local necrosis of tissue surrounded by an inflammatory zone of limited extent. Even in the animals dying in less than twenty-four hours, the tissue necrosis was quite marked. The inflammatory reaction was accompanied by much edema with widening of the tissue