

appears rapidly in traces in the urine; but the experiments showed and proved that there was not any great tendency to accumulation.

(3) It was found that the most convenient method of exhibition was by capsules, as then there was no dislike created for the food, a dislike due largely to the mental attitude, and not to bad taste or flavor.

(4) When administered in the food in small quantities, $\frac{1}{2}$ grain or less per day, no notable effects are observed; but given over a period of time, as in one case fifty days, there were observed periods of loss of appetite, fulness in the head, and distress in the stomach. These were not observed in everyone, as some are apparently more sensitive to the action of borax and boric acid than others. In these cases there was no tendency to either diarrhea or diuresis.

(5) As was to be expected, when administered in larger and increasing doses, the above symptoms are exaggerated, the most common one developing being a persistent headache.

(6) Upon the digestive processes the specific action of the drugs is not very well marked.

(7) The continued administration of boric acid and borax has a decided, well marked effect upon the weight of the body, as it causes a decrease in the desire for food; and during the administration of the preservatives there is a slight tendency to diminution in the weight of the body—a tendency which becomes so well fixed that it is not entirely eliminated for many days, even after cessation of the administration of the preservative. A point worth recording is that any effects produced are not of a permanent character.

(8) It is not advisable to use borax or boric acid in articles of food intended for common and continuous use, and even when incorporated in foods used only occasionally, the consumer has a right to know of it.

(9) The use of borax or boric acid as an external application to cured meats to preserve them during shipment is not condemned, as the quantity of the drug actually becoming incorporated in the food can never be great.

Summing up, it was found that in doses not exceeding $7\frac{1}{2}$ grains a day, boric acid and borax were prejudicial when consumed for a long time, especially so with the young, the debilitated, and the sick; and that it would be a safe rule to adopt to exclude entirely these substances as preservatives from those foods used for general consumption.