

was 102.52° ; after, it was 103.41° , in the case of the animals not receiving serum and 103.62° , in those given it. In the control animals that were given serum alone, the temperature in one was only slightly elevated, in the other normal. We may thus conclude that the injection of the serum had no effect on the temperature curve. With regard to the weights it was different. The animals given serum lost 22.27 per cent. of their body weight; those not receiving it lost only 10.45 per cent. As a rule rabbits inoculated with tuberculosis preserve their nutrition surprisingly until towards the last when they go down hill rather rapidly. The injection of the serum, although given in less than half the quantity employed in the first instance, caused considerable local disturbance, and this was aggravated by the animals scratching themselves so that the loss of weight is no doubt to be attributed to the interference with their feeding thus produced.

In comparing the results I found, as before, that guinea-pigs are much more susceptible to tuberculosis than are rabbits, losing weight rapidly from the first and presenting marked lesions when killed. These facts led me to keep the rabbits under observation some three weeks longer, in the hope that thus the resulting disease would be more pronounced. This, however, did not prove to be the case.

After a careful consideration of the extent and nature of the lesions produced in the pigs it could not be said that the injection of the goat serum had the slightest effect in inhibiting the action of the bacilli. The results in the case of the rabbits were rather more promising. The most marked difference was found in rabbits III and XII. Number three which had been given serum presented no positive appearance of tuberculosis, whilst its mate, number twelve, presented caseation at the site of inoculation and tubercles on the peritoneum. On the whole the lesions were slightly more marked in the case of the rabbits not receiving the serum. In corroboration of this finding may be cited the results of the first experiment where the two animals that did develop tuberculosis were those that had not been given serum. It is of course hazardous to draw too positive conclusions from such a small number of animals but it would appear so far as we have gone that normal goat serum does have a slight retarding effect on the progress of tuberculous infection. Whether this action is specific or not is another question. Recent work has shown that the sera of other animals, such as the dog and the horse, as well as normal saline solution, possess similar properties.

Having drawn this conclusion it was thought advisable to attempt to confer upon the serum more definite antitoxic properties. The method adopted was based upon that employed in the production of diphtheria