

agulation-necrosis in the abdominal wall and in one or two instances there was slight superficial suppuration. Apparently the injections of serum had some slight deterrent effect on the development of the tuberculous lesions, but it was felt that it was unwise to draw any positive conclusions from such a small series of animals, particularly with so mild a germ, so a second experiment was undertaken on similar lines but with several modifications suggested by the experience with the former series.

EXPERIMENT II.

Six guinea-pigs and twelve rabbits were placed under exactly the same conditions as to food, exercise, etc., and weighed at intervals of a week until the average normal weight was established. They were then grouped in pairs according to weight. Rectal temperatures were taken daily for ten days to establish a mean normal temperature. Both the weights and the temperatures were found to vary in health between rather wide limits. The average temperature of the pigs was from 102° and 3-10ths to 102° and 8-10ths; that of the rabbits from 102° to 103° and 2-10ths.

All with the exception of two rabbits, which were retained as controls, were inoculated with one c.cm. of an emulsion of a more virulent, though still mild, culture of the tubercle bacillus in normal saline, standardized as before. One half of the animals were given the inoculation in the left leg subcutaneously; the other half intraperitoneally. Three days after inoculation one member of each pair was given a subcutaneous injection of one c.cm. of a fresh supply of normal serum from the same goat, collected with the same precautions as before. This was repeated every third day until the close of the experiment. The reason for reducing the dose was the marked local disturbance caused by the injections in the first series of animals. Two rabbits were also given serum but without tuberculosis. During the course of the investigation daily temperatures were taken and the animals were weighed weekly. A few of the animals died spontaneously before the six weeks allotted to the experiment had elapsed, but the remainder were killed in pairs on the same days. A post-mortem examination was made immediately. In estimating the amount of disease resulting I took into consideration, the dissemination of the disease in the various organs, the amount of tissue destruction, the amount of repair if any, the histological appearance of the lesions, and the morphology of the bacilli found.

It was found in the course of this experiment that after the injection of the bacilli the average temperature of the animals was raised one degree. The average temperature of pigs and rabbits before inoculation