

number and size. This meets the theory of immunity as to phagocytosis; it also can be applied to the theory of immunity devised by Ehrlich in that oils either assimilated from the intestine or from subcutaneous injection enter into the circulation. Now, on account of the increased amount of nutrition in the blood, the cells must develop more receptors to receive the nutrition or haptophores, and on this account receptors would be as necessary to grow in excess, and thus be greater in number to combat with pathological germs and to supply cell nutrition.

The peculiarities of the body juices of immunized animals, and the formation in them or presence of antitoxins, amboceptors, and other antibodies, depend upon the separation of the unnecessary receptors from the excessively stimulated cells and experiments with the toxine antitoxine reaction and the amboceptor reaction indicated that these separated receptors are able to continue their combining functions in fluids containing them. The complementary body or solvent of foreign and pathological cells is not accounted for in Ehrlich's theory, and of this we are left in doubt, but is thought to be a property of the blood, rather than of an antitoxine injected.

It has not been my intention to claim that oil injected is a true antitoxin against tuberculosis, but that it acts as such in part according to the theories of immunity cannot be denied, and the digestion of fats and oils by the intestine shows why some people are naturally immune from many diseases and particularly of the disease tuberculosis. Clinically it is proven that when fats and oils can be digested by the tubercular patient that they improve rapidly from the disease, that the people who habitually eat large quantities of fats never have tuberculosis, and if they do occasionally it is because the fat is not assimilated; and that subcutaneous injections of oil form the most valuable part of the plan of the treatment of tuberculosis, being perhaps as near a specific for the disease as anything is possible to be.

*Outdoor Life Promotes Appetite and the Eating of Fats.*—Outdoor camp life promotes appetite and the eating and digesting of fats. With these facts in view, some five years ago I established an out-of-door camp for the treatment of tuberculosis in Northern Wisconsin, and was one of the first to recommend tent life for consumptives at the first meeting of the American Congress of Tuberculosis, at which time it received considerable adverse opinions, but which is now very generally advocated. It has proven of great value in the treatment of tuberculosis, inasmuch as it promotes assimilation of food, it strengthens the corpuscles of the blood through the pure air breathed and the stimulation of the sun, the blood is better enabled to take up nutrition and use it in replacing diseased tissues.