

It is suggested that the immunity is due in part to a tissue immunity and not due entirely to antibodies circulating in the blood serum.

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The influence upon the Ehrlich sarcoma of stimulation or depression of the oxidative processes in mice.

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As far as the reports in the literature show, no one has investigated the effect of drugs which increase or decrease the oxidative processes of the organism upon the transplanted tumors of mice.

Through the courtesy of Dr. A. S. Loevenhart, both iodozobenzoic and iodoxybenzoic acids, which are oxidative stimulants, were obtained. These acids were converted into their sodium salts and injected into mice both before and after inoculation with tumor. In one group of animals, sodium iodozobenzoate in doses of 0.015 gm. was injected subcutaneously every day for six days previous to inoculation with tumor, while in a second group the same drug in similar dose was injected for eight days after inoculation. A third group received six injections of sodium iodoxybenzoate in dosage of 0.002 gm. previous to inoculation, while the animals of a fourth group received eight injections of similar dosage after inoculation. A fifth group of control animals remained untreated.

As an oxidative depressant sodium cyanid was used. One series of animals received seven injections of 0.00062 gm. previous to inoculation, while another received seven injections of similar dosage after inoculation; a third untreated group served as controls.

All the animals were inoculated by needle with 0.003 gm. of the Ehrlich mouse sarcoma.

Neither of these two procedures influenced the percentage of takes or the rate of growth.

¹ Loevenhart, A. S., Harvey Lectures, 1914-15, X, 280.