fluid continues to pour out of the trachea almost as fast as it escapes from the efferent canula.

To our mind the increased capillary permeability thus demonstrated is the most significant feature of these reactions. We believe that increased specific capillary permeability will ultimately be shown to be the dominant fundamental factor in protein sensitization, to which all other anaphylactic phenomena are secondary. This view is in accord with clinical evidence.

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Types of canine anaphylaxis.

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The typical anaphylactic reaction in dogs is characterized by a sudden, pronounced fall in arterial blood pressure. The pressure is usually reduced to about 25 mm. Hg. by the end of ninety seconds. This typical reaction is demonstrable in practically all dogs tested from eighteen to twenty-four days after intravenous horse serum sensitization. Recovery usually takes place in from one to two hours, depending upon the severity of the reaction.

We have recently encountered an example of a second type of canine anaphylaxis. This was in a dog tested during the seventh week of horse serum sensitization. In this dog no change in arterial blood pressure took place for four minutes after intravenous serum injection. The pressure then fell slowly and irregularly, death occurring in nine and one-half minutes.

The thorax of this dog was immediately opened. The lungs were found almost non-collapsible, but could be readily collapsed on pressure. This partial pulmonary fixation passed off in about fifteen minutes. The blood was rendered non-coagulable by the reaction, but slight hepatic changes were noted at autopsy, and no duodenal hemorrhage. The pathological findings resembled those of guinea pig anaphylaxis.