The carbohydrate seems to be slightly dialyzable. An alkaline extract giving good Molisch and precipitin reactions was placed in a small collodion sac and dialyzed with a constant volume of distilled water. At the end of 48 hours the water outside the sac gave a faint Molisch test; the material inside the sac gave a much stronger test.

The evidence so far obtained seems to indicate that this carbohydrate obtained from *Bacterium enteritidis* is a stable, difficultly soluble polysaccharide. Its claim for specificity rests upon the fact that solutions containing it have been found consistently to give specific precipitin reactions with *Bacterium enteritidis* antisera, and that the intensity of this precipitin reaction seems to be correlated with the concentration of the carbohydrate in the solution. There was no protein demonstrable in this material, but the possibility that an undetectable amount might serve as an antigen for precipitation tests must not be ignored. There was not enough material left for a quantitative micro-nitrogen determination. Since the culture medium used contained an ammonium salt, such a procedure would have been of doubtful value.

So far, too little of this substance has been available to investigate its ability to stimulate specific antibody formation in animals. Preparation of material for further study is now in progress.

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Parathyroid Hypercalcemia and Anaphylactic Shock.

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It has been suggested that an increase in blood calcium might diminish anaphylactic shock, and that the hypercalcemia following the injection of parathyroid hormone might be useful in this connection.

To study this point a series of experiments have been carried out in dogs which had been sensitized to egg albumin.

Of 8 sensitized animals, 4 received 5 cc. of the Collip Para-thormone on the day preceding the injection of the shocking dose. Calcium determinations made on these animals before the reinjection of the egg albumin showed calcium levels from 12.6 to 15 mg. per

100 cc. of serum, with corresponding low K/Ca ratios. The pulse rate was low (42-60), but the blood pressure within normal limits.

On intravenous injection of the antigen no appreciable difference was noted in the response of the animals with hypercalcemia, and those not treated with the parathyroid extract. The duration and degree of fall in blood pressure, as well as the other manifestations of the shock, (leukocyte count, coagulability, gastro-intestinal effects and temperature changes) were practically identical.

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Capillary Permeability During Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

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In a paper previously published[1] a method has been described whereby clinical variability in capillary permeability has been examined by means of the blister (estimated by per cent of protein exudated, and by duration of time required for the blister to form).

In the present study we have examined such cantharides blisters produced on 250 tuberculous patients.

It has been found that there is a progressive increase in the degree of permeability with active progression of the disease, illustrated in the following table.

Subjects	No. in Group.	Ave. Permeability Ratio.	% Below Ave.
Normal students	66	68	50%
Students with evidences of more than the usual amount of healed tuberculous lesions	24		58%

1. A and B cases		
(N. T. A. Classification)	9	55 per cent
M. A. A. Cases	33	42 per cent
M. A. B. Cases	11	43 per cent
F. A. A. Cases	15	33 per cent
F. A. B. Cases	29	17 per cent
F. A. C. Cases	9	22 per cent

When the blister time was examined it has been found that for the normal, as well as for the I A, I B, and the M. A. A. cases, the