It does not give the biuret reaction or the Hopkins-Cole reaction. Neither does it give a positive Millon's reaction. This corresponds to the observation of Gortner's (personal communication) that the melanin obtained from black wool of sheep without application of strong reagents gives a negative Millon's before hydrolysis.

The yield of melanin in our patient amounts to about 500 mg. per 24 hours.

3985

Experimental Tularemia in Birds.

R. G. GREEN AND E. M. WADE.

From the Department of Bacteriology and Immunology, University of Minnesota, and the Division of Preventable Diseases, Minnesota State Board of Health.

It has previously been reported that grouse are susceptible to experimental tularemia.[1, 2] Inoculation of an abrasion through the skin of a ruffed grouse results in a fatal septicemia.

Preliminary experiments which have been carried out on the susceptibility of the Hungarian partridge to experimental tularemia, indicate that this bird is highly susceptible to the disease, a fatal infection resulting from an open inoculation of a skin abrasion.

The pigeon appears to be relatively more resistant. In this bird an intramuscular injection causes the formation of a local lesion, and in some cases this is followed by a generalized invasion by the organism. Even with the production of a septicemia, no clinical symptoms have been observed in the pigeons in our series and those not killed have recovered.

The ring-necked pheasant also appears to be relatively resistant to experimental tularemia.

The domestic chicken appears to be absolutely resistant to the disease. Organisms injected intramuscularly do not appear to invade and produce a general infection.

[1] Parker, R. R., and Spencer, R. R., Sixth Biennial Report, Montana State Bd. of Entomology, 1925-1926, p. 30.

[2] Green, R. G., and Wade, E. M., PROC. SOC. EXP. BIOL. AND MED., in press.