

active poliomyelitic cord as well as purified concentrates of these suspensions, we have been unsuccessful in transmitting poliomyelitis to the hedgehog or the agouti.

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Observations upon the Complement-Fixation Test in Monkeys Infected with *Endamoeba histolytica*.

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Meleney and Frye¹ reported that "*Macacus rhesus* monkeys having natural intestinal infections with *E. histolytica* or experimentally infected with a human strain did not give complement fixation reactions, with one exception, and showed no macroscopic or microscopic lesions at autopsy."

During routine work in our Laboratory of Parasitology it was noted that a monkey infected with a human strain of *E. histolytica* and with *Schistosoma mansoni* consistently gave a 4-plus complement-fixation reaction for amebiasis. Because of this, and the negative results obtained by Meleney and Frye, it was thought that further observations upon this subject were indicated.

In a shipment from New York of 4 *M. rhesus* monkeys, one of the animals was found to have a natural infection with *E. histolytica*, and this strain was employed for the inoculation of the 3 other monkeys. This strain, from the naturally infected monkey, was identical in morphology with strains obtained from man; when cysts of this strain were fed to a dog an infection followed and, at necropsy, typical amebic lesions were present in the cecum and colon, containing trophozoites of *E. histolytica*, thus demonstrating that the monkey-strain was pathogenic for the dog. All of the experimental monkeys were fed concentrations of cysts from the naturally infected monkey, and all became infected and gave a positive complement-fixation reaction for amebiasis, employing an antigen prepared from cultures of a human strain of *E. histolytica*. The results of the complement-fixation tests are given in Table I.

The results shown in this table demonstrate that all of the monkeys gave a positive reaction with the complement-fixation test for

¹ Meleney, H. E., and Frye, W. W., *Am. J. Pub. Health*, 1937, **27**, 505.

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TABLE I.
Results of Complement-Fixation Test for Amebiasis in *Macacus rhesus* Monkeys.

Monkey	Date of Tests,		Remarks
	1937	Result of Tests	
MA-1			
Naturally infected with <i>E. histolytica</i>	1/5	Negative	This monkey was found infected 1/6/37. Died 4/17/37
	1/20	++++	
	1/27	++++	
	2/11	++++	
	3/4	++++	
MA-2			
Experimentally inoculated 1/28, by feeding cysts of <i>E. histolytica</i>	1/5	Negative	Sacrificed 3/6/37
	1/27	"	
	2/11	++++	
	3/4	++++	
MA-3			
Experimentally inoculated 1/28, by feeding cysts of <i>E. histolytica</i>	1/5	Negative	Died 4/19/37 of tuber- culosis
	1/27	"	
	2/11	+—	
	2/18	+—	
	3/12	+++*	
	4/1	+++*	
	4/22	++	
MA-4			
Experimentally inoculated 1/28, by feeding cysts of <i>E. histolytica</i>	1/5	Negative	Sacrificed 4/19/37
	1/27	"	
	2/11	"	
	3/12	+++*	
	4/1	+++*	
	4/19	++	

*A 3-plus reaction with this test is considered a positive reaction.

TABLE II.
Complement-Fixation and Lesions Present at Necropsy in *Macacus rhesus* Monkeys.

Monkey	Date of Inoculation	Date of positive		Necropsy Findings
		Date of pos- itive stool	complement- fixation	
MA-1	Naturally infected	1/6	1/20	Lesions of amebiasis in cecum and colon containing trophozo- ites of <i>E. histolytica</i>
MA-2	Inoculated 1/28 by feeding cysts of <i>E.</i> <i>histolytica</i>	2/23	2/11	Amebic lesions in cecum and colon containing trophozoites of <i>E. histolytica</i>
MA-3	Inoculated 1/28 by feeding cysts of <i>E.</i> <i>histolytica</i>	2/23	3/12	No lesions and complement - fixation doubtful at time of death
MA-4	Inoculated 1/28 by feeding cysts of <i>E.</i> <i>histolytica</i>	2/15	3/12	A few amebic lesions in cecum and colon containing trophozo- ites of <i>E. histolytica</i>

amebiasis after varying periods of time following successful inoculation by feeding.

In Table II are recorded the date of inoculation, the date of the first stool-examination positive for *E. histolytica*, the date of the first positive complement-fixation reaction, and the lesions found at necropsy in these animals.

The results shown in Table II demonstrate that in 3 of the 4 monkeys amebic lesions were found in the cecum and colon containing trophozoites of *E. histolytica*; that in all 4 monkeys the stools were positive for the ameba, and that positive complement-fixation occurred in all the animals. In Monkey MA-3 the reaction was positive 2 months before death but no amebic lesions were found at necropsy, while the complement-fixation reaction had become doubtful 27 days before death. It is probable that in this animal a spontaneous recovery from the amebic infection had occurred.

Conclusions. It is concluded that the results of these experimental infections with *E. histolytica* in *M. rhesus* monkeys demonstrate that in these animals typical lesions of amebiasis occurred in the intestine and that a positive complement-fixation reaction for amebiasis followed each experimental infection.

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Effect of Deviating Urine into the Blood Stream and Intestine of Dogs.*

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It is now well established that elevation of the arterial blood pressure can be produced in animals by various procedures which decrease the blood flow through the kidneys.¹ A reflex effect from the ischemic kidney appears to have been ruled out as the cause of this type of hypertension by the findings that it is not prevented or relieved by denervation of the kidneys,^{2, 3} excision of the splanch-

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¹ Goldblatt, Harry, Lynch, J., Hanzal, R. F., and Summerville, W. W., *J. Exp. Med.*, 1934, **59**, 347.

² Page, I. H., *Am. J. Physiol.*, 1935, **112**, 166.

³ Collins, D., *Am. J. Physiol.*, 1936, **116**, 616.