(1,2,6,7,8,9). Cloyne[1] reproduced bodies 9 months after subcutaneous injection in guinea pigs of fibers rendered free of iron. The bodies are abundant in man and in the guinea pig (table 1) but are much larger in the former, probably because the larger-sized air passages admit fibers of greater dimension. In guinea pigs they form after about 70 days of contact with the tissue. In cats, rabbits and mice there is an atypical coating of a few of the fibers after much longer residence in the lungs. In rats, bodies are rarely seen and in dogs none could be found. Although the evidence is incomplete, it appears that the formation of the asbestosis body prevents damage to the tissue by the fiber. Many of the points mentioned above will be elaborated upon in subsequent paragraphs dealing with the actual experiments. For presentation our investigation is divided into two sections, one dealing with inhalation experiments and the other with injection experiments.

INHALATION EXPERIMENTS

Four large-scale inhalation experiments have been conducted in this laboratory with various forms of asbestos dust. In each of these investigations more than 100 animals were used and the experiments were carried on for periods ranging from 2 to more than 5 years. The four kinds of asbestos dust employed are designated as King's floats, short-fiber, 100 per cent ball-milled, and long-fiber asbestos dust.

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8. Lynch, K.M. and Smith, W.A.: Asbestosis Bodies in Sputum and Lung. J.A.M.A. 96: 650, 1930.

9. Simson, F.T. and Strachan, A.S.: Asbestosis Bodies in the Sputum: A Study of Specimens from Fifty Workers in an Asbestos Mill. J. Path. and Bact. 34: 1, 1931.