fibrosis in the subpleural zone plus heavy lymphocytic infiltration about small bronchioles.

40. Asbestosis Bodies. On prolonged search a few yellow atypical asbestosis bodies, smooth and without beaustrations, were found in two animals exposed for more than a year.

41. Rabbits. Eight rabbits were exposed to dust for periods extending from one to more than five years. The last animal was removed from the dust room and left in normal air 6 months before being sacrificed.

42. Rate and Type of Reaction. There was never enough fibrosis to be detected grossly and there was no chronic adhesive pleurisy. Microscopic evidence of alveolar wall thickening was first detected after about 3 years of exposure and was seen in all five animals examined thereafter. In one animal that died of paralysis after nearly four years of exposure the reaction was extensive enough to be visible on gross inspection of tissue sections. The possibility of pulmonary infection in this animal could not be excluded. However, in another animal dying two years later the focal fibrosis was not nearly as obvious or as advanced. Areas of involvement, which were largely visualized because of phagocytic reaction within the air spaces, tended microscopically to become more fibrous with the passage of time but there was never much encroachment upon the lumen of air spaces and the architecture of the lung was preserved.

43. Asbestosis Bodies. Asbestos bodies were not detected in rabbits that died early in the experiment but were seen in all animals that had been exposed to the dust for more than three years.