32 of these being due to pneumonia in an epidemic. The 61 pigs remaining exposed to the dust were sacrificed at intervals during exposure except for 16 guinea pigs transferred to normal air after 28 months of dusting. For the first year of exposure practically the only reaction to the dust was the presence of scattered phagocytes and an occasional minute asbestosis body. At 16 and 20 months no gross response was visible on the tissue section but microscopically peribronchiolar foci of inflammatory cells could be seen. At 24 months (fig. 10) there was still no change large enough to be seen with a hand lens although microscopic examination revealed cellular accumulations about terminal bronchioles and many more asbestosis bodies, chiefly within cells. The lungs of animals exposed for the full dusting period of 28 months and afterwards living in normal air for 2 months revealed the changes described above and also very slight peribronchiolar fibrosis. For exposed animals living 8 months in normal air the findings were similar but at 12 months 3 of 4 animals showed grossly-visible characteristic peribronchiolar fibrosis with adenomatoid change (fig. 11).

The tracheobronchial nodes were essentially negative until exposure had been continued for more than a year and a half. Animals sacrificed at 12 months and at 16 months revealed a few minute collections of phagocytes containing particles but practically no fibers large enough to be recognized as such. After 20 months of exposure many monocytes filled with yellow granules were present. At 30 months there had been a slight increase in reticulum but no fibrosis. No further changes occurred in the nodes. Asbestosis bodies were not seen in the nodes of any of the guinea pigs.