INHALATION TECHNIQUE

of a 1per cent suspension) which were given twice a week for 10 weeks.

Results

intravenous injections of finely-ground chrysotile and 5 of the 6 died after 1 to 8 injections; the other animal died after 27 injections of one-quarter strength suspension). Reaction limited to few large giant phagocytes of inactive type in liver, of dust cells seen in pulmonary capillaries. No definite explanation for fatalities been retained in heart and caused local thrombi.

killed 3 animals at 9, 11 and 17 months after last injection, shortening intended duplicating picture. However, rabbits sacrificed earlier (3 and 6 months) showed no progression in the 6 months animal. The last two (11 and 17 months) were probably sis of the liver and amyloid of the spleen made interpretation difficult.

substance with no change in 12 months. (Other observations at 3, 6 and 8 months). No tendency to agglomerate and no change in adjacent tissues. Grinding the under destroyed the fibrous structure of this mineral and injected material re-

an inert mineral. Observations made at 3, 6, 12 and 24 months. Only suggestion of ted in spleen and lymph nodes, but not the liver, of the 24-month rabbit. In this mi- ion of mononuclear and giant cells that was not present in either spleen or lymph node nce of associated fibroblastic reaction in these organs and of any change in the liver ification of anthophyllite as an inert silicate. No fibers were retained in lung to a bodies would develop.

an inert mineral. Last animal sacrificed showed a little proliferation and lymphocytic n earlier (at 3, 6 and 12 months). No evidence of any activity in lesions in other

with no change in 24 months. Observations made at 3, 6, 12 and 24 months.