animal could not be excluded. 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. Asbestosis 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.

Summary and Interpretation of Inhalation Experiment with Short-Fiber Asbestos Dust. The original purpose of the experiment was to evaluate the role of short asbestos fibers in the pathogenesis of asbestosis. It was felt also that if the tissue reaction to short-fiber asbestos were more rapid and more extensive than to King's floats there would then be basis for believing that the action of asbestos is in part, at least, a chemical one as postulated for quartz. This experiment, in which the tissue reaction was slower and less extensive than that in the previous experiment with King's floats dust, indicates that the capacity of inhaled asbestos fibers to produce fibrosis is determined primarily by factors not chemical in nature.

Of the four species exposed in this experiment only the guinea pig and to a lesser extent the white rat responded with characteristic peribronchiolar fibrosis. The cat reacted with atypical subpleural fibrosis and the rabbit with only slight parenchymal fibrosis.