Since last few years a tremendous amount of inspirations are being accumulated surrounding the use of certain biologically important materials that showed quite appreciable antitumor activities. A good number of reports have already been made in this direction although successful clinical trials are still awaiting. International nomenclatures have put these materials within the series of 'Biological Response Modifiers' (BRMs) or 'Biomodulators', the name by which they are called now. It was felt that such materials can more or less suppress a developing tumor with an act of immune-enhancement. These manifestations of immunomodification are, obviously, of diverstive nature and as such require a detailed understanding towards the mechanisms of actions in each individual case; otherwise the ill effects or contraindications, if any, may worsen the conditions in the host concerned.

The traditional treatment measure in cancer patients still carry a very little therapeutic index and consequently, an insignificant real survival benefit which is already known to be due to an all wide immunosuppressive nature of radiations and cytotoxic drugs as well. Although many more complications are involved along with it has been felt to urge a subsequent manipulation of the host's immune-status either to elevate or maintaining the same. Great expectations are there with the 'Biomodulators' to satisfy the above requirements.

In the present thesis work, two such important biological materials referred to as 'particulate antigens' namely, Bacillus Calmette Guerin (BCG) and sheep erythrocytes (SRBC) have been investigated for their effectiveness on the development of transplanted tumor in mice with the concomitant immunological role in the host. Aspects of cellular immunology were stressed as these are supposed to be classical cell stimu-
lators of the immune system. Apart from the well known immunological functions, the detail structural manifestations were also monitored under scanning electron microscope (SEM) with the hope to provide valuable informations about their structure-function-relation-
ship under the events.

All possible attempts have been made to make the presentation simple and the treatment exact. No attempt has been made to incorporate into the thesis work investigation(s) not relevant to the present object. Relatively recent methods have been adopted with minor modification at places which, however, did not interfere with the investigations aimed at. No attempt has been made to prolong the thesis work unnecessarily and to run aimlessly after more sophisticated technology in a vain attempt to elevate the standard of the thesis work. It is hoped that the present thesis will prove stimulating and provide some informations in the vast bewildering field of cancer immunology and immunotherapy.