Thus, as shown in the table above, addition of the hydrolyzed guar fiber did not have any adverse effects on the translocation of bacteria into the MNL.

3. Effect of Diet on Bacteria in Endotoxin Lipopolysaccharide-Treated (LPS) Mice

Each group of mice was fed as previously described and was given 200 μg i.p. injection of endotoxin lipopolysaccharide, the toxin which is involved in septic shock. Results are presented in Table 5C below. Abreviations and units are the same as those used in Table 5A.

TABLE 5C

Diet	Wt.	Aerobic + facultative gram-neg. bacilli	Aerobic + facultative gram-pos. bacteria	Strict Anaerobes
Chow	0.3	9.0 ± 0.1	8.4 ± 0.2	9.7 ± 0.2
Liq	1.8	9.7 ± 0.3	9.4 ± 0.3[a]	10.2 ± 0.2
Liq + S	2.3	9.2 ± 0.2	8.7 ± 0.2	9.7 ± 0.2
Liq + G	1.2	9.1 ± 0.2	8.9 ± 0.2	10.2 ± 0.1

[a]Significantly increased compared to chow-fed mice $P < 0.1$ by ANOVA

None of the liquid diets were seen to have an adverse effect on the intestinal flora of LPS-treated mice. As expected, number of enteric gram-negative bacteria (primarily *E. coli*) increased with the intraperitoneal LPS treatment for all treatment groups.

4. Translocation of Bacteria to MLN in LSP-Treated Mice

Mice were fed as described supra and treated with LPS as described supra. The number and identity of bacteria found in the MLN was determined. Results are presented in Table 5D, below.

TABLE 5D

Diet	No. mice with viable bacteria in MLN(%) Total No. of mice	No. and identity of viable bacteria in MLN of individual mice
Chow	14/23 (61%)[a]	60 *E. coli* 10 *E. coli* 60 *E. coli* 10 *P. mirabilis* + 150 Lactobacillus sp. 10 *E. coli* 10 *E. coli* 30 *E. coli* 100 *E. coli* 10 *E. coli* 80 *E. coli* 60 Enterobacter sp. 10 *E. coli* 10 Enterobacter sp. 20 *E. coli*
Liq	21/24 (88%)	10 *E. coli* 20 Enterococcus sp. 70 Enterococcus sp. 50 Enterococcus sp. 10 Enterobacter + 650 Enterococcus sp. 10 Enterococcus sp. 10 *E. coli* + 10 Enterobacter sp. 20 Enterococcus sp. 120 Enterococcus sp. 90 *E. coli* 110 *E. coli* 20 Enterococcus sp. 10 Lactobacillus sp. 20 Enterococcus sp. 30 Enterococcus sp. 30 *E. coli* 10 *E. coli* + 10 Enterococcus sp. 150 Enterococcus sp. 10 *E. coli* 90 Enterococcus sp.
Liq + S	12/24 (50%)[b]	20 *E. Coli* 10 coagulase-negative *staphylococci* 40 *E. coli* 40 *E. coli* 110 Enterococcus sp. 10 Lactobaccilus sp. 10 *E. coli* 10 *E. coli* + 70 *S. aureus* 40 *E. coli* 20 Enterobacter sp. 10 *E. coli* 10 Enterococcus sp.
Liq + G	9/24 (42%)[c]	10 *E. coli* 40 *E. coli* + 30 Enterococcus sp. 10 Enterobacter sp. 70 *E. coli* + 20 Enterococcus sp. 30 *E. coli* 60 Enterobacter sp. + 130 Enterococcus sp. 40 Enterobacter sp. + 10 Enterococcus sp. 20 Enterobacter sp. + 60 Enterococcus sp. 30 Enterococcus sp.

[a]One mouse died out of 24 mice
[b]Significantly decreased compared to mice fed Liq, $P < 0.05$ by Chi-square with continuity correction.
[c]Significantly decreased compared to mice fed Liq, $P < 0.01$ by Chi-square with continuity correction.

Compared to chow fed mice, Liq+S and Liq+G have an improvement in preventing the translocation of intestinal bacteria to the mesenteric lymph nodes of mice. Compared to chow-fed mice, Liq appeared to increase the incidence of bacterial translocation somewhat ($P=0.08$). However, the supplementation with soy or hydrolyzed guar fiber had the beneficial effect of significantly decreasing the incidence of translocation of bacteria.

What is claimed is:

1. A feeding composition which is nutritionally complete comprising hydrolyzed soluble fiber in an amount such that the daily dosage of said feeding composition provides up to 60 grams of said hydrolyzed soluble fiber per day.

2. A composition according to claim **1** which is a liquid composition.

3. A composition according to claim **2** which has a viscosity of less than 50 cp.

4. A composition according to claim **3** which has a viscosity of less than 25 cp.

5. A composition according to claim **1** wherein the soluble fiber is selected from the group consisting of hydrolyzed guar gum and pectin.

6. A composition according to claim **2** comprising hydrolyzed guar gum.

7. A composition of claim **6** wherein said hydrolyzed gear gum is prepared by hydrolyzing guar gum with β-mannase from Aspergillus.

8. A low viscosity feeding composition comprising:
carbohydrates providing approximately 20–70% of the total calories;
protein providing approximately 10–30% of the total calories;
lipid containing essential fatty acids providing approximately 20–50% of the total calories;
vitamins;
minerals;
water; and
hydrolyzed soluble fiber in an amount such that the daily dosage of the feeding composition provides about 10–60 grams of hydrolyzed soluble fiber per day.

9. A composition according to claim **8** wherein the soluble fiber is hydrolyzed guar gum.