from a part of the foot below the line of demarkation, and put them under the skin of the thigh of two guineapigs. The animals soon became tetanic. From these, other guineapigs were inoculated in a series, one from the other, and then the virus was transferred to mice. All the animals inoculated ultimately died of tetanus, the most marked symptoms being spasm of the extensors of the tail and of the hind legs. In the inoculation material Rosenbach discovered a bristle-shaped bacillus similar to that described as the cause of earth tetanus; this he successfully cultivated in coagulated serum. He was not able to obtain pure culture of any single bacillus, but he succeeded in causing tetanus with this mixed bacillus. The bristle-shaped bacillus was always obtained in conjunction with the bacterium of putrefaction. However, as the latter alone does not cause tetanus, he thought it only reasonable to attribute the production of tetanus to the bristle-shaped bacillus. Rosenbach thinks the experimental result is important from its correspondence with the fact that tetanus in human beings is apt to follow putrefactive wounds. The next thing to find out is the orign of this bacillus; in this connection it is interesting to note that Nicolaier and Flügge, whilst investigating the micro-organisms of garden soil, discovered that a culture of a certain form of bacillus found in it when injected into rabbits, guineapigs and mice caused symptoms like tetanus as well as malignant œdema. In regard to the mode of propagation of this bristle-shaped bacillus and infection of the whole system, Nicolaier found it in the sciatic nerve once and in the spinal cord twice. Rosenbach found it twice in the spinal cords of rabbits that had been inoculated. In Rosenbach's cases the inoculation period was not less than 24 hours or more than 36.

In the discussion which followed the reading of this paper, König stated that the experimental tetanus produced by Nicolaier and Rosenbach in animals was identical with that which occurred in man and that which not unfrequently occurs after castration in horses. In these the spasms often began in the muscles of the extremities and back. In man, tetanus does not always begin with trismus, but there is, sometimes, first spasm