restored spontaneously without washing with Ringer solution, if the application of the magnesium solution was not renewed. After the application for two or three hours of strongly hypertonic solutions, the conductivity did not return usually for 24 hours or longer, sometimes not even after washing with Ringer solution, as was observed in experiments on the sciatic and on the superior cervical ganglion. Thus far the experiences of the authors in this connection indicate, however, that conductivity is finally restored in all cases.

Fourteenth meeting.[1]

Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research. December 20, 1905. President Wilson in the chair.

10 (102). **"The action of eosin upon tetanus-toxin and tetanus": SIMON FLEXNER** and **HIDEYO NOGUCHI.**

Eosin and certain other anilin dyes have the power of destroying in vitro the hemolytic property of tetanus-toxin.

Eosin, when used in sufficient quantity, destroys tetanospasmin in vitro.

Simultaneous injection of tetanus-toxin and eosin into rats delays or prevents the appearance of the symptoms of tetanus. When the symptoms appear they progress more slowly than in control animals.

Spores of tetanus-bacilli when introduced on threads into rats, and followed immediately by an injection of eosin into the same locality, do not produce tetanus. The treatment of animals with eosin, after the first appearance of the tetanic symptoms following spore-infection, may prevent the further development of the symptoms of tetanus. Eosin injections into the same locality as the spore inoculations are the most effective, but injections into other parts of the body delay or modify the tetanic process.

Rats are more resistant to tetanus poison than guinea-pigs, and hence are more easily protected by eosin from tetanus; but in guinea-pigs the fatal issue can be delayed by eosin.

[1] *Science*, 1906, xxiii, p. 109; *American Medicine*, 1906, xi, p. 105.