

cases of chronic Bright's disease; and that if the tension do suddenly rise to a dangerous height during the angina, such a paroxysm may be safely regarded as a phenomenon of weakness, not of genuine strength, of the vasomotor system. The poor pulse and the signs of large, feeble heart rather suggest cardiovascular tonics. It will be well, therefore, as a rule, to order, say, five minims of tincture of digitalis, to be taken with each dose of any of the preceding drugs or combinations that are given. In some of these patients, strophanthus occasionally proves peculiarly suitable as a substitute for the older drug.

During the anginal seizures we naturally trust to the nitrites and nitroglycerine, which are so powerful and so swift in their action. In more prolonged instances, good results are had with a hypodermic injection, consisting of two minims of the B. P. injection of morphine and two minims of the solution of strychnine hydrochlorate—that is, 1-5 and 1-50 of a grain, respectively, of the two drugs. The effect of this combination on a disabled heart is often extremely satisfactory.

Whilst a single dose of morphine given by the physician himself is recommended in the acute phase of the gouty heart, it is urged to discountenance the use of sedatives—particularly hypnotics—for which the sufferer often craves or has actually acquired a habit. Sulphonal has lately replaced chloral hydrate in considerable measure as the popular remedy for sleeplessness. Such drugs do endless mischief in the insomnia of irregular gout if indiscriminately used.

## IMMUNITY AS ILLUSTRATED BY EXPERIMENTS WITH CHOLERA.\*

Metschnikoff (*Ann de l'Inst. Pasteur*, 1894, pp. 529-89) discusses the subject of cholera and vibrios in relation to immunity and intestinal cholera. The conclusions reached are of considerable interest and are appended without further reference to the details of his investigations:

1. "Local immunity cannot be explained by particular conditions which prevent the microbe from living, for it may be found beyond the cholera area and in places quite free from it.

2. "Local immunity cannot be regarded as an unconscious and permanent vaccination of the inhabitants.

3. "The blood of persons residing in exempt places does not protect against Koch's vibrio.

4. "The injection of cholera cultures does not protect.

5. "The development of the cholera vibrio is considerably affected when growing in association with other microbes.

6. "The immunity of animals to intestinal cholera is, in a great measure due to the inhibitory influence of the flora of the gastro-intestinal canal on the cholera vibrio.

7. "As long as young rabbits are being suckled they are very sensitive to the cholera vibrio, and this cholera is aided by the action of certain microbes.

8. "Young guinea-pigs are less sensitive than young rabbits to intestinal cholera.

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