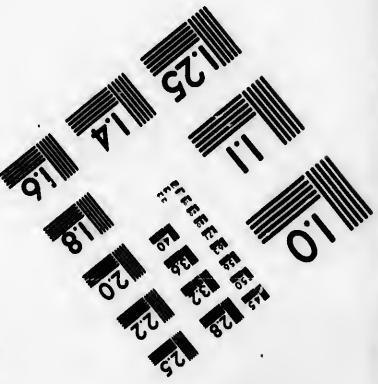
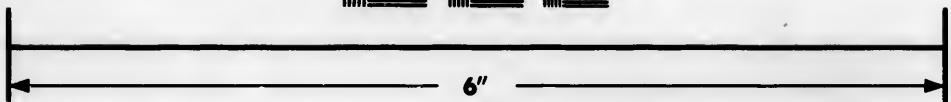
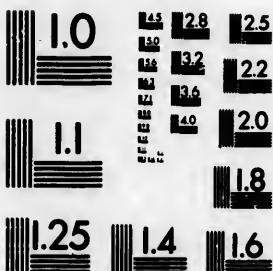


IMAGE EVALUATION TEST TARGET (MT-3)



Photographic
Sciences
Corporation

23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503

**CIHM/ICMH
Microfiche
Series.**

**CIHM/ICMH
Collection de
microfiches.**



Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions / Institut canadien de microreproductions historiques

© 1985

Technical and Bibliographic Notes/Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction; or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

- Coloured covers/
Couvercle de couleur
- Covers damaged/
Couvercle endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couvercle restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion
along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la
distortion le long de la marge intérieure
- Blank leaves added during restoration may
appear within the text. Whenever possible, these
have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées
lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte,
mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont
pas été filmées.
- Additional comments:/
Commentaires supplémentaires:

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached/
Pages détachées
- Showthrough/
Transparence
- Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression
- Includes supplementary material/
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
- Only edition available/
Seule édition disponible
- Pages wholly or partially obscured by errata
slips, tissues, etc., have been refilmed to
ensure the best possible image/
Les pages totalement ou partiellement
obscurcies par un feuillet d'errata, une pelure,
etc., ont été filmées à nouveau de façon à
obtenir la meilleure image possible.

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	14X	18X	22X	26X	30X
12X	16X	✓	20X	24X	28X

teila
du
odifier
une
image

The copy filmed here has been reproduced thanks to the generosity of:

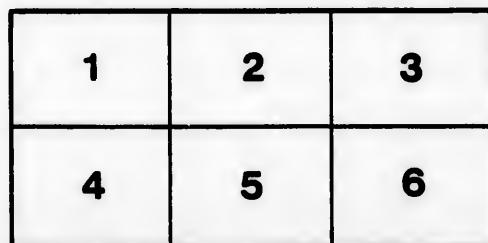
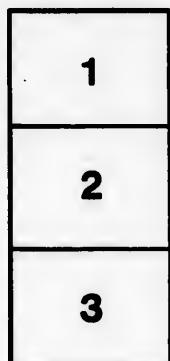
Medical Library
McGill University
Montreal

The images appearing here are the best quality possible considering the condition and legibility of the original copy and in keeping with the filming contract specifications.

Original copies in printed paper covers are filmed beginning with the front cover and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression, or the back cover when appropriate. All other original copies are filmed beginning on the first page with a printed or illustrated impression, and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression.

The last recorded frame on each microfiche shall contain the symbol → (meaning "CONTINUED"), or the symbol ▽ (meaning "END"), whichever applies.

Maps, plates, charts, etc., may be filmed at different reduction ratios. Those too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom, as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method:



L'exemplaire filmé fut reproduit grâce à la générosité de:

Medical Library
McGill University
Montreal

Les images suivantes ont été reproduites avec le plus grand soin, compte tenu de la condition et de la netteté de l'exemplaire filmé, et en conformité avec les conditions du contrat de filmage.

Les exemplaires originaux dont la couverture en papier est imprimée sont filmés en commençant par le premier plié et en terminant soit par la dernière page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration, soit par le second plié, selon le cas. Tous les autres exemplaires originaux sont filmés en commençant par la première page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration et en terminant par la dernière page qui comporte une telle empreinte.

Un des symboles suivants apparaîtra sur la dernière image de chaque microfiche, selon le cas: le symbole → signifie "A SUIVRE", le symbole ▽ signifie "FIN".

Les cartes, planches, tableaux, etc., peuvent être filmés à des taux de réduction différents. Lorsque le document est trop grand pour être reproduit en un seul cliché, il est filmé à partir de l'angle supérieur gauche, de gauche à droite, et de haut en bas, en prenant le nombre d'images nécessaire. Les diagrammes suivants illustrent la méthode.

rata
p
elure,
à

No

Johnston, W

*Reprinted from the New York Medical Journal
for November 28, 1896.*

A NOTE UPON
SERUM DIAGNOSIS BY MEANS OF DRIED BLOOD
SAMPLES IN (EXPERIMENTAL) CHOLERA.

BY WYATT JOHNSTON, M. D., AND E. W. HAMMOND,
MONTREAL.

(*From the Molson Pathological Laboratory, McGill University.*)

THE announcement made by Achard and Bensaude (*La Presse médicale*, September 26, 1896; abstract in *New York Medical Journal*, November 7, 1896) that they had successfully employed serum diagnosis in all of eleven cases of cholera, has led us to publish briefly the result of some experiments we have been making to see if drops of dried cholera blood form a suitable material for obtaining and testing the serum reaction. Not having the blood of cholera patients at our disposal, we experimented on rapidly immunized guinea-pigs.

We find that when the blood serum of an animal gives a good reaction in the fresh state the reaction may also be obtained by moistening a drop of the dried blood with water and mixing it with an actively motile cholera culture.

The cholera culture employed was one isolated by Dunham in 1892 from a case in New York and trans-

mitted to the laboratory in 1893 by Professor Welch, of Johns Hopkins. This was brought up to a high degree of virulence by passing it through a series of guinea-pigs until intraperitoneal injection killed in ten hours, and subcutaneous injection in twenty hours.

From a tenth to half a loopful of sterilized suspensions of a twenty-hour growth in agar was injected beneath the skin or into the peritonæum of guinea-pigs, and was followed by prompt loss of weight. The larger doses usually produced promptly the characteristic blood reaction in the course of a few days, varying in intensity with the different animals.

The reaction was found well developed in one case within three days and a half after the dose. Here the animal died from a secondary infection. The dried blood, first examined two days after the animal's death, gave the reaction to perfection, extensive clumping taking place in the momentary interval between mixing the drop of dried-blood solution with the culture and bringing it under the microscope. Positive results were obtained in the cases of two other guinea-pigs inoculated on the same day. Check examinations of healthy animals and of these inoculated with very minute doses gave negative results.

From this it appears that the sending of samples of dried blood is likely to suffice for the serum test. We hope before long to receive samples of dried cholera blood sent us under conditions which will be such as to give the method a practical test.

The fact that Achard and Bensaude found the reaction present even as early as the first day (in non-fatal cases) should make it invaluable in the diagnosis of cholera.

We have been surprised to find the ease with which the typical serum reaction, though not complete immunity, could be induced in animals by even a single dose of typhoid and cholera culture.

A preliminary protective dose is not strictly necessary, but it guards against loss of the animals by an accidental overdose.

We have followed Pfeiffer's recommendation to wait until the loss of weight of the animal is made up before repeating the dose.

