

the main ideas embodied in Dr. Yeo's article of June last and more fully discussed in his recent "Manual of Treatment." First of all, then, as to his mixture, which he orders to be prepared as follows: "Into a twelve-ounce bottle put thirty grains of powdered potassium chlorate, and pour on this sixty minims of strong hydrochloric acid; a greenish-yellow gas is at once liberated, close the bottle with a cork and agitate the mixture gently until the bottle is filled with the gas; then pour water into the bottle little by little, closing the bottle and well shaking at each addition, until the bottle is filled."

Concerning this he says: "We have in this solution several antiseptic agents all in a *state of solution* and readily absorbable, which is one of its great merits over antiseptics not in solution; free chlorine, hydrochloric acid, potassium chlorate, and probably one or two by-products. In twelve ounces of this solution I cause twenty-four to thirty-six grains of quinine to be dissolved, and some syrup of orange peel added to make it more agreeable to take; and of this to adults I order one ounce to be given every two, three or four hours, according to the severity of the case."

A consideration of the principal ingredients contained in this compound will give us an insight into two of the principles which the author recommends, and the first of these is:

(I.) **INTESTINAL ANTISEPSIS** by means of chlorine, or more correctly, a derivative euchlorine, the idea of its application in typhoid fever having been suggested to him as a result of favourable observations regarding its value as an antiseptic in certain "grave forms of throat ulceration occurring in cases of scarlatina maligna."

Dr. Yeo pleads for the adoption of this principle by saying that "It is well known that in the presence of putrefactive processes bacillary action is remarkably stimulated, and I am not aware that it has hitherto been pointed out that the intestinal lesions of typhoid fever offer a remarkable illustration of this fact. The glandular inflammation,