

free evacuation not be obtained, especially if the abdomen still remains tumid, an enema of soap and water, with the addition of an ounce of turpentine, should be administered without delay. The improvement in the general aspect of the case brought about by these simple measures is often very striking, apart from the obvious relief to the abdominal condition which they usually afford. The antiseptic influence initiated by the calomel should be maintained by the regular administration every few hours of one of the antiseptic agents I have already referred to. It does not follow that the same drug is necessarily the best in all cases. In some, particularly where distension of the colon tends to persist, the continuous administration of turpentine in ten minim doses will prove especially useful, though it is well to substitute some other antiseptic for it in the presence of marked albuminuria. Taking all things into consideration, I am disposed to regard the oil of cinnamon as the most suitable antiseptic to employ in the large majority of such cases. It should be given in from three to five minim doses every two or three hours in the way I have already indicated.

Sir William Broadbent, whose views on the treatment of typhoid fever must always command respect, states that in this class of case he has been impressed with the value of perchloride of mercury, given every three or four hours, in conjunction with a grain or two of sulphate of quinine, the treatment being continued over a period of several days. I have tried the combination, in a limited number of cases, it is true, but in my own hands it has not proved so effective as either the oil of cinnamon or the quinine and chlorine mixture.

There is another class of case in which the cinnamon treatment is especially serviceable, viz., that in which the patient evinces a constant tendency to mental perturbation. The source of his anxiety, perhaps, may be either his own physical condition, or the assumed insufficiency of his diet, or he may be unduly apprehensive as to the welfare of his family, or the conduct of his business during his absence. In circumstances such as these the sedative, and with some persons almost soporific, effect which the cinnamon exerts is frequently of the utmost value. Such patients, when fully under its influence, will often cease from worrying altogether and pass the major portion of their time in quiet, restful sleep. So important is the securing of mental rest to the victim of enteric fever that in a good many cases it is no exaggeration to say that treatment of the mind is the most cogent indication throughout. It is in these circumstances, too, that opium is so valuable, and in the event of a patient continu-