

in large doses has been found equally inefficacious in enteric as in typhus. At the same time, in cases where the disease has presented a remittent character, I have frequently observed great abatement of the febrile symptoms follow its administration in doses of one or two grains frequently repeated." And again in another place he says: "Although I have never known enteric fever cut short by quinine and have found it in large doses as useless and injurious as in typhus, I have repeatedly observed the febrile exacerbations reduced in severity, the appetite improved and the strength increased under the use of the mineral acids and small doses of quinine, which may be prescribed as follows for an adult:

R.—Ac. sulph. dil.

Ac. hydroclor. dil. - - aa mms. xv. xxx.

Quin. disulph. - - gr $\frac{1}{4}$ —gr i.

Syr. aurantii - - - 3p.

Aq. carui ad - - - 3i.

Fiat. haust. 3i quæquæ tertia vel quarta hora.

So, too, some of the other ideas embodied in Dr. Yeo's paper are to be found in this same edition of Murchison's work. For example, he remarks that "Theine and caffeine, the active principles of tea and coffee, are also well worthy of trial, particularly in cases where there is much stupor," and that "elimination is to be encouraged by maintaining the action of the kidneys and of the skin."

Intestinal antiseptis, irrigation of the large bowel and many of the ideas on feeding are not original with Dr. Yeo. The merit of his treatment consists in the skilful employment of the best methods, no doubt after much thought and extensive clinical experience.

Our method of following the treatment at the General Hospital was as follows: On the admission of a patient with the disease well defined, or whose symptoms strongly pointed to typhoid fever without the diagnostic signs being actually present, we at once put him upon the mixture, generally beginning with the full amount, one ounce every two hours, and reducing gradually as the fever declined.