

microscopically at the end of twenty-four, forty-eight and seventy-two hours, and the number and motility of the typhoid organisms were compared with the appearances noted in several control broths which, though inoculated at the same time, contained no cinnamon. The results may be summarized as follows: Whereas the broth to which the 0.1 cubic centimetre of the emulsion had been added showed no difference from the control at the end of three days in respect either to its appearance or the number or motility of its organisms, that containing 0.2 cubic centimetre of the emulsion by the end of twenty-four hours was distinctly affected, the organisms being certainly less numerous and their motility less active. Growth was still more inhibited in the case of the tube which received 0.3 cubic centimetre, while the tube which contained 0.5 cubic centimetre of the emulsion at the end of three days showed no growth at all. From these observations it would appear that an appreciable, though slight, inhibitory influence on the growth of the typhoid bacillus begins to be exerted by cinnamon oil in a dilution of about 1 in 2,600, and that when its strength approaches 1 in 1,000 its antiseptic effect is complete.

Except in respect to the remarkable freedom from meteorism, the incidence under cinnamon of the more serious complications of typhoid fever presented nothing very striking. Amongst the 147 cases, intestinal hemorrhage was noted in 17, which is somewhat above the average. Perforation occurred in 3, an incidence, on the other hand, which is rather below the mean. As regards the proportionate incidence of relapse it is difficult to speak with certainty. Some recrudescence of pyrexia occurred in 20 cases, but in the majority of these the symptoms were not sufficiently distinctive to justify the reaction being regarded as a true relapse. On the whole, however, I am inclined to think that relapses were of more than average frequency. Of the 14 cases which proved fatal, the majority may be said to have died from cardiac failure. In 8 of the fatal cases, the attack had been complicated by hemorrhage. In view of the fact that in certainly 3 instances progressive cardiac enfeeblement developed where there was no special reason to anticipate its occurrence, I have recently adopted the practice of giving a grain of sulphate of quinine with each dose of the cinnamon in all cases where a careful daily physical examination reveals a suspicion of circulatory failure, and the result has so far been reassuring.

In the foregoing remarks I have endeavored to present a brief summary of the general conception and application of certain recognized systems of treatment which are undertaken