

alcohol in the form of whisky or brandy given in doses of Oz. $1\frac{1}{2}$ every four hours does good in all cases as it increases the loss of heat, removes blood from the congested internal organs and lessens the resistance to the work of the heart. Through its narcotic action it counteracts the nervous phenomena of fever and induces quiet and rest and this in turn diminishes the demands made upon the strength of the patient. It acts as a food and is very easily assimilated and so lessens the drain made upon carbohydrates and fats. By its diuretic action it eliminates the toxins of the disease. Blackader claims it has some germicidal action.

Among the other drugs that are used are intestinal antiseptics and antiemetics.

As we have seen that the bacilli are not forced in the feces to any extent until the second and third week, and also that the Pyer's patches do not break nor ulcers form until about this time, I think we can safely conclude that the germs up to the end of the second week have lain beneath the mucous membrane in the Pyer's patches and lymphoid tissue, so that antiseptics, if they were strong enough could not possibly affect them. It is also true that the germs are found throughout nearly the whole body, so if you could kill the few in the intestines there would be many left in the spleen kidneys, liver, etc.

It has already been shown that typhoid's disease producing capacity resides in the elaboration of toxic substances so if you could kill all the germs at the end of the second week you would still have the toxins to contend with, and if the body does not develop enough antibodies, it must succumb to the disease. We all know that it is about this time that the greatest battle is waged, as it is about this time that the temperature is highest.

The chief internal antiseptic used is salol. This drug acts by being converted in the intestines into carbolic and salicylic acids. If this drug could be of any use in killing off the few typhoid germs in the intestinal canal, it would have to be given in quantities large enough to produce a quantity of carbolic acid in the intestinal canal strong enough to destroy the animal tissue of the intestines, and then it is doubtful if it would materially hurt the