

therapeutists, but best expressed by Mitchell Bruce in his "Manual of Materia Medica," p. 596, as follows: "We may therefore conclude that the effect of quinine in the body is to check metabolism by interfering with the oxydation of protoplasm generally, with oxygenation, and with the associated action of ferments. Thus the fall of temperature produced by quinine is due to diminished production of heat in the body, not to increased loss of heat; it is effected through the tissues, not through the heat-regulating centre; and the fever causing processes themselves (probably allied to fermentations) are also controlled by the drug, which effects their organic causes, whether living organisms or complex chemical substances."

(III.) FEEDING constitutes a third and important part in Yeo's plan of treatment. "This intestinal antiseptis," he says, "cannot be carried out without great consideration, care and observation in the matter of *feeding* the patient.

* * * We must note carefully what digestive and absorptive activity exists in each individual case. In many this will be found to be *extremely small*. * * * It is the popular *mania* for feeding, which induces us to give food when it simply passes as an irritating, decomposing substance along the intestinal tube. Remember that it is useless and injurious in these cases to give food that is not absorbed. Estimate accurately the absorptive capacity of the patient. If he cannot absorb milk at all give him some other food. If he cannot absorb four pints in the twenty-four hours give him two, and if he cannot absorb two pints give him one, and if he cannot absorb more than one-half a pint give him one-half a pint.

* * * Give all food *very dilute*; milk should be diluted with twice its bulk of water. We wish for antiseptic and eliminative purposes to give as much pure water as the patient will drink. Give it then as a diluent of his food.

* * * I am not suggesting that milk should not be used in a diluted form whenever it is found to be