

accumulation of putrid gases would lessen the tendency to distention, tympanites, etc. For the reason again that epidemics vary so much as regards their location in special parts, positive conclusions are not possible, but I present a summary of the cases as regards these points, which is on the whole very favourable.

1. Cases with no distention on admittance in which none developed.....	11
2. Cases with distention on admittance which—	
(a) Improved	5
(b) Remained unaffected.....	5
(c) Became worse.....	1
	— 11
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Under this heading it may be stated that three of the twenty-two cases had well marked hæmorrhages—a somewhat high percentage. It may be, as was suggested, that the chlorine has some effect in favouring hæmorrhage in eating away the sloughs and exposing the small vessels of the ulcers.

Perforation was the cause of death in one of the two fatal cases. This patient, however, did not enter the hospital until the twenty-second day of his disease.

3. "Another important effect of this treatment is a sustained depression of the febrile temperature—a continuously favourable effect on the pyrexia. The pyrogenic toxine seems to be under control, or continuously neutralized or excreted."

The effect of the remedies on the course of the fever varied greatly. In some instances we certainly noticed the "sustained depression of the febrile temperature" spoken of; while in others the fever ran its usual cycle quite uninfluenced by the treatment.

I show the charts of two cases, both of which came under early observation, to illustrate how diverse were the results in different cases. Chart I. shows "a continuously favourable effect on the pyrexia," and is but a fair type of several of the fever records. On the other hand, a glance at Chart II. will show that not only was the fever