THE TREATMENT OF TYPHOID FEVER.

DR. W. GORDON M. BYERS reports twenty-two cases treated by Yeo's mixture. This mixture is practically a solution of chlorine, generated from potassium chlorate and strong hydrochloric acid in water, to which are added quinine and syrup of orange-peel. In addition a calomel or other purge is given in the initial stage of the fever, if diarrhœa does not exist; the large intestine is washed out twice daily with naphtholated water; feeding is carried on so that there is no bulky residue; an intestinal antiseptic is administered at the same time as the food. Antipyretics are objected to, but phenacetin in five-grain doses may be used. Tea and coffee, as cardiac stimulants, have been too much neglected, the general tendency being to give alcoholic stimulants too early and in too large quantities. In the cases reported, the washing of the large intestine was not carried out, antipyretics were not used, and stimulation by alcohol was found to be necessary in eight of the cases. As results, it was noted that the lips and tongue remained moist and the gums free from sordes, perhaps attributable to the careful cleansing by the nurses. The effect upon the alimentary excretion was very marked; in the great majority of cases the odor was much diminished, and in not a few cases there was absolutely no odor, although in a limited number the stools seemed to be unaffected by treatment, but in only one instance could the odor of chlorine be detected. Although three of the patients had well-marked hemorrhages, perforation was the cause of death in but one of the two fatal cases, and this patient did not enter until the twenty-second day of the disease. So far as the course of the fever was concerned, the results varied greatly: in some instances there was a sustained depression of the febrile temperature, in others the fever ran its cycle quite uninfluenced by the treatment. In certain cases, seen early, the duration of the fever seemed to be shortened. But few signs of "febrile intoxication" presented themselves; the mind in the great majority of cases was clear and bright throughout the entire course of the disease; the patients for the most part rested quietly during the day and slept well at night. Nor did the cases present that degree of emaciation and pallor which is present late in the disease, some retaining their color all through and comparing more than favorably with cases under the bath treatment in the same ward. Although it was commonly remarked, and in special cases seemed very apparent, it would be difficult to show certainly that these patients convalesced more rapidly than others under different treatment.—*Montreal Medical Journal*, 1895, No. 10, p. 721.

THE TREATMENT OF CARDIAC DISEASE.

DR. WILLIAM C. KRAUSS believes that in strychnine we have an ideal cardiac stimulant, which not only acts upon the circulation, but as well upon respiration, digestion, and assimilation. It is especially indicated in the weak heart of pneumonia and febrile processes, given hypodermatically in $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ grain doses, repeated until some sign of the drug is manifested. It is also useful to relieve the alarming symptoms which occur in surgical anesthesia, in the cardiac weakness often associated with neurasthenia, and in that due to depressed nerve-force. Strophanthus is of great value as a