

TREATMENT.—Three courses of treatment have been followed during the period covered by this series; 36 patients received no treatment, 439 cold baths, 94 cold water or alcohol spongings, and 148 antipyretics.

The routine procedure of the baths has been the administration of the first bath at 90° or 85°, second bath 10° lower, third and all succeeding baths at 70° or 75°, always with ice; duration 10 minutes; cold kept upon the head; bath administered by two persons rubbing or sponging; whiskey given after the bath if indicated. The bath is given every four hours if temperature is over 102°/₅.

Spongings last twenty minutes, are given between blankets, alcohol or blocks of ice being used.

The antipyretic treatment consists of phenacetin, grs. V, alternating with salol, grs. V; one or the other is given every four hours, unless contraindicated; to this a tepid sponging once or twice daily is added.

It must be understood that these courses of treatment have necessarily varied according to the individual practice of physicians in whose services the cases have been; and that each one may vary his practice from time to time, but a general and concise statement has been attempted.

A brief comparison is made, I.—stated in number of cases:

	Cases.	Deaths.	Hæmorrhages.	Perforation.	Delirium.	Bronchitis
Baths	439	48	54	24	67	103
Antipyretics. 148		14	9	10	21	56
Spongings... 94		4	8	4	11	22

II.—Percentages.

	Percent. of Cases.	Percent. of Deaths.	Percent. of Hæm.	Percent. of Perfor.	Percent. of Delir.	Percent. of Bronch.
Baths.....	64.4	72.6	76.	63.1	67.6	56.9
Antipyretics	21.7	21.	12.7	26.3	21.2	30.9
Spongings	13.8	6.4	11.3	10.5	11.1	12.1

The deduction that the "sponging" treatment is the best of the above is nullified by the fact that the least severe cases are treated by this method; on the other hand, the high percentage of hæmorrhages and perforations credited to the "bath treatment" is to be considered along with the fact that this method was used in nearly two-thirds of all cases, and that the number of very severe cases falling to it would consequently be proportionately great. The small number of hæmorrhages referable to the antipyretic treatment, and the large number referable to the baths, are indications of the relative height of circulatory strength in a depressant and stimulant treatment, respectively. The relatively high number of cases of delirium in the bath treatment