

for a few inches at the upper level of immersion. The full body bath is not so often used, but requires consideration on account of the dangerous possibilities it presents if the electric light mains are utilized as a source of supply. In the full body bath the patient is completely immersed to the neck, and the electrodes are placed in slots in the sides or ends of the bath, covered with an insulating lattice-work, to prevent contact with the patient. It is thought that about one-third of the current travels through the body, the remainder passing through the water. If any electrolyte such as salt be added to the water, thus increasing its conducting power, a correspondingly smaller proportion of current will traverse the patient.

Precaution against Shocks.—1. The bath should be of porcelain, glass, or wood.

2. It should stand on a thick rubber mat.

3. The outlet should open above the floor in the air—no pipe to provide contact with earth by means of metal, or the water the pipe would contain.

4. The inlet pipes should be completely out of reach of the patient, connection with the bath being made by rubber hose pipe before the patient enters the bath.

5. No metal objects of any sort should be within reach of the patient when in the bath.

The above directions should always be adhered to, but become of paramount importance when the electric light mains are utilized as a source of supply. In this case, also, a special precaution should be taken with the regulating resistance. This should be of the "shunt" type, with a lamp at either end, and neither of the connections leading to the patient should be at the end of the resistance coil (Fig. 5). In this way, even if the patient should become earthed, he will not receive more than an unpleasant