

pyretics. These different results may be accounted for by the slightly different methods of treatment. Hare followed strictly the rules laid down by Brand, whereas Liebermeister adhered to the method mentioned in the early part of this paper. Last summer the last method of treatment was the one followed by me in my wards in the General Hospital, but this year I have adhered strictly to Brand's instruction, with much better success generally. Out of fourteen cases of bath treatment this year, so far, none presented any lung complications; whereas in four cases in which it was not adhered to, two had bronchial affections.

To estimate the value of the bath treatment, we must consider the causes of these respiratory troubles in the typhoid. This is not far to seek in the weak heart, which may produce varied conditions. Collapse of the air-vesicles is one of these results. It may arise in the left side of the heart, the blood dragging lazily along the bronchial vessels gives rise to a catarrhal condition of the bronchioles, as a result of which they become choked up. A blunted sensibility of the nervous system, with, later on, weak respiratory muscles, prevents mucus being expectorated, with a resulting collapse of that portion of the lung. Or the right side of the heart may be the faulty one, with a resulting congested state of the branches of the pulmonary vessels in the alveoli of the lungs, developing probably a fatal pneumonia. Usually both sides of the heart are involved in the respiratory troubles, producing a more or less complete broncho-pneumonia.

Now in cases of this kind, the cold bath, instead of being injurious, is especially suitable. The contact with the cold water invariably produces deep inspirations, thus avoiding the tendency to collapse of the lung. Coughing is induced, the mucous plugs are expectorated, and the over-strained heart is relieved; and what is more, the heart itself is directly stimulated.

The object of this paper is not to go into the treatment of typhoid fever further than to add my testimony in favour of the cold water bath.

So far my practice has been to keep the patient under observation twenty-four hours, so that there can be no possibility of