

schoolboy aged 16. On the fourth day the temperature was  $104^{\circ}$  with "moderate consolidation at the right base. On the fifth day the temperature fell. Certainly it has fallen to the lot of many practitioners to have witnessed a crisis on the fifth day even without icebag treatment.

Granting that the application of the icebag lowers temperature it is yet an open question whether it is beneficial to lower temperature. In pneumonia it is not the fever that kills, and if the patient be young and free from depressing influences, and if the extent of lung involved be not extensive, then certainly the depression of the temperature by cold will not lower the mortality rate.

Dr. Goodhart had also used the icebag in eighteen cases. A good result was obtained in eight. In seven it was doubtful if the treatment had had any effect whatever, while in three cases symptoms of collapse were produced of a new temporary nature. He thought that there was no danger in the treatment, such collapse as might occur being easily detected.

Dr. Sturges pointed out that Dr. Lees cases were all young, and the mortality in these was very small. He doubted if the evidence was yet sufficient for us to say that we arrested pneumonia, and recalled the brilliant statistics of Hughes Bennett, who had reported over one hundred cases, some of them in elderly persons, with but five deaths. He doubted also if it was, as a rule, a great good to shorten the pneumonia.

*The Non-tubercular and Non-cardiac Hæmoptysis of Elderly Persons.*—Sir Andrew Clark read a most instructive paper at the Medical Society of London on the 21st October, selecting as his subject the occurrence of hæmoptysis in elderly persons who were at the time and who remained afterwards free from signs either of pulmonary tuberculosis or of structural disease of the heart. A case which occurred in the London Hospital drew Sir Andrew's attention to a form of hæmoptysis which was probably due to a condition of the arteries. The autopsy revealed no cause for the hæmoptysis, but by means of the microscope two important facts were brought to light. The first that the seat of the hemorrhage was in the neighborhood of certain em-