

the great endemic disease of the present epoch of our civilization, at least seven more lives than by any other plan." (J. C. Wilson, American Text-Book of Applied Therapeutics.) Since the opening of the Royal Victoria Hospital on the 2nd of January, 1894, this method has been the routine treatment of typhoid fever. In the following table the number of cases admitted each year, with the number of deaths and the percentage mortality are recorded.

TABLE I.

CASES OF TYPHOID FEVER ADMITTED INTO THE ROYAL VICTORIA HOSPITAL DURING THE FIVE YEARS ENDING DEC. 31st, 1898.

Year.	Number of cases.	Number of deaths.	Percentage Mortality.
1894.. .. .	84	3	3.5
1895.. .. .	84	4	4.7
1896.. .. .	72	0	0.0
1897.. .. .	75	7	9.3
1898.. .. .	93	4	4.3
Totals.. .. .	408	18	4.4

The bath treatment was carried out in every case where the temperature rose above 102.2° F., except where there was some especial complication, as hæmorrhage, or symptoms pointing to perforation.

The following table shows the cause of death in the eighteen fatal cases, with the percentage mortality from each cause:—

TABLE II.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN EIGHTEEN CASES.

	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	Percentage Mortality.
Perforation.. .. .	..	3	..	2	1	1.47
Intoxication.....	1	..	..	2	2	1.22
Hæmorrhage.....	1	..	..	1	1	.73
Septico-Pyæmia.. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	.24
Suppurative Cholecystitis....	..	..	..	1	..	.24
Broncho-Pneumonia... .. .	1	..	..	..	..	.24
Abdominal Distension.. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	.24

In our 408 cases we have nine deaths from perforation and hæmorrhage, being exactly one-half.

If a large series of cases of typhoid fever treated by measures other than by bath treatment are taken, it is found that perforation and hæmorrhage taken together cause only about one-fourth of the total deaths, while under the bath treatment the mortality from these two causes amounts to one-half of the total mortality.

The following table, prepared by Dr. F. E. Hare, late resident Medical Officer of the Brisbane Hospital, shows the modification which has been