

patient carefully lifted in and out in the horizontal posture.

3. Half an ounce or 1 ounce of old pale brandy in 2 or 3 ounces of soda or aerated limewater to be given first (in case of adult).

4. The patient always must pass water before being put in the bath.

5. The patient to be immersed up to the neck; the head to be constantly sponged; and the chest and extremities, not abdomen, to be gently rubbed by an attendant.

6. The first bath to be given at 90° F. or 85°, and cooled down by adding cold water to 75° or 70°. If the patient bears it well, subsequent baths may be given at 80°, and cooled down to 70°. The cold water is poured over the patient's head and chest.

7. Average duration of bath, ten minutes; some say until patient begins to shiver; but if he begins to feel cold, or gets uneasy, the bath must be cut short. Where a patient is nervous or bears the cool baths badly he must be kept in tepid ones at 87° for fifteen, twenty, or thirty minutes, the more prolonged immersion producing the desired effect.

8. Lift the patient carefully on to a couple of large, soft bath towels laid over a mackintosh sheet, and rub him dry briskly, except the abdomen, which dry gently, envelop him in a warm blanket, and put him in bed, covering lightly, and give him a cup of warm coffee and milk or peptonized cocoa and milk.

9. Half an hour after take the temperature, in the rectum preferably, when it should be 2° or 3° lower.

10. Take the temperature every three hours, and as soon as it again rises to 102.2° F. repeat the bath,

unless he is sleeping, when, as a rule, he must not be disturbed, even if the temperature rise to 104°, but the bath deferred till he awakes.

11. Usually a bath is indicated every six hours. Sometimes, however, during the fastigium the pyrexia is so obstinate and uncontrollable as to call for a bath every three or two hours.

12. During the night, baths are seldom called for except by an extremely high temperature.

13. In case the bath lowers the temperature only 1° or less, or only for a very short interval, it becomes necessary to lower its temperature to 66° (cool bath) or even 45° (cold), and lumps of ice may be put in the bath to cool it down with perfect safety, as was done in one of my cases. In Strümpell's experience, baths below 73° F. are seldom needed. He regards 80° to 85° F. as the average.

14. If intestinal hæmorrhage occur, baths must be discontinued.

The advantages of the bath treatment are: (1) Diminution of fever and calming of the nervous system; (2) Disappearance of headache, stupor and delirium; (3) Irritability of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, more or less relieved with less thirst, vomiting and diarrhoea; (4) Improvement of the pulse; (5) Diminished dehydration of tissue and lessened danger of bed-sores; (6) Diuretic action on the kidneys; (7) Reduction by 50 per cent. of mortality. The objections to the treatment are: Expense, public prejudice, nervous dread of patients, and increased frequency of relapse. The contra-indications are: Peritonitis, perforation,