

from the bath ; in one case—a female—she fell asleep in the bath. The temperature is always taken half an hour after the bath, and it very rarely occurs that it is not over two degrees below what it was previous to the bath. This procedure is repeated as often as the temperature rises above 102.2° . In one of my patients, a child of seven years, during the space of ten days, received thirty-five baths, seven of these having been given him during a period of twenty-four hours. When the temperature fell below the standard requiring the use of the baths, the nurse remarked to me that the child was more restless than during the bath treatment. This year, so far, convalescence has been very rapid, much more so than those in which the expectant method was pursued, or those in which the temperature had not risen high enough to necessitate this treatment before some contra-indication. One of these apparently mild cases was the most serious under my observation this year ; a girl, aged 19, with a temperature in the early portion of her illness not above 102° , who had several severe hemorrhages and also paralysis of posterior fauces, as well as a remarkable paretic condition of both lower limbs and complete loss of deep reflexes. After the hemorrhage made its appearance, the temperature rose high enough for the baths to be of benefit in an uncomplicated case, but as hemorrhage was one of the contra-indications for the bath, this treatment was not adopted in her case.

The question naturally arises, How is the tendency to hemorrhage affected by the cold bath ? I have not had a sufficient number of cases of my own to form a reliable estimate, but from the large number of cases reported to have been treated in this way by several German physicians, notably Liebermeister, Jurgensen, Brand, and also from the very instructive paper published by Dr. Hare, of Brisbane Hospital, in the March number of the *Practitioner*, there can be no doubt that unfavourable results are much less frequent, although, as far as the actual occurrence of hemorrhage was concerned, the percentage in Dr. Hare's 1173 cases was but slightly lessened, whilst the total mortality was reduced 50 per cent. The experience of the German physicians was somewhat different to this in the occur-