

maximum and minimum of 1.2° – 1.4° F. The course of the daily temperature is as follows: it rises from 4 A.M. to 10 A.M., remains tolerably constant (with slight rise after meals) till 6 P.M., then falls steadily till midnight, and remains at the minimum till 4 A.M., when it begins to rise once more.

Max. temperature = 10 A.M.

Min. " = 12 midnight.

Average " = 6 A.M. and 8 P.M.

To get the average temperature of the day it should be taken at 6 A.M. and 8 P.M., or if taken at other times allowance must be made. If great accuracy is required and four observations can be taken, they should be made at

$$\begin{array}{rcc} 2 \text{ A.M.} & 8 \text{ A.M.} + 10 \text{ P.M.} & 2 \text{ A.M.} + 2 \text{ P.M.} \\ 8 \text{ A.M.} & \hline 2 \text{ P.M.} & 2 & \hline 10 \text{ P.M.} & & 2 \end{array}$$

The chief points respecting the normal temperature may be summarized as follows:—

1. The temperature of a healthy pregnant woman is the same as in the healthy non-pregnant state.

2. Labor raises the temperature, the amount of rise depending upon the length and severity of the labor, and particularly of the second stage. The rise is greater in primiparæ than multiparæ—greater in irregular than in regular labors.

3. In the first day, the temperature rises for twelve hours after the birth till it reaches the maximum, then falls for twelve hours till it reaches the minimum. The height to which it attains depends chiefly upon the time of day when labor terminates. The rise is greatest in labors which conclude during the day, least in those which conclude during the night.

4. From the 2nd–8th day there is a variation of less than $\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ in the average temperature from day to day; but each day there is a difference of 1.2° to 1.4° between the maximum and minimum of that day. The average temperature is observed at 6 A.M. and 8 P.M., the maximum at 10 A.M., the minimum at midnight.

Pulse.—Although scarcely in the limits of my subject, it may