

not seem to alter the course or duration of the disease, yet patients seem to recover better after it.

DR. HINGSTON asked if the temporary reduction of temperature is of unmixed value. He attributed greater importance to the temperature than to the pulse in surgical cases, and did not approve of sudden lowering.

DR. MCGANNON asked if warm bath treatment had been tried at the hospital.

DR. STEWART, in answer, stated that statistics proved that by this mode of treatment the mortality had been reduced 40 or 50 per cent. There is a great deal more than the reduction of temperature,—there is a marked benefit to the whole system, and patients so treated soon assume a different aspect to that which is so well known and characteristic of typhoid fever.

DR. LAFLEUR said that from the experience he had had of the treatment in the Johns Hopkins Hospital he fully agreed with Dr. Stewart. The clinical picture of one who has had the cold bath treatment is very different from one who has been treated otherwise. There is a general stimulating effect upon the circulation and upon the nervous system.

DR. SHEPHERD, the retiring president, then read his address. (See page 359.)