

These experiments, followed with interest by Magendie himself, seemed to confirm the theoretical views of the author, and the results of his experiments were :

1. That wounds healed in every case (without dressing) more rapidly in a temperature of 30° centigrade or 86° F., than in an inferior temperature with or without dressing.

2. The greater number of wounds have been healed in the higher temperature without inflammation or suppuration, a circumstance not to be observed under ordinary conditions. "I cannot consider as inflammation," says M. Guyot, "the normal process of cicatrization, which never operates well except in the absence of pain, swelling, redness, and abnormal heat."

3. Wounds have been healed by a temperature above 86° F., which had previously resisted the healing process while at the ordinary surrounding temperature.

4. Wounds in full and free suppuration have ceased to suppurate upon being surrounded by a temperature equal to that of man under normal conditions; and these wounds have taken upon themselves the characters of recent wounds, and have healed after the manner of such.

From the above data, from the observations of Larrey upon the influence of climate in surgical practice, and encouraged by Magendie, M. Guyot extended his experiments, and with success, to the human subject. This plan of treatment now received the name of "incubation," and was defined as a medication, consisting in submitting certain parts of the body to the action of a constant temperature, almost equal to the proper temperature of the individual; that is, about 36° c. or 96° 8 F. It was further divided into—1. Incubation, local or circumscribed, in which a limited portion of the body is submitted to this therapeutic agent. 2. Incubation, diffused as in the treatment of chlorosis, amenorrhœa, œdema, ascites, neuralgia, etc.; whilst 3rd, and lastly, we have other general application of this process, as in the treatment of scrofula and rickets. The required temperature is obtained by means of a spirit-lamp applied to variously contrived containing cavities.

According to M. Guyot, the incubation exerts both a local and a general influence upon the economy. Locally, it,

1. Relieves all pain within a very short time of its application.
2. Causes the disappearance of the redness (whether this be inflammatory or congestive), without ever producing it.
3. Constantly diminishes, and most frequently removes the tumefaction, active or passive. Should pus be already formed, the incubation