

hydrotherapy was popularized in Rome. He formed the school whence sprang Themison, Celsus and other eminent physicians. A pupil of his, Antonius Musa, restored the Emperor Augustus to health by the vigorous use of cold water ; and he had Horace too for a patient. So grateful was the Emperor that he bestowed upon him and the whole medical profession the privilege of citizenship, and had a statue erected to Musa next to that of Æsculapius. Celsus, the “*Latinorum Hippocrates*,” prescribed water freely ; as did also Aurelianus, who originated the wet sponge abdominal compress for hypochondriacs. Galen was an advocate of cold water baths, and was the first it appears to advise cold applications to the head while the body was immersed in warm water. We know but little relating to the history or practice of medicine in the many dark centuries which followed the time of Galen. Oribasius of the fourth century, Ætius of the fifth, Trallianus of the sixth, and Paulus Ægineta of the seventh, the most noted of their time, were all zealous Galenists it appears and followers of his practice. Ægineta was an enthusiastic advocate of the use of water, and was the first to advise the cold douche in sunstroke. All the more eminent physicians of the next few centuries, during the more dense barbarism of Europe—Serapion of Damascus, Rhazes of Irak, Avicenna of Bochara, and Avenzoar of Seville who, it is said, lived to the age of one hundred and thirty-five years, appear also to have been disciples of Galen, following in his line of practice. Chemistry made considerable progress during that period, and there were many additions to pharmacy, and possibly but little water was used in any way until the dawn, in the seventeenth century. The Hippocrates of England, Sydenham, holding the more enlightened view that diseased action consists essentially in a natural effort of the system to remove morbid or noxious products, his practice was, like that of Hippocrates, to assist nature. I cannot learn that he relied much upon hydrotherapy ; but a few years after his death, about the close of the seventeenth century, Sir John Floyer, physician, of Lichfield, Eng., published a “*History of Cool Bathing, Ancient and Modern*,” a book which created an epoch in hydrotherapy,