

respect but, according to Dr. Cutting, of Boston, it gave a mortality of 10 per cent. out of three hundred and seven cases.

The Brand or hydropathic treatment has steadily grown in favor, especially in hospital practice. In this treatment the height of temperature serves as a guide to the use of the bath. When the rectal temperature reaches 102.5° the bath is given; the temperature of the bath is from 64° to 68° F. The whole body, except the head, is immersed for about fifteen minutes. Colder water is applied to the head, which lessens shock. After a few minutes' immersion the patient shows signs of chill and frictions are then applied to the surface and stimulants may be given if necessary. Patient is covered with a sheet and blanket and put in bed without drying. This is repeated every two or three hours according to temperature. It is said the best results are obtained when the baths are begun before the fifth day of the disease. The friction during the bath is looked upon as an important part of the treatment. And no doubt it is important, as when the disease has existed for some time the heart is weak and the effect of the cold is to drive the blood to the internal organs. The frictions aid the circulation and relieve the engorgement of the heart. These frictions should be more carefully studied and more systematically employed in these cases with the object of improving and keeping up the heart's tone. Complications are said to be less numerous and severe than under the older forms of medicinal treatment.

The general tonic action on the nervous system is an important feature of this treatment and it is quite possible that the use of saline repeated baths in addition to the production of cold might be made fill important therapeutical indications in some cases.

It is claimed for this method that the mind is clearer and the general condition of the patient more favorable throughout the disease. The elimination of toxic matters by skin and kidney is increased. Brand declares that all cases treated according to his directions before the fifth day will recover. Claims of this kind, however, are usual with the originators of new methods and hence we are forced to look to the mortality returns of their followers to get at the truth of the matter. We find in this case it varies. Dr. Henry, in Harris' System of Therapeutics, says that Brand and his followers give a mortality of only 1 per cent. out of a series of twelve hundred cases, but Osler gives a mortality of 7.02 per cent. from the Johns Hopkins Hospital and refers to a large Australian experience with the almost identical mortality of 7 per cent.

Intestinal antiseptics alone or combined with purgatives have been much lauded within the last few years. The theory is