

has seen pitiable cases of ruined lives which might have been spared as useful and happy ones had the necessary care and time been taken in the early treatment of the disease. By early treatment I mean that of the first three years after infection. The heresy, to my mind, is that Jonathan Hutchinson's old rule of three years of mercury and iodide of potash; then six months of iodide of potash; then, no signs, marriage allowed, has been abridged with deplorable results, both to patient, his wife and offspring.

Of course, the therapeutics of syphilitic arterio-sclerosis are the therapeutics of syphilis. I might as well say here, that the drug treatment of the syphilitic process necessitates the free use of mercury, preferably by inunction, and iodide of potash internally.

When a patient gets near the end of the chain the question often arises as to spas and mountain air, etc. I can only say that there is a great volume of testimony regarding the benefits which arise from such treatment. I have known of at least one case of angina pectoris, which was given up by specialists in New York City, recover a fair amount of comfort, with an additional margin of life, by a stay at Bad Nauheim, with graduated exercises, and modified Schottt movements. The question is too large to enter upon here, but if I ever have a case of arterio-sclerosis which seems absolutely hopeless, I shall recommend Nauheim, if the purse will allow.

*Altitude.*—Generally speaking, persons suffering from arterio-sclerosis do not do well at even a moderate elevation, and all high elevations are positively dangerous.

I cannot enter upon even an enumeration of the remedies and methods of treatment for arterio-sclerosis of the brain, heart, kidneys, etc., which, while pertinent to my subject, properly belongs to treatment of diseases of these organs, respectively. It is left to me to say a few words as to the drug treatment of arterio-sclerosis *per se*.

And, fortunately for your patience, there is but one class to which I need refer, viz., the iodides. It would be interesting to be able to say why and how these remedies give such good results, but with our present knowledge we must be content to use them empirically, nothing doubting that their long-continued use will result in good to the patient.

Lauder Brunton, in his lectures on "The Action of Medicines," a most admirable and helpful work, let me say, something after the style of Fothergill's masterpiece of book-teaching, his "Hand-book of Treatment," has two or three pages which are worth being committed to memory in this connection. He shows that iodide of potash given continually for months and years for other diseases, such as rheumatism and stiffened