

ments and appliances which go to show that their range of practice was fairly extensive. Among these may be mentioned, copper baths, salve and medicament boxes, cupping-glasses, bougies, stands, basins, scalpels, scissors, spoons, sounds, tooth-brushes and forceps, sponges, bandages, compresses, foot-holders, and enema syringes.

The wandering physicians we have already spoken of as followers of the Pythagorean system, but among them were to be numbered, no doubt, hosts of charlatans, and quacks.

The gymnasts also deserve a word or two. One of the main features of the earlier Greek civilization was the attention paid to physical culture. All persons, save perhaps the deformed, were required to take part in gymnastic exercises and contests, women as well as men. In Sparta only the strong were permitted to live, the weakly and crippled being cast out beyond the walls of the city. To meet the needs of the case gymnasia were established. In course of time it became necessary to deal with accidents and the smaller surgical ailments so that a system of medicine arose, which in the main advocated the treatment of disease by means of baths, massage, and exercise. Some of these athlete physicians were held in great repute.

At the head of these institutions was the director or gymnasiarch. Under him was the sub-director or gymnast, who directed the pharmaceutical treatment of the sick, and, finally, the iatrotropes, who put up prescriptions, annointed, bled, massaged, dressed wounds, treated abscesses, and reduced dislocations.

Military doctors were also an institution and were held in great honour.

Women were not allowed to practice medicine. At most they attended at confinements where they performed minor offices, such as cutting the cord and washing the patient.

The rewards of the physician seem to have been fairly good, considering the times. The minimum fee appears to have been about twenty cents a visit. Of course, in those days the purchasing power of such a sum was much greater than it is to-day. A successful practitioner, Demokedes, received in two years practice in Ægina one Æginetan talent, about 1,600 dollars, and during three years in Athens, 100 Attic minæ, or 1,050 dollars. Polycrates of Samos received from Darius the Mede, for replacing a dislocated bone that no one else could cure, a pair of golden vessels. His modesty did not prevent him complaining to the great king of his ingratitude and stinginess, and he was, therefore, given in addition a well-furnished house and a place at the royal table. Still greater was the reward of Cleombrotus, who for healing Antiochus the First, of Seleucus, received the immense sum of \$118,000.