

with Dr. B. to amicably settle the difference of opinion, he, himself, is the aggressor.

Although conditions in our profession are much better than they were at one time, there is still room for improvement. Let us become better acquainted with each other, meet each other more frequently, reach a higher level and avoid making careless remarks when speaking of each other: remember the good and ignore the evil, if we know or suspect that such exists. Regular attendance upon this and similar associations would do much to keep down petty jealousy and strife. By attaining the ideal in this and combining our energies in work for the benefit of humanity, even much more would be accomplished than has been up to the present time. Let us forget all disturbing elements in our profession and keep before us the motto of this Association: "Concordia Crescimus."

What are we doing for the public?

The following quotation, from MacFie's "Romance of Medicine," gives some examples of what modern science has spared the public from:

To cure dropsy. "Take a good quantity of black snails, stamp them well with bay salt, and lay to the hollow of the feet, putting fresh twice a day."

To cure ill eyes. "Take two or three lice, and put them alive into the eye that is grieved, then shut it close. The lice will certainly suck the web out and afterwards without any damage to the patient, come out."

For dysentery. "Take the bone of the thigh of a hanged man (perhaps another will serve, but this was made use of). Calcine it to whiteness. Dose: a dose of white powder in some red cordial."

Earthworms, woodlice, human skull, and other loathesome things were favorite prescriptions of the time.

The same writer tells us that, according to Sir Thomas Browne's discourse upon this subject, Haly confirmed the fact that prepared mummy was frequently used by the ancients as a medicine. We are told that it was prescribed for epileptics and gouty subjects. Francis the First, of France, always carried mummies with him as a panacea against all disorders.

"But the common opinion of the virtues of mummy, bred great consumption thereof, and princes and great men contended for this strange panacea, wherein Jews dealt largely, manufacturing mummies from dead carcasses and giving them the names of kings, while species were compounded from crosses and gibbet-leavings. There wanted not a set of Arabians who