

Maniacal paroxysms resulting from the consumption of a few glasses of these "drinks"; nerve and muscular lesions exhibited by victims of the patent medicine habit, are clear evidence to the medical observer of the lethal nature of the compounds and the fearful danger their sale and consumption is to the country. Hundreds of people who would rather die than take a glass of spirits knowing it to be such, calmly swallow three times the ordinary "drink" under the guise of nerve compounds, heart tonics and anti-worry decoctions.

Government is paying increased attention to the purity of foods and drinks, and we think it can with great profit devote some attention to "patent" medicines. If people must have things, let us see that they get them in the least harmful form.

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Professor Clifford Albutt, Regius Professor of Medicine in the University of Cambridge, delivered an address on the "Historical Relations between Medicine and Surgery," at the recent International Medical Congress at St. Louis.

Professor Albutt has done a great service to the profession in the plea which he makes for proper recognition of the unity of the healing art.

The historical review of the relation between Surgery and Medicine is of the greatest interest. Referring to Hippocrates, who was "in genius perhaps the greatest physician of past time," Professor Albutt pointed out that the Greek physician had no more scruple in using his hands in the service of his brains than Pheidias or Archimedes." The clear eyes of the ancient Greeks perceived that an art is not liberal or illiberal by its manipulations, but by its ends."

From Celsus to Galen surgery was an active, honorable and intimate part of medicine, but in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries it became divorced from medicine and degenerated till surgeons were despised and looked upon as "base mechanicals" or mere instruments for carrying out the directions of the physicians. The latter would not even make a digital examination. This was partly due to the prohibition by the Church of the practice of surgery by its clergy, and partly to the feudal scorn of manual work.