

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 doze of white powder in some red cordial."

Earthworms, woodlice, human skull, and other loathsome 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 counterfeited mummies so accurately that it needed great skill to distinguish the false from the true. Queasy stomachs would hardly fancy the doubtful potion wherein one might so easily swallow a cloud for his Juno and defraud the fowls of the air while in conceit enjoying the conserves of Canopus."

We, as a profession, are making honest efforts to help the public. Progress in medicine has for its aim not only the cure, but the prevention of disease. Reforms in this latter particular are not always met kindly by the laity, nor in fact accepted without proof by the profession. It is at least safe to be cautious but let us hope that never again will any movement in preventive medicine meet with such bitter opposition from the profession as did vaccination when introduced by Jenner.

Vaccination, providing immunity against smallpox, is so firmly believed in, that at this late date one should apologize for referring to it. The subject is no longer one for debate. Life is too short to enter into controversy upon that which is just as true as the fact that 2 and 2 make 4. Japan, not more than 30 years of age in medical progress, recognizes the necessity of adopting compulsory vaccination with the result that smallpox, once a scourge, has become easily manageable in that country. I refer to Japan as an example of a nation where compulsory vaccination is insisted upon when a child enters school. Medical inspection of schools is also carried out. The same may be said of Honolulu and other places which we have believed to be not as far advanced in