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is on, and every one present goes out to discuss and sound the praises of certain lawyers. But the physician has a case, perhaps an obscure one, but he exhausts his science to pull the patient through.

How many ever hear of it? Or a surgical case most intricate appeals to the surgeon, and he performs what would have been an impossibility thirty years ago. Who knows of it? Perhaps one trained nurse and three brother surgeons, and that is all. How do physicians and surgeons expect to draw appreciation to their work when they close the door against the world?

Dr. Niles complains that while men would denounce careless railroad employees, they will employ incompetent practitioners when their lives are at stake. That city officials who would demand skilled architects to erect a public building, are careless about enforcing quarantine ordinances. That men and women are careful about the selection of a cook, but careless about the physicians they employ.

That men vote immense sums to support an army and navy, but look with indifference while 500,000 human beings die annually of preventable or curable diseases.

That is all true, but it is not because the people are indifferent; it is simply that they are

uninstructed and the ethics of the medical profession so hedge the members of it around that the people remain uninstructed.

Dr. Niles proposes as a remedy for this that the medical society select from their yearly proceedings one or more appropriate articles, and under the name of the society offer them for publication. That is all right as far as it goes, but that does not meet the want; that would not get the profession into any closer walk with the public. That retains the exclusiveness of the present methods.

Why should not the hospitals report any extraordinary case of illness, or of surgery, and name the physicians and surgeons in attendance? There is no other subject of so much importance, for thousands in and out of the hospitals need help and would fain get the best help possible. There is very high authority for men "not to hide their light under a bushel." The constitution which puts the limitations on the ethics that control the medical profession should be amended.

A lawyer may make a reputation on a single case that will insure him a lucrative practice. Is the money of his client more sacred than the life of the client's wife or child? The public want to know the best physicians and surgeons if they can but get an introduction to them.

The First Aeroplane.

IF WE understand a little of the principle of the Wright aeroplane, it depends upon a motor to lift it and carry it along, the motor doing what the hand does when it flings a stone into the air, the momentum overcoming the attraction of gravitation. But we do not care to discuss the scientific feature, more than to say Professor Frank Stewart outlined exactly such a machine forty years ago.

A miner said to him one day: "Professor, I want to go to Ploche; it is 100 miles away; the stage-fare is \$16 and the journey is most uncomfortable. Why do you not invent a flying machine so that a man with one can rise above the dust and avoid the jolts and make the journey like a bird in two hours and a half?"

The miner was joking, but the professor looked at him seriously, and after a few minutes

replied: "Young man, you may live to see that feat accomplished. An Egyptian on the banks of the Nile eighteen hundred years ago caught the vision of what a steam engine was to be.

"He tried to build one and failed. Through the centuries one inspired soul after another tried the same thing and all failed. It was given to Wait to catch the ecstasy of hearing the first deep respiration of the steam engine and to know that the dream of the ages had finally materialized. I am like the Egyptian. I can see an air ship in splendid motion, rivaling the eagle and the condor in their majestic flight; but a mechanic must work out the details and then some new propelling power must be invented. You toss a stone into the air. It is much heavier and more dense than the air, but it requires three seconds for the attraction of gravitation to seize and bring it down.

A cannon ball or shell weighing 300 pounds is fired into the air. Its momentum causes it to rise for three seconds, then it requires three seconds more for gravitation to pull it down to the earth 12,000 feet away. Now, if a machine which is much heavier than the air can be shot into the air by some motive power that is swift enough to overcome gravity and can be kept in motion with the same force, the thing, whatever it may be, will continue to fly, and sometimes I feel as though this idea would materialize before very long." Then the professor continued: "How splendid it will be; no noise, no dust, no discomforts, no limitations to bind a man to a box on rails, or to take the risk of being killed by mustangs and drunken drivers; leaving here at 4 p. m. and reaching Santa Clara in the gloaming, spending the night there with friends and being back to go on the 8 shift in the morning. I believe I was born fifty years too soon."

It seems the professor was right.

Just as of Old.

THE vehement assertion of Senator Sutherland that he believed in free discussion and so long as he presided the humblest member of the convention should have his say, is a reminder that some twenty years ago, more or less, Hon. John T. Caine came back from Wash-



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