

A sailor after listening to a young woman who talked a great deal spoke of her as a windlass.

A professional maxim for lawyers; "Whatever you do, do it with your might. Many a member of the profession has made a fortune by working with a will."

Milton was asked by a friend whether he would instruct his daughters in the different languages. His reply was: No, sir; one tongue is enough for a woman.

"Why do you publish so many records of crime?" asked a gentleman of the late Horace Greeley. "Because they are the sin news of the paper," was the reply.

A barrister observed to a learned brother in court that he thought his whiskers were very unprofessional. "Your right" replied his friend; "a lawyer cannot be too barefaced."

"The unkindest thing that has recently been said about the legal profession is embodied in the remark made in a French provincial court the other day to a lawyer who was called as a witness. Look here, brother, I said the counsel; 'Just lose sight of your professional character for a moment, and tell us the truth.'"

A lawyer is but a hired liar, went by twenty years longery to pervert the truth the truth if he is an advocate, and to sell it if he is a judge.

The Origin of Hospitals

For the origin of hospitals we must grope in the thick darkness of the most remote antiquity. 13 or 14 centuries before the Christian era there lived a great healer of the sick, named Asclepius. According to Homer's "Iliad" Book 2, two of the sons of this physician were in the Grecian army that besieged Troy, and they, too, were physicians, endowed with superhuman skill by their "parent god" Asclepius, then, was already regarded as the god of the healing art. Temples ^{were} long erected in his honor in Greece, and afterwards in various parts of the Roman Empire. There was a famous one at Epidaurus, a city on the Greek coast, 40 miles from Athens. This city enjoyed the profitable reputation of having been the birth-place of Asclepius, and near it in a secluded valley, was erected a temple to him. The ruins of this temple, which was of great extent and magnificence, still exist. The Greeks called the building a temple, but it became a true hospital. It was thronged with invalids from all parts of Greece, and from more distant countries—even from Rome itself. The priests who served in this temple, practiced medicine, performed surgical operations, and did all in their power to promote and hasten the cure of their pilgrims. Nor did they fail to advertise their success, for the walls were covered with tablets, describing the wonderful cures which the god had wrought, and the temple was richly adorned with costly offerings presented to the god by grateful patients. There was another, not less famous temple of Asclepius at Pergamus, in Asia Minor. The intercourse of the sick to this temple was immense and incessant. Emperors and kings went on a pilgrimage to it from Rome, and from the most distant regions of the earth, to invoke the god and take prescriptions of the priestly physicians. Here we have every feature of a hospital excepting its charitable character. But that too was at length supplied. If the rich brought costly offerings to the god, the poor could not maintain themselves. For them at length, benevolent souls erected buildings in which they could live while undergoing treatment, and this almost completed the resemblance to a modern hospital. The Roman Emperor, Antonine Pius, mentions that he had built an edifice for the reception of sick people near the temple of Asclepius at Epidaurus. During the first two Christian centuries, when Christians were a despised and persecuted sect, we know that they banded together in various ways, both for mutual benefit and for the relief of poorer brethren. The first authentic information of this latter fact is derived from an enemy of Christianity, the Emperor Julian, sometimes called the Apostate. He commanded one of the high priests in Galatia to establish a free haven in every city, and he appropriated a fund for the maintenance of the same. The Emperor gives this remarkable reason for founding these establishments: "For it is disgraceful," he says, "when there is not a beggar found among the Jews, and when the godless Galileans support our poor, as well as their own, that our people should be without our help." These words were written about the year 360, and it was at this time that hospitals, such as we now know them ~~took~~ their rise. While the Roman Empire was breaking up there was wide spread suffering from want and disease, and then it was that