

◇ MEDICAL CRITICISM. ◇

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The divorce between the vocation of the barber and that of the surgeon transpired some years ago: it is now more than time we had a divorce between the practice of surgery and that of medicine, inasmuch as the successes of the one serve to screen the failures of the other.

We are indebted to a chymist of this city for the following information:—Pork is so injurious to children, that if a piece of bread is dipped in the gravy of it, or a piece of the rind is given to a child, the child will have a fit within four hours of the occurrence. The same gentleman has, in multitudes of cases, traced the fits of children to the circumstance of the mothers having eaten pork, while bearing or nursing the child. For our own part, we have long been convinced that the prohibition of pork in the book of Leviticus, and of all shell-fish, and other fish without fins and scales, was traceable to physical knowledge.

HOSPITAL AMENITIES.

A citizen of Toronto who is affected with lumps to the number of one hundred, and upwards, all over the lower part of his body—these lumps varying in size from the size of a pea to that of a hen's egg—tested the knowledge of the medical men of the city by seeking advice at the hospital: children, we know, always want to look inside anything that admits of being opened, and these medical innocents were no exception to the rule; fortunately for the patient, he was too well acquainted with the character of these children, to trust them with knives. One of them, who played the part of instructor, addressing the students relative to this case, did not apparently think it unbecoming to adopt the following style:—"Gentlemen, some men get fat in the cheeks, some in the arms, some in the legs; this man, it appears, prefers getting fat by chunks." It might be well for these would-be priests of nature to avoid perpetrating stupid jokes at the expense of the feelings of their victims for the time to come.

REV. JOHN WESLEY

ON THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE.

"The European, as well as the American, said to his neighbour, "Are you sick? Drink the juice of this herb, and your sickness will be at an end. Are you in a burning heat? Leap into that river, and then sweat till you are well. Has the snake bitten you? Chew and apply that root, and the poison will not hurt you." Thus ancient men (and women, John), having a little experience joined with common sense and common humanity, cured both themselves and their neighbours of most of the distempers to which every nation was subject. But in process of time, men of a philosophical turn were not satisfied with this. They began to enquire how they might account for these things; how such medicines wrought such effects. They