

swallow. On making an examination with a head-mirror and reflector the coin could not be seen, so I concluded it must be fast somewhere between the pharynx and the stomach. I passed a stomach tube down into the stomach. This was done without much difficulty apart from the resistance of the boy. Having succeeded in passing the tube I felt certain the coin was no longer in the esophagus, but in the stomach, although the boy still held it was in his throat. After the tube was passed the boy could swallow, and his symptoms seemed much better. The boy was sent home with his father, who accompanied him, with the understanding that if he developed any new symptoms to let me know at once. No medicine or purgatives were given, nor any directions as to diet. The next day at 4 p.m. the father returned and stated the boy had passed the money about one hour before.

GLIMPSES FROM THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE.

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II. HIPPOCRATES THE GREAT.

Before an intelligent view of the life of the great "Father of Medicine" can be obtained, the task must be engaged in of studying the conditions which existed previous and leading up to his time.

Alike with other peoples of antiquity, the Greeks commenced with a system based on theurgic principles. It seems strangely fantastic and quite confusing the way in which human personalities and deities were intermingled in daily life, and it is hard to make out in what light during his life the principal figure in early Greek medicine, *Æsculapius*, was regarded. On the whole, however, he seems to have been quite human, and to have been raised to the rank of a god after death. His mother, *Corona*, being pregnant of *Apollo*, was condemned to be done away with, and the child was removed by *Cesarian* section at the very funeral pile. He was, the story goes on, nursed by a goat, and pediatricians delight in referring to this as the first instance of artificial infant feeding.

Æsculapius, though accustomed to use charms freely, was possessed of a knowledge of both internal medicine and surgery, and in this his greatness must have rested. For after his death the famous places of worship, the *Asclepeia*, were erected to him, and much knowledge culled from experience and observation underlaid the clever trickery that was practised within their walls. These temples were usually beautifully