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◇ MEDICAL CRITICISM. ◇

No. 2—SEPTEMBER 9th, 1882.

*A Weekly Sheet, by DAVID EDWARDS, published on Saturday, and sold at Hawkins & Co.'s,
67 Yonge Street, Toronto.*

PRICE 50 CENTS—Copies of any single number can be had, in quantities, at 15c. per dozen.

Luther appealed from the Pope uninformed to the Pope informed, and it behoves those who have anything to communicate to the uninformed Parliament of Ontario, to approach the honorable members in a similar fashion. We will therefore approach this august assembly with profound reverence, and proceed to invite their consideration of the fact that sixteen hundred and ninety persons died, in this city alone, during the year 1881, and that eight hundred and thirty persons have died here during the first half of the present year. It can hardly be that much logic will be required to demonstrate to this honorable house that the representatives of the profession (in this city), to which the honorable members have blindly extended such enormous and irresponsible power, have failed to manifest skill enough to keep the two thousand five hundred and twenty persons above referred to, or any of them, on this side the grave; as little will an argument be needed to convince the honorable members that these professional healers are unable to keep their own relatives and children alive; and they may possibly have observed in the course of their individual experience, that the principal difference between the families of medical men and others is that the former *do not take medicine*. In view of such considerations as the foregoing, it may be permitted those who will be content with a verdict of manslaughter against the medical profession, to cherish the hope that the legislative assembly, in the plenitude of its wisdom, will devise means for the prevention of the continued rate of dissolution. Presenting one's self, as it were, at the door of the house, one would venture to suggest, with all humility, that as the time of the registrars of deaths is not entirely engrossed by their gloomy occupation, it might be well if we furnish them with other work to do, if we cease to regard every case of medical manslaughter as fatalists, and cease to exclaim—"We must all go when our time comes,"—"Died by the visitation of God," etc.—each of which theories, the doctors will doubtless readily endorse; it might be well if an opportunity were given to experienced men and women to testify what they can do to prevent death occurring in certain cases, to alleviate suffering, and to substantiate their testimony when required so to do; the registrar could enliven his occupation by recording this testimony, and opportunity could be found for giving publicity to it.

It is not generally known that the term "Allopathy" means "*the other pathy*," and this in contrast with Homœopathy, which wor-

bears its meaning with it, to those who are conversant with the Greek language; that meaning is, *that a disease is cured by that which corresponds with it in nature*; in other words, that a medicine will cure a disease, *which would produce the same disease in a healthy person*. The adherents of "the other pathy" have no definite principle to present to us, but in lieu of that, they have an *Act of Parliament*, an act enacted by eighty-eight persons, all of whom, with the exception of the reduced number of nine, may be presumed to be in a state of absolute ignorance of the subject on which they legislated; these nine members are of that non-descript order styled "the other paths;" these honorable members, being wise in their generation, have played the part of blind leaders of the blind, and have induced the legislative assembly to vote them "perpetual succession and a common seal," under the name of "The College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario." Among other provisions, we observe that "Five members of the Council or this body are to be duly elected by the licensed practitioners in Homœopathy who have been registered under the Act respecting the Profession of Medicine and Surgery of the Revised Statutes of Ontario." We also read of "five representatives of the Eclectic system" as having a voice "in the said Council on the 24th day of March, 1874," that they "shall be continued as such representatives for a period of five years from the said date, when such representatives in the Council shall cease and determine"; we venture to conclude therefore that if it were desirable that the Eclectics should have ever had a seat at this board, it is so now. So far as can be gathered from the Act, the Council appears to consist of nineteen members, seven of the number occupying seats as representatives of that number of Colleges. This body grants degrees in medicine and surgery, involving certificates of qualification to practise the same.

Thousands die with the herb growing at their door which (had they known its value) would have cured them.

PILLS FOR "THE PROFESSION."

Did the Medical Council receive, at no very remote distance of time, the sum of \$600.00, in consideration of granting a license to practise?

It would be interesting to ascertain how many gentlemen who have been pronounced qualified to practise according to what is termed the Allopathic system of medicine, have seen fit to change their opinions, and are now practising as Hcm opa'hists, Hydropathists, Eclectics, or according to some other system of healing.

Well may the Indians laugh the "pale faces" to scorn, when they see the graduates of medical colleges strapping their helpless victims down on tables, and cutting their bladders open in order to extract a stone, which the Indians know can be dissolved without pain, by more than one herb.