

throat sprays are effectual; in many cases they are the best remedies for laryngeal disease, but the deeper the disease in the air passages the less likely are sprays to be able to control it.—*The Doctor.*

WHAT OTHERS THINK OF US.

We copy the following from the editorial columns of the *Peninsular Journal of Medicine*, Detroit Nov. 1873 :—

“We have for a long time been interested in the operations of the Canadian government in organizing an examining and licensing body, known as the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, and in requiring a registration of all licensed practitioners of medicine, or those allowed by law to practice within the Province. This College, which has been in existence between five and six years, has done a great work in legalizing the medical profession of that country. Of all the students who have come up for an examination, not one thus far has selected to register other than as a general practitioner of medicine, although there are several Homœopaths and Eclectics on the Board. We believe that there is a similar college for the lower province of Quebec. Encouraged by the efficient workings of the Canadian measures in this direction, as well as the relatively high position the profession maintains for itself in European countries, we have watched with not a little curiosity the efforts lately made by the profession in this State, to have the power of licensing persons to practice medicine delegated by the Legislature to an examining college. A committee appointed at the Grand Rapids meeting of the State Medical Society last year, reported a draft of a proposed act legalizing the medical profession in this State, and constructing an examining and licensing board, to be called the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Michigan, to be composed of a certain number of practitioners belonging to so-called schools of medicine. This report was received by the society at its last meeting, and reserved for further consideration.

The State Medical Society, at its Saginaw meeting in June, of this year, appointed a committee of representative men, to confer with the Board of Regents regarding the relations between the medical department of the University and the profession of the State, in respect to the future conduct of said department. This committee, in a report showing a very careful survey of the whole subject, invited the Board of Regents to co-operate with the society in obtaining by law the appointment of a board, selected fairly from the so-called schools of the medical profession, with power to examine and approve all who may hereafter begin to practice medicine in this State; and with power also to

graduate and give diplomas to all who, having been properly instructed in medical schools, may have passed the examining college. Beyond this board we see a harmonious profession, relieved by its means of all unsuitable material, its examinations constituting a veritable *pons asinorum* through which the objectionable candidates would necessarily fall. What difference does it make to the examiner on anatomy, or chemistry, or materia medica, or physiology, that there is an Eclectic or a Homœopath to examine any candidate upon the articles and practices of their faith, who may elect to register as an Eclectic or a Homœopath instead of as a general practitioner? One might as well object to serving on a school board, or attending a political caucus, on account of the objectionable element. The people are satisfied if the aspirant for potions and pulses is thorough in the foundation of his professional temple, and naturally presume that he will do the best he can towards curing them. The committee say that the general decline of the learned professions in popular estimation is mainly due to the fact that the average intellectual endowments, and the average accomplishments of professional men, are relatively lower as compared with the popular average in these particulars, than they were fifty, or even twenty-five, years ago. In other words, the popular average of intelligence and cultivation has advanced, while the professional average has remained stationary, if it has not retrograded.”

TREATMENT OF AFFECTIONS OF THE JOINTS BY “MASSAGE.”

The *New York Medical Record*, January 1, contains an interesting account of the treatment of both acute and chronic affections of the joints by massage—i.e. manipulations with the fingers or hands,—as practised of late in Denmark, and related in various numbers of the *Norsk Magazin*. The attention of the profession in that country was called to the subject by the great reputation attained by a Dutch physician, Dr. Mezger, through his successful treatment by this mode of the Danish Crown Prince. Dr. Mezger employs it both in acute and chronic synovitis of the various articulations. He excepts the hip-joint, partly owing to its deep situation and partly because its inflammation is so often dependent upon a primary osteitis. He divides his frictions into horizontal, which pass from side to side and vertical, passing from below upwards in the direction of the limb. They vary in force according to the effect to be produced, and are extended also over the adjacent unaffected tissues. By the horizontal frictions the skin is moved about over the fasciæ and ligaments, and the superficial vessels are acted upon partly by the direct application of mechanical force and partly