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seen it in print. Admitting the charges to be true, and overlooking the questionable taste of preferring them under a nom de plume, there is still a grave fault in "A Resident Physician's" letter. He has no right to drag Dr. B.'s "helpmeet" before the public. It is neither manly nor consistent with that charity which beareth all things. Let us not lose sight of our manhood and the dignity of our noble profession in our individual differences.

There is another subject which may interest your correspondent. He alludes to "professional advertising," and I would most respectfully refer him to a "card" in our local paper, in which Dr. claims among other things, to have made himself familiar with the methods of examination and treatment of eminent specialists in the various branches of medicine and surgery, and being supplied with the latest improved instruments for examinations and operations in disease, both of medicine and surgery, is prepared to give satisfactory counsel and treatment to all. Special attention given to diseases of the head, throat, and chest." Surely such a "card" is not in keeping with the ethics of the regular profession. It might do for Warner's Safe Cure, but I do not believe that sort of thing was learned from those "eminent specialists whose methods," etc.

Another Resident Physician. Kings Co., N.S.

To the Editor of the CANADA LANCET.

SIR,—On page 373, LANCET for August, you say that in Ontario "no one can publicly practice who has not been found duly qualified after strict examination," and "that it is the duty of every one of us to support our representatives in the performance of their duties by a cheerful compliance with the reasonable demands made upon us."

Each of four neighboring villages to that in which I am located has a person practising within its borders who is not registered. Such being the case it cannot be surprising if some of the "duly qualified" find it difficult to exhibit that cheerfulness (which you say they ought) in complying with the demands annually made on them for fees Having myself paid between \$70 and \$80 for examination fees and annual dues, I would like to know what are the "privileges and immunities" which I, and others similarly situated, enjoy, for which "the medical men of any State in the Union

would only be too glad to tax themselves to ten times the amount asked of us."

The proceedings of a notorious quack, who, for months made the two eastern Counties in Ontario the seat of his operations, lead me to doubt the correctness of another statement on the same page, viz: "that the people at large have much to be thankful for." They may congratulate themselves that they are not taxed to support the medical council, but that the law, as administered in these counties, affords them any protection from adventurers, is not a fact.

Aug. 10, 1885.

Selected Articles.

THE PERCUSSO-PUNCTATOR.

The subjoined engraving gives an accurate idea of the construction and mechanism of a newly contrived instrument for the treatment of rheumatic and other affections, as practically useful in its effects as simple in its construction. The inventor, Mr. Brindley James, penetrated by the result of considerable experience of the high efficacy of acupuncture in the treatment of rheumatism, lumbago, and obstinately persisting neuralgic affections, has succeeded in facilitating its application by this ingenious contrivance.



The puncturing needles A, can be protruded or withdrawn at will, by means of a screw E at the further end of the ivory handle p (which constitutes the body of the instrument), and by a connecting-rod a running through the centre of the latter. An electro-plated cap B contains the needles, and is connected with D by another electro-plated cap c, being attached thereto by a bayonet-lock. A further screw F allows of the connection of the needles (through the rod G) with an electric battery, should the case require it. Mr. James is indebted to the practical co-operation of Messrs. Down Brothers, the eminent surgical instrumentmakers of St. Thomas's Street, and the sole makers of the percusso-punctator, for giving practical application to the instrument of his invention, the therapeutic utility of which will soon be universally acknowledged. It is the intention of the inventor to read a paper in the Surgical Section at the forthcoming annual meeting of the Association, illustrating the successful use of this instrument in a large number of cases.—Brit. Med. Journal.