

It is now twenty-two months since the little fellow swallowed the coin, and one year since exit per rectum. Coin was an old fashioned one, larger than the modern cent; diameter,  $1\frac{1}{8}$  in. It was only slightly corroded. Patient is to-day quite healthy.

The above is the unvarnished history of the case, and I report it not as an example of judicious medical treatment, but because I have not yet heard of a foreign-body remaining so long in the digestive tract with so little apparent harm.

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## Correspondence.

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### LODGE PRACTICE.

Editor of CANADIAN PRACTITIONER:

SIR,—I think your editorial on this subject in your issue of the 16th inst., will meet with the cordial approval of the majority of your professional brethren in all parts of the province, and particularly in the towns and cities. Perhaps in the densely populated centres of European countries some show of reason can be given for medical men accepting such practice. But in a young country, as Canada is, no man need want, except he be improvident or intemperate. It may be assumed that no medical man has the right to agree to attend the men who are members of many of these societies at a nominal sum. Why, sir, I know men, members of these societies, who are in very comfortable circumstances, and who are not ashamed to receive medical attendance from their "lodge-doctor" for the miserable dollar a year they pay for membership fee. Is it not a great wrong that medical men should treat as paupers those who can well afford to pay, and who, for that matter, live in a much better way than some of our struggling fellow-practitioners?

It is a fact that some of these societies offer as an inducement to persons to become members, that they will receive free medical attendance. Can a lawyer be found who would give his service to clubs and lodges in such a way? What grocer, for the honor of being appointed grocer to the "Grand Knights of the Maccabees," would permit each of the said Knights for the nominal sum of a dollar a year to obtain from his store all the goods he personally needed? If it be right, why do not these

societies try to get everything else free, as well as medical attendance?

I do not wish to be understood as desiring to limit the charitable work of any member of our profession. Everywhere will be found the widow and the orphan, often left all but destitute after the lingering illness and death of the husband and father. To them let every brother render his charitable service without stint. But in attending the well-to-do members of these societies as paupers, in giving his name, his time, and his service in enlarging the membership of these so-called benefit societies, he degrades his calling, does wrong to his professional brother, and inflicts a real injury on the public at large.

Yours truly,

ANGUS MACKINNON.

Guelph, Aug. 23rd, 1890.

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## Pamphlets Received.

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*Identité de la Dengue et de la Grippe-Influenza.*  
Par le Dr. Jules Rouvier, Paris, Librairie Médicale, 23 Rue Racine.

*Transactions of the American Pediatric Society,*  
vol. 1, 1889. J. B. Lippincott & Co.

*Twelfth Annual Report of the State Board of Health of the State of Rhode Island, 1889.*

*Rivista Clinica, Archivio Italiano di Clinica Medica.* Francesco Vallardi, Milano.

*Fact and Theory Papers. The Suppression of Consumption.* G. W. Hambleton, M.D.

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## Miscellaneous.

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### THE CANADIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

The programme of the next annual meeting of the Association, which will be held in Toronto on the 9th, 10th and 11th of September, will include the following addresses and papers:—

Address in Medicine, by Dr. Prevost, Ottawa.

" " Surgery, by Dr. Chown, Winnipeg.

" " Obstetrics, by Dr. J. Chalmers Cameron, Montreal.

" " Materia Medica and Therapeutics, by Dr. W. S. Muir, Truro, N.S.