

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the CANADA LANCET.

SIR,—I inclose an advertisement of an old Botanist, Cancer Doctor, and General Practitioner of Medicine and Surgery, (for he claims to be all these and a good deal more) which I clipped from the Carleton Place *Herald*. He has no legal standing, yet he charges exorbitant fees, which he contrives always to get in advance. Why don't you prosecute him, some one will say? Well here is my reason which I think is a good one. If I should do so, I might as well remove to some other quarter at once, for he has an extensive family connection which would rise *en masse* against me if I were to prosecute, and through their influence I would lose my business, which is a good and paying one, and no man is so foolish as to destroy his practice in this way. This man is a quack in the widest sense of the term and should be prosecuted, but the various physicians residing nearest to him will not prosecute.

NOTICE TO THE AFFLICTED. The Subscriber will treat successfully the following diseases: Cancer, without the use of the knife; Scrofula, such as Evils, Salt Rheum, and all kinds of Scurvy; a sure cure for Neuralgia, Dropsy, Gravel, &c.

JOHN TENNANT, Botanist.

This is only another instance of open defiance of the late Medical Act, and a good reason why a public prosecutor should be appointed in each territorial division at the next sitting of the Council. Various medical gentlemen with whom I have come in contact lately, desire this to be done as soon as possible, and then we will have something substantial for the dollar we have paid. Come, gentlemen of the Medical Council, wake up, and make a move in this matter or else we will have to vote a *five years* hoist in June next.

Yours, &c., M. D.

March 10th, 1875.

To the Editor of the CANADA LANCET.

SIR—Permit me to ask, would it not be advisable for the Medical Council to appoint a public prosecutor, that the Act may be carried out to the letter, and members of the profession protected who have spent much valuable time and money to procure registration. I am for one continually annoyed

by an ignorant pretender, practising daily before my face, and who hesitates not to contradict my diagnosis, and in every manner conceivable, endeavour to injure me. According to the Act my only redress is by prosecuting the offender myself, as friends do not feel disposed to meddle with the affair. Is it not time something should be done? I am not the only who experiences this difficulty, as there are several even in the county in which I reside who are practising in open defiance of the law. It seems rather hard after all the legislation in connection with the profession, to be compelled ourselves to do the prosecuting.

I would be glad to have your opinion and the opinions of some of our brother practitioners.

Yours, &c., M. D.

March 8th, 1875.

Selected Articles.

CLINICS VIENNA HOSPITAL.

At the clinic (Vienna Hospital) a girl about 25 years old was, shown, suffering from dribbling of urine. This occurred in the day-time, and never at night. The diagnosis made was weakness of the muscles of the bladder; because of this muscular debility, the elasticity of the organ forced out urine, when the patient was in motion, in the upright position. Interrupted electric shocks were given, one pole of the battery being applied to the abdomen, and the other inserted in the vagina. The operator remarking that cystitis or urethritis might follow, if the wire were introduced into the bladder or urethra. Shocks were given for three minutes; to be increased a minute daily till five or ten minutes should be reached. By the fourth day the patient was able to keep herself dry. It was stated that such early success was unusual, but that in three weeks or less one half the cases were relieved. After ten days the patient had been reapplied for treatment.

In the treatment of gleet, Dr. Auspitz uses an olive-pointed probe, the point consisting of a mixture of tannin and glycerine. This is introduced into the bladder and slowly withdrawn. If no is felt at any especial part, he considers that is the seat of unhealthy granulations that are kept up the discharge, and introduces the probe to the point every day for a few minutes.

He is also experimenting by cutting out the chancres as soon as they are discovered; and includes in the removed tissue some of the healthy margin, in the hope of destroying the disease. These experiments have not yet been completed.