

CHINESE DOCTORS.

Their Weird Ideas About Disease and Its Remedies.

PUNCH HOLES IN PATIENTS.

To Perform This Operation They Use Eight Different Styles of Needles, Some Two Feet Long, and the Bigger the Punch the Greater the Doctor.

The bigger the needle with which a Chinese doctor punctures his patient the higher the charge, for the bigger the needle the more distinguished is the physician. If the doctor wears a straw hat, that signifies he is a prosperous doctor and his charge is a little more. If he comes in a sedan, the patient must pay for the chair.

Dr. Franz Otto Koch, writing in the Popular Science Monthly, gives a description of the Chinese physician and how he practices.

"The native Chinese doctor is a curiosity," writes Dr. Koch. "He passes no examination; he requires no qualifications; he may have failed in business and set up as a physician. In his new profession he requires little stock in trade, medical instruments being almost unknown.

"Acupuncture, as it is called, is one of the nine branches recognized in medical science among the Chinese. It is of most ancient origin, having been in use from time immemorial. There are 337 markings to be learned. Every square inch on the human surface has its own name, and some relation to the internal parts, purely imaginary, is assigned to it. The user is cautioned against wounding the arteries; hence he must know the position of the blood vessels. By close study of a manikin pierced with holes the Chinese physician learns where to drive his needles. Parts of the body are selected which may be pierced without fatal results. Sometimes heat is applied to the outer end of the needle, and this is called a hot acupuncture, but the needle is never heated before insertion.

"The needle used looks very much like a sewing machine needle, but it is longer and coarser. Some of the Chinese doctors have needles two feet long and are supposed by ardent admirers to be able to drive these instruments entirely through the patient's body. The great size of the needles is in reality intended to represent the greatness of the owner's skill and reputation. The needles used are of eight forms, as follows: The arrowhead, blunt puncturing, spear pointed, fusiform, round, capillary, long and thick. The point of insertion, the depth and direction are all important. The method is usually to drive the needle through the distended skin by a blow from a light mallet.

"If he can get an old book of prescriptions from a retiring practitioner so much the better for the Chinese doctor. He is now equipped to kill or cure, as chance or his ignorance may dictate. The doctor most entitled to confidence in the sight of his countrymen is the man whose father has been a doctor before him. Confidence in him knows no bounds should his grandfather have followed the same calling. This is not mere fatuous belief in heredity, but is based on the supposed value of old prescription books passed on from grandfather to grandson.

"Fees vary according to the physician's social class and that of his patients and also according to the physician's place of residence. The enormous sum of perhaps 15 American cents or half a dollar at the most may be charged for a visit if the doctor comes in a sedan chair. Of this amount a large proportion goes for the chair. Should the doctor belong to the humbler ranks and come on foot his fee is proportionately less. He assumes a solemn air and owl-like look as he peers out of the semidarkness of a Chinese bedroom through great goggle shaped glasses—two inches across and set in huge uncouth copper frame.

"Most important in diagnosing a case, according to Chinese ideas, is the feeling of the different pulses of the human system. The pulse at each wrist is felt. By thus feeling the pulses the states of a dozen real or imaginary organs are determined. Having thus learned by the pressure at these pulses the seat of the disease, a few questions may be asked, but these are considered scarcely necessary. A prescription sometimes calling for the most horrible and nauseating compounds is prepared in large doses, for the native believes that the larger the dose the more likely it is to prove efficacious. In prescribing for natives the foreign doctors have to give the strictest injunctions that the paper box in which the pills are contained is not to be swallowed.

"The manner in which the Chinese treat their physicians is characteristic. Should a speedy cure not result from the doctor's treatment the patient calls in another. If he does not improve he calls in a third. Thus the medical skill of the whole neighborhood may be drawn upon.

Bound to Have Change.

In the absence of her husband the fascinating young married woman went boating with an old admirer. "Ah," sighed the old admirer, "if only you had married me instead of Wilkinson."

"Then I should have been with Mr. Wilkinson at this moment instead of you," said the fascinating woman. "How strangely things turn out!"

Where there is much light the shadows are deepest.—Goethe.



Scene of the Recent Fire on Main Street. X Marks Building Burned

Letters to the Editor

Fire Suits

Jan. 25, 1917

To the Editor

Dear Sir—Will you kindly allow me a small space in your paper to make an explanation regarding a motion, "Jacob McLean: That following accounts be paid" which were in reference to help rendered at the late fire. I wish to say I rendered no account to the Council for my services, and if the Council felt like compensating noble work done, it should be put in such a light that the public would know it was a compensation and not an account. Let me further say it would meet the approval of every property holder if the Council would pass a motion to buy six rubber coats, hats, and six pairs of rubber boots to be ready in the fire hall for fire fighters to don at such times to save good cloths of such willing workers.

Thanking you for space and time, I remain at the service of the village at all times,

G. F. GAINFORD

Deal with All Men as Rogues

Jan. 29, 1917

Mr. Editor—Suggestions of thought and to whom these suggestions concern, my brother farmer, no doubt we who are interested in the dairy and manufacture of cheese should be largely of one opinion. Can that be brought about? Is it possible? I think so. First carry your own key to your granary as much as possible. Don't leave it for others to deal out your corn, and perhaps withhold part of its store. Money and good opportunities often cause losses to many, and I am of that opinion of the new testing system as there is too much money in question, and too many to deal with to make it satisfactory to all, not saving it is not possible to do it fairly. But, say 70 or 80 patrons are represented in a factory, and they all are to be paid off by the decision of two men. Suppose one of these men is appointed by the government—he is only a man, and may wander and err as all men do. We all know that money talks louder than words; money tears down and builds up. Is it possible that the government man could not be bought, to deal more liberally with some than with others?

I knew of a man who offered to perjure himself and leave three bondsmen with \$6 000 to pay, for a small sum of \$15. He was a C.P.R. officer. Is he the only man that might be tempted to read the test tube wrongly. We can weigh our milk at home, but we can't all test it. Is it wise to leave our greatest income to the opinion of one or two? I say no. I think there would be more trouble with the new way. The condition of the milk, the mistakes of those who test it, and the patrons not knowing of it all till the end of the month when he gets his allowance. His product he then may be for or against.

We will say I am dealing with expensive cattle of any pure breed, and I have many thousand dollars at stake. It would not pay me to let my herd fall down for the lack of a little more money. What can I do—treat my government man well enough to have him put me on the top of the pile. He could say it was due to good breeding and that would cover it all.

In summing it up, we should know all there is to know about our milk without it being told us.

I am only a small farmer, but I am desirous of my own and the best way to obtain it. Hoping some of these suggestions may be of use to convince people of the probabilities that are against the testing system, as the old way is better for the patrons of this country, I am,

Yours truly,
FARMER

Maitland Rector for Halifax Cathedral
Rev. S. B. G. Wright, rector of Maitland, has been offered the curacy of All Saints' Cathedral, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Mr. Wright has the matter under consideration.

FRANKVILLE

Frankville, Jan. 29.—Mr. James E. Hewitt is ill with a gripple.

Miss Lena Garrett is home from Crosby helping to take care of Mr. Hewitt.

Mr. A. R. Hanton, Frankville, and Mr. B. Beck, Brockville, are out trying to sell Mr. John Richards a car.

Mrs. Milton Kilborn is on the sick list.

Frankville, Jan. 23.—After a number of years Rev. Mr. Comerford's youngest brother from Battleford, gave a very pleasant surprise last week by informally walking into the parsonage.

Mr. W. G. Richards sold the Lyman Brown Farm at Kilborn's Corners to Mr. J. McKenny of Athens.

Mr. J. L. Gallagher is confined to his house through illness.

The "Beavers" deserve great credit for providing the dinner Saturday Jan. 20 in the Foresters Hall to the Agricultural Board.

Mr. Roy Conner, Vancouver, returned after an absence of ten years to visit his father, Henry Conner and other relatives.

Although Mrs. Francis Richards is basking in the sunny clime of Los Angeles she does not forget her many friends left behind in the snow clad region.

Messrs. Clark Eator, Lou Steacy, Fred Stewart, Albert and Walter Hanton went to Ottawa last week to attend the fat stock show.

Mrs. S. Montgomery is quite ill with a gripple.

Mrs. Dillabough received information that her son Pte. Wilford L. Dillabough had been wounded by a gun shot in the leg.

Mrs. Jos. Carr is improving after having been ill.

The boys' class of the Agricultural Club, opens to-day in the Forester's Hall. Mr. Walter Smith of Athens is appointed instructor.

Sarcastic

Munich knows the horrors of war; it is reduced to one pint of beer at lunch and three pints at dinner.

The Reporter asks you to send in items of news.

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of *Dr. J. C. Fletcher* and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

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Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic, all Teething Troubles and Diarrhoea. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, assimilates the Food, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

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To lay in a stock of clothing and furnishing while our great cleaning sale is on. We are cleaning out all odd lines of suits, overcoats, odd pants, underwear, coat sweaters, socks, gloves, mitts, caps, etc. at prices that will not be repeated until after the war is over.

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Always the
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TO INVESTORS

THOSE WHO, FROM TIME TO TIME, HAVE FUNDS REQUIRING INVESTMENT MAY PURCHASE AT PAR

DOMINION OF CANADA DEBENTURE STOCK

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Principal repayable 1st October, 1919.

Interest payable half-yearly, 1st April and 1st October by cheque (free of exchange at any chartered Bank in Canada) at the rate of five per cent per annum from the date of purchase.

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Proceeds of this stock are for war purposes only.

A commission of one-quarter of one per cent will be allowed to recognized bond and stock brokers on allotments made in respect of applications for this stock which bear their stamp.

For application forms apply to the Deputy Minister of Finance, Ottawa.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA
OCTOBER 25, 1916.