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CONTENTS.

Mental Development in School Life The Treatment of Incomplete Abor-	
tion	123
SOCIETY PROCEEDINGS.	
The First Pan-American Medical	
Congress	127
Medico-Chirurgical Society of Mont-	
real.	128
	128
	128
Uterine Myoma	129
A Ready Method of Cultivating the	
Bacilli of Diphtheria	129
Case of Pediculi Pubis on the Scalp.	130
Empyæma of the Antrum of High-	
	130
The Late Dr. Goorga Poss	120

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

	The Section on Larynge sy	131
	The Eleventh International Congress of Medicine	
	Double Moveable Kidney cured by	101
	Operation	132
	Craniectomy	133
	The Surgical Treatment of Perity-	122
i	PAME	-00
	·	

PROGRESS OF SCIENCE.

The Diagnosis and the Surgical	l
The Diagnosis and the Surgical Treatment of Hemorrhoids, In-	
ternal, External, Inflamed or	•
Ulcerating, by full but gradual	Į.
ternal, External, Inflamed or Ulcerating, by full but gradual Anal-Dilatation; by local Anal-	
gesia, combined with Pressure-	,
Massage; also a few notes on	
Hemorrhagic Hemorrhoids	133
Pruritus Ani	

EDITORIAL.

The Medical Bill	141
Albuminuria and Lithaemia	141
A New Journal	142
Laval University	142

CORRESPONDENCE.

International Congress of Charities,	
Correction and Philanthropy	143
Proliminary Manifesto of the Section	
of Nervous and Mental Diseases of	
the Pan-American Medical Con-	
gress of 1893	143

BOOK NOTICES.

reatise on Diseases of the Rectum.	
nus, and Sigmoid Flexture 1	43
dbook of Insanity for Practi-	
mers and Students 1	111

Priginal Communications.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION IN RELA-TION TO MENTAL DEVELOPMENT IN SCHOOL-LIFE.

By Thomas More Madden, M.D., F.R.C.S.Ed.

The respective claims of physical and mental training, and the evils arising from the neglect or abuse of either, are obviously questions of the highest medical as well as social interest. This neglect now presents itself in two different aspectson the one hand, the children of the poor in England are compulsorily subjected at an absurdly early age to a forcing and injurious system of mental cultivation. Whilst, on the other hand, in the case of those of a better social position, the physical powers are not uncommonly overtrained at the expense of the mental faculties. Of these errors, the former is the most important, and to its operation is, I believe, largely ascribable the apparent

diminution of physical stamina observable in too many of the youth of the present day as compared with the physically more robust, if intellectually less cultured, generation of the pre-educational period. Looking at the overtasked and anæmic little children now chained to the desk by the School Boards, we might be tempted to believe

"'Twas not the sires of such as these
Who dared the elements and pathless seas;
But beings of another mould—
Rough, hardy, vigorous, manly, bold!"

At the present time, a large part of the first ten years of life, which should be primarily devoted to physical and moral training, is given up to the development of the mental powers: the child, when a mere infant, being compelled to attend some school, where the immature brain is forced into abnormal and disastrous activity. On its return home, jaded in mind and body to prepare for next day's task, such a child is necessarily unfit for the enjoyment of the physical exercise which is essential for its bodily development and