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MONTREAL, APRIL, 1895.

CANADA MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

From recent letters received from one of the local officials of the next meeting of the Canada Medical Association at Kingston at the end of August, as well as from the venerable and esteemed President, Dr. William Bayard, of St. John, we have every reason to believe that the Kingston meeting of our national Association will be one of the most successful yet on record. The time chosen for the meeting is a most convenient one, and every physician in Canada should feel it his duty, as well as a pleasure, to be present. Of course it entails financial sacrifice at the moment, but the expense should be looked upon as a good investment, which will bring in a large dividend, in the shape of increased health and strength, mentally and physically, for the following winter's work.

The physicians of the Province of Quebec, especially, who have no provincial society of their own, should all the more feel bound in honor to attend the national society at Kingston, during the latter part of August.

If each one would hand in a brief report of a case occurring in his practice, the success and interest of the meeting will be doubly assured. It is a mistake which many general practitioners make, in thinking that the Association only wishes to hear profound and learned disquisitions on rare or unknown diseases. What seems to please these meetings most are papers full of rich experience, or simply and briefly record-

ing a case, with its treatment and results. Most of those who attend these meetings are general practitioners, and what interests the general practitioner generally interests the whole meeting.

THE INTERNATIONAL LANGUAGE OF THE FUTURE.

We regret to see by an editorial of one of our big New York contemporaries, that the editor speaks quite seriously of the advantages of Greek as the universal language of the future. While admitting that modern Greek is a very beautiful, soft and flexible language, yet the mere fact that it is one of the least spoken languages of the world, that is to say, spoken by the fewest number of the people in the world, renders it unsuitable for a universal language. We have always maintained that, as the English language is already spoken by the vast majority of the inhabitants of the earth, it would entail the expenditure of the smallest amount of energy if those who do not speak it should make a point of becoming familiar with the English language. The present method of having a great number of different languages to express their views in consumes an enormous amount of energy among those who are writers of medical literature.

THE OUTLOOK FOR MEDICAL STUDENTS.

From recent statistics it appears that the supply of medical students for the United States is, at the very lowest, three times as great as it is in Great Britain or France. It is no wonder that medical men complain of hard times when competition must necessarily be so keen. We presume that a rather large percentage of American medical students fall by the wayside, or, if they graduate, fail to pursue their profession. It is at best hard to understand how 800 new members every year can earn a living. It is, in fact, becoming constantly harder for a young medical man to get a foothold. He must either begin practice in a country village, or, if he is desirous of practising in the city, he must have private means to enable him to keep up a good appearance for three or four years, without his having been able to earn a cent.