

pects of success in medicine. When we consider that the proportion of doctors is as 1 to 100 of the population, and that the medical schools of the cities are crowded with hundreds of boys scarcely more than children, who are galloping carelessly into a profession which doesn't even promise a living, we may well consider it time to utter a word of warning to parents who have their sons' welfare at heart."

You often hear people say "Look at the fine houses medical men live in." In the past, no doubt, such was the case; but at present a vast number of city doctors are running boarding houses or taking rooms with families. A friend of the writer, who recently advertised for lodgings, received forty replies, of which eighteen were from medical men in the city, offering every inducement to a prospective boarder or lodger. In the editorial referred to we find the following:

"One doctor to every 900 inhabitants is an abnormal proportion—greater than that of lawyers, who are as 1 to 1,100. What are the causes? Over education is the main one. Ploughboys and mechanics aspire to higher things, and get them: so that poor doctors take the place of good mechanics..... There are medical men in this city who are not making \$2 a day, mechanics' wages, yet they pour in." The writer can assure the readers of *The Mail and Empire* that there are over 100 medical men in the city who do not make even \$2 a day, and meets with many clever men in the prime of life who eight or nine years ago were doing fairly well, and find themselves scarcely able to support themselves by their profession at present. This is as true of law as of medicine.

The struggle for existence is so keen that every day we see the pitiable and degrading sight of men struggling and fighting for lodge practice at one dollar per head a year.

You may rest assured of one fact, that every young man who is making \$50 a month in business or teaching school is much better off and can save more money than can the possessor of a legal or medical degree who finds it necessary to keep up a brave front on an insufficient income. You don't, as a rule, see the young men in the cities going into professions. It is the peasantry who desire to live in the cities and imagine the streets are paved with gold. Let the boys stick to the farm or stock raising, and help to build up their country, instead of becoming unproductive drones of society, dragging out a sour, embittered existence. To the

young man who enters the portals of a medical college, with the few exceptions of those having great influence and personal ability, the writer would say: "Abandon all hope who enter here."

MEDICAL ITEMS.

Sir William Savory, the celebrated London surgeon, and for many years an examiner of the Royal College of Surgeons, has recently died at an advanced age.

Mr. J. W. Hulke, who was President of the Royal College of Surgeons at the time of his death, has also passed away.

A new medical journal, *La Clinique*, has been established by Dr. H. M. Duhamel.

Dr. Roddick, who has been having a delightful trip to the Mediterranean, is shortly expected to return to the city.

Dr. F. W. Campbell's beautiful residence on Sherbrooke St., Montreal, will be ready for occupation next month.

Beaver Hall Terrace, Montreal, which was for many years first the fashionable residence quarter of rich merchants, then became the stronghold of the principal doctors, was then gradually abandoned to the dentists, and is now being filled with shops. Union Avenue is going through the same process, the older physicians retiring to Sherbrooke Street and other residence streets in the West End. The centre of the city has moved at least a mile westward during the last ten years.

BOOK NOTICES.

DISEASES OF THE EAR.—A text-book for practitioners and students of Medicine, by Edward Brandford Dench, Ph.B., M.D., Professor of Diseases of the Ear in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College; Aural Surgeon New York Eye and Ear Infirmary; Fellow of the American Otological Society, of the New York Academy of Medicine, of the New York Otological Society, of the New York County Medical Society, etc. With eight colored plates and one hundred and fifty-two illustrations in the text. New York: D. Appleton & Company, 1894.

The author gives the aims and scope of the work in the following terms:

In the preparation of the present work it has been my aim to adapt it to the needs both of the general practitioner and the special surgeon. For this reason minute pathology has not been considered extensively.

In detailing the various manipulative procedures, I have preferred to err on the side of prolixity, for the benefit of those not familiar with the subject. It has also been my purpose to keep constantly before the reader, the fact that many diseases of the ear should not be