

large and densely populated district in which it will be placed.—*Dublin Medical Press.*

We have copied the above from the Dublin Medical Press with a view of showing the advisability of establishing amongst large and densely populated localities, charities having the double object of affording relief to women and young children; not that these diseases as a class are in any way associated, except so far as to form the subject of study under a common heading. Many diseases of the female generative system are induced during the period of parturition, and as a consequence come under the observation of the accoucheur. They are usually included in the course of lectures on obstetrics delivered at Medical schools and Colleges. Independent of other considerations it is but reasonable that Physicians—those especially who are engaged in tuition—should desire to afford their pupils every facility of studying at the bed-side disease in its various phases.

The public fully recognize the value of Hospital practice; and the Physician who has the opportunity of walking the Hospitals, and of having under his charge large numbers of the sick poor annually, is regarded with greater favour than one who does not enjoy these advantages.

The advantage to the Physician is unquestionable, and to the Public equally so, as he becomes better able to cope with disease when met in private practice, if his experience is commensurate with his years.

Is there then a necessity of establishing in Montreal an Hospital for sick children and for the relief of diseases peculiar to the female generative system? To this we would reply, unquestionably there is. Our City Hospitals are not devoted to the relief of this class; they do not admit children under the age of seven years. In view of the immense annual infant mortality of our city, we regard the establishment of a children's Hospital as a conservative measure—one which, if adopted, would have a most salutary influence on our mortuary returns. We have no hesitation in asserting that many most valuable lives would be saved were the proper management of children in infant life more thoroughly studied, and rules for the guidance of mothers disseminated among the people.

The object of combining with a children's Hospital, one for the treatment of diseases peculiar to women, is, that in very many instances the mothers of such children as would be admitted into such an institution, are suffering from some uterine affection, and thus relief can be afforded to both mother and child. If we suppose another case, that a female is admitted suffering from some affection of the generative organs, for the