

MANITOBA IGNORED

On reading the admirable and eloquent address of Dr. Roddick, the President of the British Medical Association, at the Montreal meeting, Manitobans must be struck, when perusing his remarks, under the heading of "Health Resorts," that the Province of Manitoba has no mention from him. We can understand his dwelling largely and vigorously on the innumerable advantages of Eastern Canada, but it is a matter of surprise that he should entirely ignore Manitoba, and travel on to the district of Alberta, some hundreds of miles to the northwest of this province. We do not contend that he in any way exaggerates the advantages of a residence in either Eastern Canada, or the Northwest Territories. But, we in Manitoba lay claim to at least equal advantages to be found in our own province, either under the heading of climatic consideration, health resorts, or as a land of promise to those seeking a new home. Lakes, large and small hills, and sheltered valleys, and broad rivers, which are but little known, are to be found in Manitoba, and the traveller who forms his opinion of the configuration of the entire province by the broad plains of wheat fields which greet the eye as he looks out of the windows of the Canadian Pacific railway carriages on his way to the golden west, would make a great mistake. Before forming an opinion, let the traveller take a trip over the branch lines of the Northern Pacific, Manitoba & Northwestern, and C. P. R., when he will be in a position to judge of Manitoba's attractions other than her unvalued soil.

A FRENCH COMPLIMENT

The invitation given to the British Medical Association, at their late meeting in Montreal, to hold their next assembling in 1898, in the City of Winnipeg was a very French compliment. It would be a great stretch of imagination to believe that an association which has never before held a meeting outside the British Isles could be induced to cross the

Atlantic two consecutive years. It was unreasonable to ask it. It was absurd to expect that the invitation could be complied with. The annual meeting of the British Medical Association is looked forward to by thousands of medical men as the kernel of their holiday. But how few could cross the Atlantic and take a long inland journey to reach the point of meeting, the small number that were able to attend from across the water at the late gathering would indicate. In fact, with a very few brilliant exceptions, the alumni of the profession in Great Britain were conspicuous by their absence. But the Aegis of the great and honored Lister shed a lustre over the assemblage which compensated for the absence of many lesser lights of the profession. An invitation is not always a compliment, and we cannot help thinking in the present instance it would have been wiser to have postponed it until some future time, though no doubt it will be laid before the Council of the Association and be courteously acknowledge but necessarily declined.

OVERCROWDED MEDICAL PROFESSION IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Medical men are not so well off in Great Britain now as they were thirty or forty years ago. Among the causes of this state of things are, it is urged: (1) Increased competition; (2) the enormous growth of the out-patient departments of hospitals, and the increase in the number of special hospitals; (3) the great increase in the sale of patent medicines; (4) the liberty allowed quacks and other unqualified practitioners; and (5) the extensive prescribing by chemists and druggists. In 1878 there was one medical practitioner to every 1,645 persons in England and Wales; now there is one practitioner to every 1,451 only. The number of hospitals and dispensaries in England and Wales was 755, with a medical staff of 3,377, in 1878; in 1893, the hospitals and dispensaries numbered 928, and the medical staff 4,454.—The Nation.