

Halifax cannot now be said to be a promising field for new comers in medical practice. Within the last three or four years, we believe, something like 18 or more medical men have commenced practice in the city. Naturally some of these have pulled up stakes within a comparatively short time for various reasons. The majority, however, remain and have lately been further reinforced. It is only fair to say that the ranks are now full and that the city is rather over supplied. It is so, no doubt, in most cities. But there are places in the country where young medical men can, from the start, support themselves and soon lay by money, and the wonder is that more do not choose this more attractive alternative. When a man has after five to ten years acquired a practice in a city, no doubt the work is more agreeable than in the country with the repeated long drives of the latter. But the five or more years of waiting in the city are tiresome and discouraging, and we are convinced more would choose the country did they realize its true relative attractiveness.

**A PLEA OF INSANITY.**—At a recent trial in Wisconsin, at which a number of men were indicted for murder on account of having taken part at a lynching case, the jury returned a verdict, finding that at the time of the lynching all of the defendants were insane, and, therefore, not guilty. They also found that since the crime was committed all but three had recovered their sanity, and were therefore discharged from custody.—*Boston Med. and Surg. Jour.*

**WHAT THE PHYSICIAN OF TO-DAY MUST, AND MUST NOT, DO.**—Dr. Burstein in his "Ideality in Medical Science," says: "The young physician, beginning his professional career, finds great difficulty in making a living. The public demand of him the development of science. They insist that he is to study medicine; to read journals; to join medical societies; to pore over countless

articles; to go to hospitals; to see operations; to buy books; to buy periodicals; to buy surgical instruments; to examine his patients thoroughly; to make a correct diagnosis; to be careful in obstetrical work; to write prescriptions carefully; to consult his books in all cases of importance; to keep his office hours strictly; to attend to his patients regularly; to be ready for any emergency; to go promptly at night, when called; to be charitable; to not sue for non-payment of his fees; to keep accounts; to support his family; to dress himself as a 'doctor'; to not keep away from society. This is too much, entirely too much, for the poor physician. He must be rich, he must be educated, he must have seventy-two hours' time to accomplish a day's work, and even then it would be almost impossible for him to fulfil all these requirements."—*Mont. Med. Jour.*

**IN A VERY BAD WAY.**—People who go to apothecaries to have their diseases prescribed for occasionally get very strange diagnoses. In one case a man wearing a long countenance is said to have entered an apothecary's shop and remarked:

"I seem to have something queer in my stomach, and I want you to give me something for it."

"What are your symptoms?" the apothecary asked.

"Every little while something seems to rise up and then settles back again, and by and by it rises up again."

The apothecary put his chin in the palm of his hand and meditated awhile.

"Look here," he said gravely, "you haven't gone and swallowed an elevator. have you?"—*Chicago News.*

**METORRHAGIA.**—Hydrastinin hydrochlorate in doses of a third of a grain, every six or eight hours, is recommended as a useful remedy in the treatment of metrorrhagia dependent upon congestion or catarrhal inflammation of the uterus. The good results should be perceptible