

lected, and was generally supposed to be possessed of, fabulous wealth; and after a laborious professional life of forty years, departed, leaving an estate valued at less than \$5,000. I can name a score of men in the profession to-day, who have been lured there by the boasting of these two. This unmanly habit afflicts the profession to a disgraceful extent, and does it more injury than any other affliction to which it is subjected."

THE SUCCESSFUL MAN.

The late Sir Andrew Clark, in addressing his students on one occasion, said he presumed those present would like to know from him what conditions he thought were essential to make a man a successful physician. Here are the opinions he expressed on this point:—

"Firstly, I believe that every man's success is within himself, and must come out of himself. No true, abiding and just success can come to any man in any other way. Secondly, a man must be seriously in earnest. He must act with singleness of heart and purpose: he must do with all his might and with all his concentration of thought the one thing at the one time which he is called upon to do. And if some of my young friends should say here, "I cannot do that—I cannot love work," then I answer that there is a certain remedy, and it is work. Work in spite of yourself, and make the habit of work, and when the habit of is formed it will be transfigured into the love of work; and at last you will not only abhor idleness, but you will have no happiness out of the work which then you are constrained from love to do. Thirdly, the man must be charitable, not censorious—self-effacing, not self-seeking; and he must try at once to think and to do the best for his rivals and antagonists that can be done. Fourthly, the man must believe that labor is life, that successful labor, with high aims and just objects, will bring to him the fullest, truest and happiest life that can be lived upon the earth."

OVERSTUDY IN YOUNG GIRLS.

The well known restrictions repeatedly made by Skeane against the injurious effects of overstudy upon young girls should be treasured by every practitioner. Much the same may be said against an artificial social life, such as prevails in many of our larger cities. It must not be forgotten that a girl does not become a woman promptly upon the first appearance of her menses, but that for some time thereafter, usually several years, she is in a transitional state, and that the less Nature is hampered in the proper moulding of the individual the better for that individual. A girl naturally below par, especially if descended from defective parents, or if she has a highly sensitive nervous organization, not only has all she can attend to to adjust herself gradually to the strains of maturing womanhood, but she is likely, despite Nature's best efforts in her behalf, to require extraneous aid. This it is the physician's duty to give, and it is folly to render aid on one hand, whilst continued overwork is permitted to more than cancel this upon the other.—Medical Council.

TREATMENT OF THE UNCONTROLLABLE VOMITING OF PREGNANCY.

A. Pozzi (Archivio di Ostet. e Ginecol.) has treated successfully five cases of severe vomiting in pregnancy by the method proposed by Professor Tibone. In four of these the pregnancy had reached two and a-half months, in one only a month and a half. The method referred to was the subcutaneous injection in the hypogastrium of a solution of hydrochlorate of cocaine (1 cg. to 1 g. of distilled water.) In two of the cases the treatment was begun in the second stage of the vomiting, when there was fever and when cerebral phenomena had begun to manifest themselves. In two cases the cocaine was given when the vomiting was still in the first stage and in the fifth patient the author had to do rather with an exaggerated form of simple vomiting than