

increased the quantity of milk secreted. This has been also denied. There was only one remedy which, in the speaker's knowledge, would influence the secretion of milk and cause its increase, and that was salicylate of sodium. Alcohol, when taken, acted as the carbohydrates generally did. It had a certain amount of nutritive action, but when given in larger quantities it was not utilized in the milk production. This disposed, in the speaker's mind, of any idea of the necessity of giving malt liquors or spirits. There might, however, exist a necessity for its use on general medical principles. When stimulation was required, wine or beer might be indicated. The most that could be urged in favor of its general use was that a small quantity, if regularly given, would not be harmful. If it was expected that the hops in beer would act as a stomachic, it might be given with two or three of the meals. Whatever the carbohydrates in alcoholic drinks could do might be done equally well by carbohydrates administered in some other form. Whatever beer could do might be done just as well by milk and farinaceous foods; both supplying the large amount of albumin necessary. A woman who was not nursing required ninety grammes of albumin daily, and one who nursed one hundred and sixty grammes. A greater amount of milk and farinaceous food in the woman's diet would supply this extra seventy or eighty grammes. He should prefer those foods which contained a large amount of albuminoids, such as oatmeal and barley.—*N. Y. Medical Journal*.

PRINCE BISMARCK AS A PATIENT.—Prince Bismarck used to have the reputation of thinking anything but nobly of the medical profession, and his differences of opinion with the late Professor Ferriehs as to the pathology and therapeutics of that important political organ, the liver, were expressed in language more familiar perhaps to scientific controversialists than to diplomatists. It is probable that the great statesman was a refractory patient, but bitter experience seems to have taught him that throwing physic to the dogs is not the most satisfactory treatment for the growing infirmities of age. He is now, according to a statement which he recently made to a representative of the *Daily*

*Telegraph*, a model patient, paying the most exemplary obedience to the counsels of his medical adviser, Professor Schw. ninger. The Prince some years ago was in some danger of becoming the largest, as well as the greatest, man in Germany, but Dr. Schweninger relieved him of the growing load of "too, too solid flesh," by the judicious application of Oertel's method, which has been made known to English readers by Dr. Mitchell Bruce and others. The details of the Prince's present dietetic regimen may be interesting to those interested in the treatment of obesity. He says:—"I am only allowed to drink thrice a day—a quarter of an hour after each meal, and each time not more than half a bottle of red sparkling Moselle, of a very light and dry character. Burgundy and beer, both of which I am extremely fond of, are strictly forbidden to me; so are all the strong Rhenish and Spanish wines, and even claret. For some years past I have been a total abstainer from all these generous liquors, much to the advantage of my health and my 'condition,' in the sporting sense of the word. Formerly I used to weigh over seventeen stone. By observing this regimen I brought myself down to under fourteen, and without any loss of strength—indeed, with gain. My normal weight now is 185 lbs. I am weighed once a day, by my doctor's orders, and any excess of that figure I at once set to work to get rid of, by exercise and special regimen. I ride a good deal, as well as walk. Cigar smoking I have given up altogether; it is debilitating and bad for the nerves. I am restricted to a long pipe, happily with a deep bowl, one after each meal, and I smoke nothing in it but Dutch Knaster tobacco, which is light, mild, and soothing. Water makes me fat, so I must not drink it. However, the present arrangements suit me very well." Had Prince Bismarck shown himself as amenable to medical control in his robust prime as he finds himself compelled to be now, he would not perhaps have to submit to so strict a rule of life in his declining years.—*Brit. Med. Jour.*

COLLAPSE FOLLOWING THE INTERNAL ADMINISTRATION OF SALICYLATE OF SODIUM.—By A. G. Auld, M.D.—But few drugs, old or new, have escaped trial in the special treatment