

Lately, however, some attention has been paid to this subject in Germany. T. Prochownick, of Hamburg, has been working in this line and now lays down (*Deutsch. Med. Zeit.*) a dietary for such cases. His idea is that the child should be as free as possible from adipose tissue, yet still strong and well developed. By this method he has been able to bring to a successful termination, at full term, three pregnancies, although the pelvis was in each case very narrow. The children were strong and fully matured, but of very light weight. We regret that the actual measurements of the pelvis spoken of are not given. It seems certain, however, that ordinary children could not have been born in either of the three cases

The diet which was carried out for about six weeks preceding the time of the expected confinement, was as follows: Breakfast—a small cup of coffee, with a one ounce roll: Dinner—any kind of meat, eggs, fish with but little sauce, a little "greens," cheese: Supper—about the same list as for dinner, with the addition of one and one-half to two ounces of bread, with butter as desired.

The following are forbidden: Water, soup, potatoes, starchy foods, sugar and beer. For drink the patient is allowed from ten to fourteen ounces of red or moselle wine daily. In this manner, which demands only a little strength of will on the part of the mother, the author hopes to attain mature, healthy children, possessing some stock of resistance, in cases where the induction of premature labor would be otherwise unavoidable. Besides the general lack of adipose tissue in the three children mentioned, it was found that the cranial bones were more easily compressible beneath the thin and wrinkled scalp, and on this account the progress of the labor was rendered more favorable both for mother and child. After birth the emaciated appearance of the children was rapidly dissipated by the formation of the normal layer of fat.

#### ADVERTISEMENTS IN MEDICAL JOURNALS.

How often do we hear of this or that Medical Journal, "It is mostly made up of advertisements." In a vast majority of cases such remarks are not only entirely uncalled for, but absolutely unjust. Does the individual who makes the re-

mark ever notice that, let the "ads" be few or many, the number of pages of reading matter are just the same? and that he has nothing to complain of except the increased bulk of his journal, owing to the additional pages of advertising matter? There are certain things that one always thinks he can do better than any one else, mending the fire is one, bringing up children is another, and running a newspaper is another. It is a remarkable fact, however, that a man's confidence in his ability to do these things superhumanly well, usually diminishes, in direct proportion to the experience he has of them. Men who have children, and men who have had experience in conducting journals, know more and say less about how these things should be done, than bachelors and critics of other people's work in journalism are wont to do. It would be wise for some of the chronic grumblers to glance at the advertising pages of, say the London *Lancet*. Do they imagine for a moment that the vast amount of matter found there is allowed to trench upon the regular reading matter of the journal? These remarks may seem foolish to some of our readers, and yet we have heard medical men, honestly complain of the amount of such advertising matter, although the same number of pages of reading matter were therein, in their hands at the moment, as had always appeared in that journal. The patrons of a medical journal do not always consider where the means to pay the necessary running expenses are to come from. If there were no "ads" then current medical literature would cost them nearly twice as much as it does under the present system, and judging from experience, that would not be complacently borne. It may be accepted, almost as a maxim that the popularity and value of a journal may be gauged by the quality and quantity of its advertisements. No class of men are more alive to the necessity of doing business with a responsible and scientific journal, than are advertisers of medical and surgical goods. They even place the professional status of a journal, above its circulation, in deciding as to its value as an advertising medium.

**SALIX NIGRA AS A SEXUAL SEDATIVE.**—The fluid extract of salix nigra in doses of from half a drachm to a drachm three times a day, is said to be an efficient sexual sedative.