

rounding clothing, with increase in the number of stools; the outlook then is bad. If the evacuations become of a putrid or fetid odor, these always point to a fatal issue.

In cholera infantum, the prognosis is always grave. In some cases, death may occur in eight to twelve hours. On the other hand, the child takes food and retains it, the diarrhoea becomes less violent, and convalescence is established. The recovery, however, may be retarded by an intestinal catarrh which, if continued, will cause a fatal termination.

In these lingering cases the face looks pinched with an expression of pain, the eyes are sunken, and the whole body emaciates to such a degree that in a few days the child looks like a skeleton.

Vogel gives a prognostic point in reference to this condition as follows: "We find in the abdominal integument one of the best indices as to the degree to which the atrophy has reached. If pinched and raised into a fold, it remains for some time after the fingers are removed. The prognosis is always, and under all circumstances, to be regarded as most unfavorable. The prospect of recovery always improves in proportion to the rapidity with which a fold of the integument thus produced disappears."

Let us now consider the *treatment* of intestinal catarrh.

Children who are nursing: Attention should be paid to the mother or wet nurse; any errors of diet should be corrected. If the mother is mensurating, the child generally becomes restless and irritable, with signs of disturbed digestion, but as a rule it is not necessary to take the child from the breast.

If the mother is pregnant, the child must be weaned, as the secretion is more of the properties of colostrum than milk.

In children who are brought up by hand, and who are suffering from intestinal catarrh, the most important measure in the management of the treatment is *the withholding of cow's milk*.

"No child with intestinal catarrh tolerates cow's milk, whether pure, or mixed with tea, or boiled into a broth with meal or bread, and that the diarrhoea will only exceptionally be arrested if a milk diet is persevered in. The first condition, therefore, is a total abstinence from cow's milk." *

The child's intestinal canal should have as much rest as possible, and during the most acute vomiting and diarrhoea, the blandest nourishment should be given--albumen water, as recommended by Valer, is nutritious, and children generally take and relish it.

* Vogel.