

of the mixture may be varied according to the "percentage" of ingredients. Among those prominent in pediatric circles who have advocated laboratory feeding will be found the names of Thomas, Meigs, Rotch, Zahorski, etc., while on the other hand, Crandall, Chapin, Fischer and others suggest certain methods of home-feeding which are considered equally scientific and far more practical.

It will be found, too, that while some authorities favour the adoption of a process which effectually destroys bacteria, and inhibits certain fermentative changes—i. e., by sterilizing, pasteurizing, etc.—the majority of specialists are opposed to this procedure and recommend feeding upon fresh "raw" milk, which has been immediately cooled and kept at a temperature below 50° F. Then, too, many physicians believe it is unwise to add to the mixture any ingredient (especially of a vegetable nature) not found in normal breast milk, while others recommend the employment of certain cereal infusions as diluents. Again, while certain proprietary milk-foods are advocated by the general practitioner, the majority of specialists condemn each and all such foods in unmeasured terms.

From the foregoing observations it will be seen that the problem of "infant-feeding" is still in a maze of doubt and perplexity, and the physician who is anxiously searching for the correct solution will be the greater confounded the more he investigates the subject. It is our purpose, therefore, to present as briefly as may be the suggestions offered by certain prominent specialists, whose opinions must command respect, and leave it to the judgment of each individual reader which method he selects as being likely to prove most effective in actual practice.

*Laboratory Feeding.*—Since the establishment of the first modified milk laboratory, in Boston, in 1891, similar laboratories have been established in twelve other cities of the United States, besides three in Canada and one in London. Under the management of Messrs. Walker and Gordon (whose names these institutions bear), working under the scientific direction of Prof. Rotch, the system has been developed to an extent little dreamed of in the beginning, so that it is now possible for a physician to obtain any combination he may wish, and to have his directions carried out with the same care and accuracy with which his prescriptions are filled at the drug store. That is to say, the different constituents of milk may be varied at pleasure according to