the results of clinical investigations bearing on this point, we should rapidly increase the quantity of the food in the first six or seven weeks, and then give the same quantity up to the fifth or sixth month, unless the infant's appetite evidently demands more, when of course a gradual increase should be made. A considerable increase in the quantity needed also usually takes place between the sixth and tenth months. S. Snitken, as the result of careful investigation in the Children's Hospital at Petersburg to determine the amount which should be given in the first thirty days of life, finds that the greater the weight the greater the gastric capacity. His general results also show that one onehundredth of the initial weight should be taken as the starting figure, and to this should be added one gramme for each day of life.

The younger the infant the greater the metabolic activity, and hence the greater need for frequent feeding, for nutriment is required not only for the excess of waste but also for the rapid proportionate growth. This makes the intervals of feeding a factor of considerable importance in the management of the infant's dietary.

Some of the main points in addition to the sterilization of the food are the provision of test paper for ascertaining the reaction of the food, and a bottle of soda solution for keeping the tubes pure during the intervals of nursing.

We must be careful not to give food in too large quantities or at improper intervals. Whatever the food may be it must be adapted to the wants of the infant. It must contain all the elements of nutrition as nearly as possible in the proportions observed in human milk. It must be well within the powers of the stomach, so as to leave little undigested residue to ferment in the bowels and be a source of mischief. It must be fresh and in good condition. And, lastly, to be a perfect food it should contain a sufficient proportion of the vitalising element, whatever that may be, which endows it with anti-scorbutic properties.

Now, milk contains in itself all the elements of nutrition, and the milk of many animals approaches human milk in composition more or less closely. Any of these may be used, but practically we are forced for convenience sake to fall back upon cow's milk, which is always at hand, and thus can be adapted to our purpose without much difficulty.

The various patent foods do not all depend for their basis on milk, and without the addition of milk would show but an insignificant percentage of many of the most important ingredients of food. So that logically we should speak not of the various stuffs as food, but merely as