

one and a half centimetres behind it another similar incision is made which meets the former one at an acute angle below. The intervening piece of vaginal wall is dissected up so that the subjacent connective tissue lies exposed. The bleeding stopped, the sutures are applied but not tied until after a similar denudation has been effected upon the other side, when the uterus is pushed up and the sutures tied. The perinæum is repaired by the method of Tait. The novelty of this method is that the colporrhaphy is lateral, and greater strength is claimed for it on that account.. Dr. O. Holst reports (*Lancet*, June 15th, 1895) twenty-two cases of perfect and permanent success where other methods had failed. Such extensive plastic work would not be well tolerated by old women, though the young and vigorous might be benefited to a great extent.—A. A. M.

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ARTIFICIAL INFANT FEEDING.—Dr. A. Seibert (*New York Poly-clinic*, July 15th) lays great stress upon the following points: (1) Infants should be fed according to their weight, and not their age. He has devised a set of glass nursing bottles, six in number, to suit different infant weights. He claims that this method of apportioning the child's food has been very satisfactory in several hospitals, and in a number of medical men's own homes. (2) The next point of importance is to see that the milk is free from pathological germs. The best authorities now hold that cholera infantum, gastro-enteritis, or summer complaint are due to bacterial milk infection, and not to catching cold. Spoons, cups, sponges, nipples, sugar, milk, water and linen cloths for washing the mouth should be all perfectly clean and sterile. Sops viridis and warm water are the best agents for cleansing the nursing bottles. Nipples must be sterilized before each use by placing them in steam for a short time. (3) The pasteurizing of milk has been much resorted to for some years. There is an opinion held by many that milk so prepared is not so nourishing, and that the heating up to 212° F. made it doubtful food. When an infant does not thrive on pasteurized milk the fault is not with the pasteurizing, but with the milk itself, and this ought to be changed. Filtering the milk, or sugar water used for diluting it through a thin layer of sterilized absorbent cotton wool will practically answer every purpose in the household preparation of infant food. Water from wells, ponds, rivers, etc., can be drank with impunity by filtering through absorbent cotton placed in a tin funnel. (4) All milk, water or other food that is suspected can be rendered harmless by bringing it once to the boiling point. The notion that raw milk is healthy and better as a nutriment than milk that has been boiled is absurd, contrary to modern hygienic knowledge, and must be eradicated from the public mind.