

ounces of barley water with a drachm of red meat juice every three to three and one-half hours. As regards temperature, either extreme seems to me bad, particularly in young infants. Some say that the food should always be cold. This may apply to children of ten to twenty months, but in infants of, say, three months it aggravates pain and has no counterbalancing advantage.

The return to milk should be very tentative. Casein should be allowed last, and fat first in the shape of small quantities of cream, say, half to one teaspoonful at each time of feeding, added to the barley water or other farinaceous fluid, and slowly increased. The cream should never be bought as such, but obtained by removing the top two inches from the jar which has been left five or six hours on the ice.

Rachford goes so far as to say that "cream is theoretically never contraindicated, and can do no harm in any form of a disease, but will be found to serve the best purpose in chronic cases, and after the third or fourth day in acute cases." My own clinical experience will hardly tally with the statement that "cream can do no harm in any form of the disease." The same writer goes on to say that "meat broths contain so little albumen and carbohydrates that . . . they may be given at any time, in either acute or chronic cases, but they are specially indicated in a few cases after the first twelve or twenty-four hours' treatment." One danger in their use lies in the fact that they are very apt to be kept far too long after making, for they very promptly turn stale. A contraindication to their use would be foulness of stools or great frequency and copiousness. If the morbid process be mainly a colitis they can be given more freely.

As regards hygienic measures, one of the very first importance is coolness. During the febrile stages one often sees the little sufferers wrapped up so warmly as to add decidedly to the rate of their exhaustion. The room should be quite cool and airy, and not too bright, for the nervous sensitiveness of the patient is sometimes excessive. Cool sponging with alcohol or some toilet water is very beneficial. On the other hand, if the febrile stage is over, many babies are very much the better of the warm water bag in the cradle. Cold feet and hands call for this measure. And it is often most relieving and soothing to the child, especially in that type of extreme fretfulness and restlessness which usually accompanies nephritis when it occurs, to put him in a hot pack. I have been most gratified with the result of this expedient whenever adopted. And even in feverish cases, when fits of abdominal pain come on, the soothing effect of a hot compress over the abdomen is often most marked.