

F. 4 per cent. $4 \div 4 = 1$ ounce Cream.
 S. 7 " $(7 - 4) \div 10 = .3$ ounces Milk Sugar.
 P. 1.75 " { Cas. 1 $1 \times 3 = 3$. " Whole Milk.
 { Lact. .75
 Whey.....ad 10 ounces

In increasing the strength of the food, increase either fat or caseinogen, as required. Do not increase both at same time. Usually allow several days to intervene before increasing again.

Having increased the percentage, do not lower again for three or four days, even if the baby seems somewhat unable to cope with the increase. Often within that time the baby will be digesting the stronger food as well as the weaker previously.

If, however, the baby becomes fretful, restless or omits, or only takes part of a bottle, sweep out intestinal contents by a purgative, trying, at the same time, to find out which element of food is at fault—fat, sugar or proteids. Withhold at same time all milk food for two or three or four feedings. The baby may be kept on albumen water or whisky and water while the milk is cut off. Abstinence from milk food for part of a day will often enable the baby to be put on full diet again with comfort and benefit.

Is the baby digesting the food? An examination of the stools, daily for a few days, with a history of the baby's behavior, usually enables one to decide this point.

Is the baby thriving? The scale will show this.

More headway is often made, I am inclined to believe, if one directs his efforts towards securing a food which the infant can digest, rather than endeavoring to make him put on weight.

I have yet to hear of the first case of scurvy in an infant fed on a whey mixture.

Advantages.—Theoretically correct. Has a minimum of proteid. Proteid in easily absorbable form. Few or no curds to increase peristalsis and irritate mucous membranes. Produces little or no colic. Hence babies are more comfortable and therefore sleep better. Vast majority like the food and take it readily.

Disadvantages.—Trouble and care in making. Expense.