

suggest the internal use of methyl alcohol, we would mention this fact to prove the claims of the manufacturers that the use of chemically pure methyl alcohol—"Columnian Spirits"—is perfectly satisfactory for external use. It is used by all principal hospitals and prescribed by many eminent physicians. It is more antiseptic and a far better solvent than ordinary ethyl alcohol, which often contains fusel oils.

We would call the attention of our readers to the offer made in this issue of our journal by the manufacturers, enabling physicians to try for themselves Columnian Spirits for bathing, rubbing, liniments and other external uses. The Standard Chemical Company, of Toronto, Limited.

OVER-FEEDING OF INFANTS.

Over-feeding kills as many babies as starvation, and it certainly is responsible for a large proportion of the ailments of early infancy such as gastritis, diarrhœa, etc. This is especially true in summer when the fretfulness of the child is often mistaken for hunger, may be due to thirst, the external temperature, warm clothing or indigestion. At such times it is wise to reduce the bulk of each meal, by at least one-quarter. It is difficult to impress mothers with the fact that milk should never be given to soothe babies' fretfulness, merely. Unmethodical and improper feeding is quite as bad as feeding with improper aliments.

When it becomes necessary to employ artificial feeding, there are two principles upon which it may be conducted. The first and most extensively practiced is to endeavor to obtain a food by modifying cow's milk, which corresponds, as nearly as possible, to the composition of human milk. The second is to adapt a prepared milk to the needs of each child as suggested by the state of its digestive organs and existing nutrition and development. The first method seeks to bring the child to the standard of the milk; the second to bring the milk to the standard of the child.

While some of the greatest successes of Bovinine have been seen in this difficult field of dietetics, there are still many who do not fully appreciate this fact or some of the reasons for using Bovinine for infants, even the youngest, as borne out by abundant clinical experience. It is justly claimed that for internal purposes the serum and nucleo-albumen in Bovinine are analogous in action and practically identical with the lactalbumen and colostrum of mother's milk. Another fact to be borne in mind is that the milk ferments cannot be found to any degree in Bovinine, although too freely found in milk, however, treated or modified.