

now that a definite knowledge of the Etiology of infectious diarrhoeas has brought to us greater possibilities along the line of preventive treatment, our health officers should see to it that every child has fresh pure air to breathe; that milk supplied to our cities is pure and germ free; they should enforce absolute cleanliness in every home and in every street. Mothers should be made aware of the fact that 97 per cent. of the children who die from diarrhoea are bottle-fed and that any mother who refuses to nurse her child (except there be a good reason) assumes a terrible responsibility. Those who have the care of children should know that a child requires *less* food and *more* water in the hot season.

When considering the curative treatment of infectious diarrhoea it must be borne in mind that we are dealing with cases of actual poisoning. The indications will therefore be,

(1) To evacuate the poison.

(2) To neutralize the depressing effects of the poison already absorbed.

(3) To prevent the ingestion of any more poison.

The methods and details of the treatment will vary with (1) the intensity of the poisoning, (2) the stage of the disease when the case is first seen.

In subacute cases, where vomiting has been going on, washing out the stomach may be omitted, but copious draughts of hot water must be given. The bowels must be thoroughly irrigated. A gallon of warm saline solution (an ounce to the gallon) is made to flow slowly into the bowels, the abdomen being at the same time gently kneaded to facilitate the washing out of the poisonous matter. After irrigation a pint of cool water containing thirty grains tannic acid dissolved in two drams whisky should be thrown into the bowel and retained as long as possible. The tannic acid coagulates and prevents the absorption of any proted poisons remaining in the bowel. The whiskey is needed to stimulate the child after irrigation.

To clear the small intestines, which cannot be reached by irrigation, two grains calomel are given—one-tenth grain every hour. When vomiting has ceased a teaspoonful of barley or alumen water may be given as often as necessary to allay the