

the food committed to its care. Sometimes the cause of this rejection may be over-feeding, but much more frequently it is due to hyperacidity caused by fermentative changes in the food itself. Particularly is this true of bottle-fed babies, and in the trials of food necessary to discover the one that best agrees with the baby, much time is lost and much worry is caused. The very nature of artificially prepared foods predisposes to their rapid fermentation, and the process of digestion is begun before the food leaves the laboratory. Added to this condition is that of slight uncleanness, which frequently exists in spite of the persistent use of boiling water in the bottle, tube and nipple. Even a strong solution of borax or bi-carbonate of soda is not sufficient to thoroughly remove the particles of food, and prevent the excessive fermentation and its sequelæ, namely, colic, vomiting, and diarrhea.

The only rational method of treating this dreaded condition is to assist nature in her efforts to establish a normal process of digestion, and overcome the too active fermentation taking place in the stomach and intestines. Investigation has shown that these abnormal conditions may be readily overcome, and normal conditions restored by the internal administration of Glyco-Thymoline in small doses and its further use in cleansing the tube, bottle, and nipple. Ten drops of Glyco-Thymoline added to each two ounces of feeding will usually be sufficient to correct hyperacidity and prevent diarrhea, but larger dosage are necessary in cases where diarrhea has already set in. That Glyco-Thymoline does all that is claimed for it in this class of cases was conclusively proven to me last summer by the results I obtained in three cases of fermentative indigestion, which for some time gave me considerable trouble.

CASE I.—An infant, fourteen months old, fed on a modified cow's milk, suffered from vomiting after feeding, eructations of gas and colic, which persisted until relieved by the passing of wind; vomited matter very sour smelling. The diarrheal movements were attended by pain and contained mucus of a greenish color—all the symptoms pointed toward an intestinal fermentative indigestion. I had used several remedies in this case, with indifferent results, when my mind recalled the peculiar action of Glyco-Thymoline on engorged and inflamed mucous membranes, and I immediately prescribed it, ordering ten drops to be put into each two ounces of food, the bottle and nipple to be washed with a 25 per cent. solution, and the nipples, when not in use, to be kept soaked in Glyco-Thymoline of full strength. The