

of care, there is no reason why, even in the remotest districts, satisfactory results should not be obtained by home modification.

Regarding the matter of expense, always an important consideration, an objection is raised to the extra cost of good milk, so necessary, if the best results are to be obtained, and physicians who demand a cheap milk, do more harm to scientific and adaptable feeding than any other class of citizens. In other branches of medicine expense is not considered if assistance is forthcoming. In diphtheria, who would consider for a moment the withholding of antitoxin, or in appendicitis, if an operation is deemed necessary, the surgeon's fee is not given a second thought. Why then should the helpless infant be improperly nourished during the critical period of its life, at a time when so much depends on its future health and vitality. Charity spends millions of dollars annually on the treatment of diseases. Is it not quite possible, that if a portion of this amount were expended prophylactically in rearing healthy, vigorous children, to obtain much better results?

Improper nourishment during the early years of life leads to poor physique, improper development and a delicate constitution, so that when the child reaches the second critical age, namely, puberty, he may become practically a wreck.

The same child, if the foundation had been properly laid, might have developed a tower of strength, and throughout life enjoyed the most cherished and coveted gift to mankind, namely, a strong, healthy, robust body and a sound mind.