

WHEY-CREAM MODIFICATIONS IN INFANT-FEEDING.

F. W. White and M. Ladd (*Philadelphia Medical Journal*, Feb. 2, 1901), from their work in this line, have arrived at the following conclusions:

1. By the use of whey as a diluent of creams of various strengths they are able to modify cow's milk so that its proportions of caseinogen and whey proteids will closely correspond to the proportions present in human milk. They therefore render it much more digestible and suitable for infant feeding.

2. The best temperature for destroying the rennet enzyme in whey is 65.5° C. Whey or whey mixtures should not be heated above 69.3° C. in order to avoid the coagulation of the whey proteids. The amount of whey proteids in the whey obtained by these observers was 1 per cent., while in the analysis of the whole milk approximately three-fourths of total proteid was caseinogen and one-fourth was whey proteids.

3. On the basis of these analyses they were able to obtain whey cream mixtures, with a maximum of 0.90 per cent. and a minimum of 0.25 per cent. of whey proteids in combination with percentages of caseinogen varying from 0.25 to 1; of fats, from 1 to 4 per cent; of milk-sugar from 4 to 7 per cent.

4. The emulsion of fat in whey, barley-water, gravity cream and centrifugal cream mixtures was the same, both in the macroscopic and microscopic appearances. The combination of heat and transportation, such as sometimes occur in hot weather, partially destroys the emulsion in all forms of modified milk, but this disturbance can be prevented by the simple precaution of keeping the milk cool during delivery.

5. Whey cream mixtures yield a much finer, less bulky and more digestible coagulum than plain modified mixture with the same total proteids; the coagulum is equalled in fineness only by that of barley-water mixtures. The coagulum yielded by gravity cream mixtures and centrifugal cream mixtures is the same in character.—*Medical Age*.

A TIMELY REMINDER.

The importance of keeping the baby's nursing bottle perfectly clean especially in hot weather, is not sufficiently realized by mothers; many of them are not only careless but actually ignorant of the danger lying in unclean bottles, and we feel called upon to direct attention anew to this menace to infantile life. Mothers should be urged again and again to keep the bottle, also the nipple, perfectly clean.

A bottle having an opening in the lower end through which a stream of water may be run from the faucet, is the one that can be most easily cleaned and, therefore, the one that is most likely to be kept clean.—*Pediatrics*.

Wm S