

With regard to diet, the methods employed in the Sick Children's Hospital have nothing new to advance. The principle which guides the choice of diet is the one that prescribes for patients of diminished vitality, nutritious and easily digested food. The idea that it is wise to stuff a tuberculous patient and load him up with a weight of fat was long ago abandoned, since this process only increases the auto-intoxication, the very thing we wish to avoid. Eggs and the rare meats, therefore, constitute a large part of the solid foods, and milk has a prominent place among the fluids. It is often very difficult to get these patients to eat anything at all, and in these cases the finest art of cookery must be introduced to stimulate the flagging appetite.

Of the use of drugs as tonics little can be said, except that it is not wise to give these patients any medicines that are likely to injure the stomach and the process of digestion. Iron is probably of some use in correcting the anemia which develops in this, as in all wasting diseases, but care must be employed in its use, because of its effect on digestion. Cod liver oil and the hypophosphites are often administered, but we are unable to report any brilliant results from their use. It is not from the use of drugs that we can hope for a rise in the vital resistance, but from the judicious and persistent employment of the sun, the air, and good, nutritious food.