

The presence of the founder of the Association, Dr. N. S. Davis, of Chicago, was an inspiring sight to young and old alike. To Dr. Davis himself it must have brought a thrill of legitimate pride to see over two thousand physicians, assembled together to do him honor.

We are sure that we voice the feelings of the physicians of Ontario, when we wish long life and prosperity to the American Medical Association. Neither governments nor politics can divide the sons of Æsculapius, and we know that some of the brightest men in the American Medical Association were born and bred in this "Canada of ours." We, therefore, earnestly hope that this great association of physicians, the greatest in numbers and influence in America, may continue to grow with the growth of the Republic, and by the words and deeds of its many distinguished members still further ennoble the profession of which they are the bright exemplars.

J. J. C.

THE TEMPERATURE OF MILK GIVEN TO NURSLINGS.

WHEN asked by a mother what should be the temperature of milk given to an infant, a physician usually advises, that it be given lukewarm. The answer is really meaningless, as it does not indicate any precise temperature. If one thinks for a moment on this subject, it seems that the temperature of the milk, fed to an infant from its mother's breast, should be the natural guide, when seeking for the proper temperature of milk given in an artificial manner.

Dr. Smester, a French physician, who has investigated this question, has, by an ingenious contrivance, measured the temperature of a woman's milk when it leaves the breast. He finds, that milk in the breast of a nursing woman has a temperature close to that of the exterior of the body; that is to say, $97\frac{2}{3}$ to $98\frac{2}{3}$ F.

This physiological truth has its practical side, which physicians should not be slow to utilize. Mothers should be advised to give milk to their babies at $98\frac{2}{3}$, or, better still, $97\frac{2}{3}$ degrees, approaching thus as near as possible to the temperature of mother's milk. They should be cautioned against heating the baby's drink too much; on the contrary, they should be advised to lower its temperature to $96\frac{2}{3}$, or even 95 degrees, and even still lower. It is generally observed, that most babies refuse to take milk that has been warmed to a temperature over $98\frac{2}{3}$ degrees.

J. J. C.