

a lighter article of food, and giving it a little more rest; for example, if a child has been fed on four ounces of cow's milk and two ounces of barley water, and the feeding was continued every three hours, then it is a good plan during an attack of summer complaint to stop the milk and give only the barley water, six ounces, and feed every four hours. During the interval, if the child is very thirsty, it is a good plan to give boiled water plain, or boiled water to which the white of a raw egg (albumen water) and some salt are added, and, if the child is old enough, an occasional few drops of the expressed juice of meat, made by broiling a steak over a fire and expressing the juice in a lemon squeezer or meat press. When the infant's normal condition is again restored and all disease symptoms have passed away, then we can gradually return to nature's remedy—milk feeding. Every mother knows how difficult it is to keep milk fresh and pure during hot weather, and, therefore, greater care must be taken thoroughly to destroy any and every possible source of contamination, namely, germs of all kinds, by steaming the milk in a sterilizer at least forty-five minutes. When milk is to be kept only a short time pasteurization can be resorted to. Pasteurized milk is really milk that is sterilized at a lower temperature, but for all practical purposes the common milk steamer will answer.

*External Applications.*—The choice as to whether a towel wrung out in cold water should be applied if there is excessive heat in the body, or a hot application if the child's body is cold and has a subnormal temperature, should be left to the discretion of the physician.

*The Temperature.*—While in most diseases the thermometer is our guide and should be cautiously watched, we are well aware of the fact that in some diseases, more especially brain affections, the thermometer will show a normal or subnormal temperature; on the other hand, the thermometer will be one of the most valuable guides in detecting the slightest elevation of temperature, and it will be a great comfort if, for example, a temperature which yesterday was 105° F. will gradually come down under proper treatment to within normal in one or two days.

It is not my intention in the course of this brief paper to give any elaborate details of drug treatment; my object is rather to elucidate a few points which occur in the course of this disease, and thus contribute to an understanding of what the treatment really should be. The most important point, and, if I may say, last but not least, is the enforcement of