

partmental influences; in a word, due to "patronage." This, then, is the obstacle to surmount, and the national medical body should lose no time in pressing this subject upon the attention of the new administration.

A new and strong committee should be at once organized, and the entire ground gone over again with assiduity and perseverance.

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**Twenty Years' Practical Experience in Modifying and Pasteurising Milk for Infant Feeding** ought to count for much. It is the succinct story of the experience of Mr. Nathan Straus, of New York, the founder of infant milk depots, and was presented by him at the third International Congress for the Protection of Infants, Berlin, Germany, Sept. 1911. He was the official delegate to this Congress from the government of the United States.

The appalling waste of child life and the recognition of the perils of raw milk, led Mr. Straus twenty years ago to establish the first milk depots in New York City. This, together with the modification and pasteurization and instruction to mothers to feed and care for their babies properly is the method which has found pronounced success in America.

In 1892 the death rate amongst children was 96.5 per 1,000; in 1910 it had been brought down to 45.8, a steady annual reduction.

Recognizing the vast possibilities of the work, as well as the incapability of any single individual to carry it on single-handed, Mr. Straus early endeavored to interest municipalities in it, and succeeded.

But not alone to municipalities should the work be confined, but churches also can do their part, as well as other charitably disposed organizations.

Pasteurization of milk is proving itself, and is to-day recommended by the highest authorities on the subject.

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**The Present Status of Cancer Research** calls to mind the fact that it is now about ten years since experimental investigation of this great problem took on new and active life. This was due to active work by Loeb, and Jansen, a Danish investigator.

Prior to this time all investigations were practically of a microscopical order and so hypothetical theories as to the cause of cancer were expounded. From this arose the two theories, the pre-natal influence and the acquired abnormality.

Cohnheim elaborated the theory as regards the separating of embryonic development groups of cells from their normal relations