

the food that the child cannot digest it. If the milk has been seriously contaminated, not only the bacteria are present, but also their toxins. Sterilization will destroy the organisms, but has no effect whatever on the toxins, hence there are often disastrous results, although sterilization has been properly performed.

Pasteurizing, while it is not such a positive guard against bacteria, is just as much so against their toxins and has the advantage of not markedly altering the constituents or the taste of the milk, and the digestibility is not impeded.

Milk is endowed with antiscrobutic properties, and Marfan claims to have established the presence of zymoses, particularly in human milk. He considers all milk, not as an inert substance, but rather as partaking of the nature of some tissue and certainly containing some special ferment. These properties are all destroyed, by either pasteurization or sterilization.

But notwithstanding all these changes, the advantages obtained by pasteurizing all city milk, especially during the summer months, is quite beyond dispute.

The matter of sterilization is more doubtful, as the changes are so radical that perhaps the end does not justify the means.

The question of the use of preservatives and antiseptics in milk, particularly for infant feeding, cannot be too strongly condemned. If milk was properly cared for, it should scarcely require any of the above mentioned corrections.

The second nutritive period commences with the age for weaning the child, which is between the 9th and 12th month. The amylolytic function has at this age almost reached full development and should be utilised in the conversion of starchy elements of food into sugar. Preparations of oats or barley should be employed to test this function, (oatmeal, gruel and barley broth being added to the milk diet).

The high percentage of sugar used should now be gradually reduced to that normally present in cow's milk, the starchy food becoming a substitute. (Oats possess a higher percentage of starch and fat than does barley).

The assimilation of proteids is also markedly increased and this constituent requires to be raised. Likewise also the fats, which is most easily accomplished by the use of oats. Wheat may be used, but is not so satisfactory as either oats or barley. By this means a new regime is established, the digestive functions of the age are satisfied and abundant nutrition is provided.

From the 12th to the 20 months, the articles of diet may be gradually increased, caution being taken to always keep the patient under close