

due more likely to toxins of infective origin than to toxins of chemical origin.

Of the type described as enterocolitis there were admitted during the year 41 cases. Of these 32 died, 6 were cured, and 3 were discharged unimproved, the parents wishing to remove them to their homes. These 3 cases seemed hopeless at the time of their leaving the hospital.

*Age.*—8 were under 2 months; 8 between 2 and 4 months; 4 between 4 and 6 months; 8 from 6 to 8 months; 4 between 10 months and 1 year; 6 were over 1 year.

*Breast Feeding.*—No breast, 5; breast fed under 2 weeks, 7; between 2 weeks and 1 month, 7; between 1 and 2 months, 5; between 2 and 3 months, 3; between 3 and 4 months, 1; between 4 and 5 months, 2; over 1 year, 3; altogether, breast fed, 2.

It is noticeable that breast feeding was discontinued early in the majority of cases, and worthy of note that of the 6 who recovered 3 were breast fed over 1 year, and that one was altogether breast fed.

*Type of Feeding.*—13 were fed on milk mixtures (with and without the addition of barley water); 14 on proprietary foods; 3 unknown; and, as before stated, 2 on breast alone. The disease was accounted for by the mother after sudden change from breast to milk in 2 cases; from breast to proprietary food in 1 case; from proprietary food to milk, 2 cases, and from milk to proprietary food, 1 case. Thus there were 6 cases of the 41 in whom sudden change of food seemed to play some part.

*Previous Attacks.*—28 had never had any previous evidence of intestinal indigestion other than occasional disturbance for a day or two; 11 had suffered on and off from attacks of indigestion, but not similar to the present, and 3 had never thrived.

*Onset.*—The onset was invariably sudden. The number of days of illness before entering the hospital was: Under 2 days, 2; under 3 days, 6; under 4 days, 4; under 1 week, 15; under 2 weeks, 4; under 3 weeks, 5; and over 3 weeks, 1. None of these cases showed any improvement from the time of onset to the time of admission to the hospital. Vomiting and diarrhoea were present in 22; vomiting alone in 2; diarrhoea alone in 16; no vomiting or diarrhoea, 1; constipation, 2; not mentioned in history, 4. Of those who had symptoms of diarrhoea, 3 had an average of 5 stools daily; 9 had from 8 to 9; 1 had 10; 1 had 12; not known accurately, 26; 1 suffered from convulsions; in 4 blood was noted in the stools; 1 had evidence of congenital syphilis; 1 suffered from rickets; and in 15 there was a tubercular family history.