

mucous discharges will drain the system to such an extent that liquids are called for, and thus it is that we can supply, by this simple method of washing, some liquid through the rectum. Nature's signal for liquid is usually given by an intense thirst, and one of the wisest things to do is to administer large draughts of sterilized water (boiled), which can be cooled by placing it on ice. Cold tea, very weak, should also be given as a stimulant and to quench thirst. One of the most beneficial and grateful drinks is acidulated water, made thus: To a tumblerful of plain boiled and cooled water add five to ten drops of either dilute hydrochloric or phosphoric acid. The same can be sweetened by adding some glycerin (which is a powerful anti-fermentative) or some saccharin. I do not advocate the addition of sugar in fermentative conditions of the stomach and intestines. The injection, hypodermically, of several pints of warm saline solution having the temperature of the blood, technically known as hypodermoclysis, is one of our most valuable means of restoring the circulation when children suffer from collapse during the course of a severe attack of cholera infantum; it is a safe plan to apply an ice-bag over the top of the head, especially if we are dealing with severe pulsations of the fontanelle; my plan is to insist on giving a very strong mustard foot-bath at or about the time of applying the ice-bag to the head. These would be the usual indications in the ordinary cases of summer complaint requiring immediate treatment.

*Dietetic Treatment.*—This the most important part in the management of a case of summer complaint. And this is really the part which, if faithfully carried out, will do more toward the completion of the cure than almost all medicinal treatment.

The first point to be borne in mind is to discontinue all kinds of food which were given at the time of the attack; so, for example, if milk has been given the same must be discontinued, and in its place a food more easily assimilated, as, for example, barley water, rice water, farina water, sago water, cornstarch water and arrow-root water can best be given. These are simple preparations, and are usually made by adding a tablespoonful of barley, rice or farina to a pint of water, boiling the same, and straining it and warming it immediately before feeding; it should be given in the same quantities as the child has been in the habit of taking prior to this attack, but at longer intervals, thus allowing the stomach much more time for the digestion and absorption of