symptoms, as when the individual constituents are superabundant plus a regurgitation immediately after feeding.

Holt's summary of the indications for milk modification is as follows, namely:—

(1) If the child is not gaining in weight without special signs of indigestion, increase the proportions of all the ingredients.

(2) If habitual colic is present reduce the proteids.

(3) If vomiting occurs soon after feeding reduce the quantity of food given.

(4) Regurgitation of sour masses demands the reduction of fats and perhaps proteids.

(5) For obstinate constipation increase both fats and proteids.

The feeding of premature infants demands even greater caution than when dealing with full term children. The quantity of food is an extremely important question, and distention of the stomach must be avoided, else a fatal result may follow.

The capacity of the premature stomach has been obtained by the same methods as that in the fully developed organ. Investigations show that it is much safer to begin with a very small amount, about 5 c.c. and increase very gradually until the organ is thought to be sufficently filled. Like all other organs at this time, the stomach is also undeveloped and may be easily over-taxed.

For instance, the capacity of fat digestion at full term may be 3%, whereas in a premature infant, say at seven months, it may be only 1%, or even less.

In this respect clinical experience also teaches, that while mother's milk is nature's food for the child, yet it is wholly unsatisfactory for the premature infant.

The human lacteal glands are practically passive as regards the constituents of the milk and many premature infants perish when put to the breast, on account of the concentrated food. In such instances, properly adapted cow's milk offers the most favorable chances for maintaining the life of the patient in which it may be necessary to commence with a .5% of fat and the other constituents in a similarly low proportion.

Pasteurizing and Sterilizing: Regarding pasteurizing and sterilizing of milk, a few remarks may be here in order. Any milk containing pathogenic organisms is not a very desirable commodity, but since all commercial milk, unless treated by the above methods, is more or less contaminated, the question to be decided is, shall it be treated, or shall it be allowed to be used in its raw state.

Sterilization coagulates the albumin, alters the fat and so changes