question of longevity—the variation in the latter particular being attributable to physical conditions and surroundings, to which the male is everywhere more exposed. The evils of intemperance and brain exhaustion, which are confined almost exclusively to the latter sex, act as additional factors in curtailing life, as well as in the production of the high comparative rate of suicides. There are at present no sufficient data by which the excess of one sex over the other can be accounted for, yet it is not improbable that high civilization, with its resulting conditions, may have some causative influence in this particular, as they certainly have upon the whole number of births. The geographical surroundings of a people have so much to do with their physical condition and characteristics that no universal rule as to longevity and productiveness can be formulated. The statistics of every country show variations of more or less importance, and conclusions, therefore, which have been reached by investigators must in the present instance be taken with a grain of allowance in the maintenance of life and health; but these are hardly sufficient to offset the condition of impaired physical organization, to which may be added a constitutional taint intensified and rendered active by transmission through several generations. Says Herbert Spencer: "In its full sense, the reproductive power means the power to bear a well-developed infant and to supply that infant with the natural food for the natural period. Most of the flat-chested girls who survive their high-pressure education are unable to do this." So long as one or both parents are physically impaired in any way, their progeny will be subject to a like infirmity, and many young children will die and the race will deteriorate.

INFANT FEEDING.

PROBABLY the best knowledge on this subject possessed by the medical profession at the present time, is given in the following, from the American Journal of the Medical Sciences:

Dr. Henry Ashby states that it has been shown by recent researches that cow's milk is about four times as rich in caseine as human milk, while the amount of salts is some three or four times as much, and the amount of sugar in human milk is half as much again as in cow's milk. The addition to cow's milk of water and sugar, with the object of approximating the various constituents to those of human milk, must necessarily fail as regards one or more of them. Moreover, the addition to cow's milk of lime-water, barley water, or a fluid containing dextrine or some other gelatinous substance, does not, as is generally supposed, prevent the bulky coagulation *provided the fluid be left at rest.* On this account, Dr. Ashby advocates peptonized milk. This may be readily prepared for infants by pouring four ounces of boiling water on four ounces of milk, adding one-fourth of one of Benger's peptonizing powders, two teaspoonfuls of cream, and allowing it to stand for ten or twenty minutes, according to the amount of peptonizing desired, then adding a teaspoonful of sugar or milk sugar, and letting the infant take at once. When this form of food is administered, though some curd may appear in the stools, it is always soft and passed without difficulty.