

natural that it should whinge, cry and vomit, eating and vomiting continually, he will be very dull of comprehension if he does not turn away convinced that it is nature revolting against an abuse, that it has no other means of resenting. Such treatment of a baby's stomach is simply barbarous, and those who inflict such punishment on infants, should themselves be condemned for a brief period to like treatment, if in no other way can they be taught its absurdity.

A stomach thus kept "full and distended" early and late, is apt to become, and does often become dyspeptic; every hiccough and every attack of vomiting being simply nature's effort to reject its overload. A baby does not require to be fed oftener than every four or six hours from birth. The mother's milk is its best food, being the very essence of food taken by the mother, and a child so nursed will thrive and sleep better than from any other management. If a child has hiccough or vomits after feeding, it has taken too much.

But the "infallible nurses of many years experience" who abound in the present day, filling the places that should be occupied by a better instructed class of women, possessing their diploma from some such school of nursing as has been inaugurated at the Toronto General Hospital, (but which should be made to extend in its training, not only to general sick-nursing but also to infant and ladies' nursing, and the general management of sick rooms) will not tolerate any undue interference with what they deem their special business, and plead that as babies cannot eat beefsteak and chops they should be fed oftener. If Foundling Hospitals and Infant Homes would rigidly adopt a more rational system of feeding, the high mortality rate at present experienced, and so much to be deplored, would soon disappear. Always remembering that no system of artificial feeding can be as successful as the mother's nursing. By avoiding over-feeding and using only milk diet or mother's nurse, convulsions, diarrhœa, cholera-infantum, etc. etc. would be avoided, and the frightful mortality rate so prevalent among infants, the standing disgrace of the artificial civilization of the nineteenth century would be diminished. The large mortality rate among infants in cities like Montreal, Toronto, New York and London is undoubtedly due to ignorance upon the subject of nursing more than anything else.

NATIVE WINES.

We take great pleasure in calling the attention of the medical profession in Canada to the native wines produced by the "Canada Vine Growers' Association." Messrs. Cramp, Torrance & Co., through their energetic and courteous agent, Mr. James White, presented to the Medical Association, lately convened in Hamilton, samples of wines produced by the above company, which, as will be seen by the report of the Association in another column, were pronounced by good judges to be superior to anything ever produced in the Dominion, and equal to some of the best imported brands. This opinion is endorsed by a majority of the leading physicians and chemists in Toronto, and elsewhere. Their extensive vineyards are situated at Cooksville, Ont., and were planted some twenty years ago. The climate on the north shore of Lake Ontario is very similar to that of the river Rhine and its tributaries, where the finest light wines in the world are produced. In 1867 the Canada Vine Growers' Association were awarded a prize medal at the Paris World's Exhibition, being the only prize awarded to wine producers in America. Since that time their wines have greatly improved, owing to age and improved methods of production. Many physicians who do not use liquors in their practice, have recommended these wines to their patients as being free from adulteration, and containing less alcohol than most imported brands. We may add that these wines were awarded prize medals at the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia.

We herewith subjoin the following letters from Prof. Croft of University College, and Dr. Ellis of Trinity Medical School, Toronto, in reference to the pureness and good quality of these native wines.

Toronto, 5th July, 1878.

GENTLEMEN.—Some time since I received three samples of wines from your establishment, viz., Savigny, Sauterne and Madeira. They were all apparently quite pure wines as far as chemical tests could show the fact.

The first was a red and rather sweet wine, the others white wines of very good quality, equal in my opinion to many light wines of France and Germany. Some years ago I also examined some white brandy of your manufacture and found it exceedingly pure and well flavored, resembling the French White Cognac.

Your obedient servant,
H. H. CROFT.