

He proposes a plan for supplying *Artificial Human Milk* to infants unable to procure from the maternal breasts, nutriment of the proper quality and quantity. He has adopted this plan in his own household for a number of years with the most gratifying success. He claims that it produces a wonderful immunity from colic, pain in teething, and various disorders of the stomach and bowels; that it contributes materially to uniform growth, prosperity, vigor and health, if it does not secure it; and that in many cases it will relieve almost instantly the distressing symptoms of wasting diarrhoea, &c. He states that in composition it closely resembles the natural secretion of healthy and vigorous mothers, and contains all the ingredients necessary for the proper growth and development of the child. This artificial human milk is to be obtained in two ways.

1st. By taking the *upper third* of cows' milk that has *stood* for four or five hours; this containing 50 per cent. more butter than the ordinary milk of the cow.

The second, and in warm weather, the better way, is to take the milk from the latter half of that given by the cow, (containing "strippings,") taking care that the cow be milked dry. In both instances, the milk is to be diluted with $1\frac{1}{2}$ parts of soft water, and properly sweetened with loaf sugar. The animal from which the milk is to be taken, must be from 4 to 10 years of age, and free from disease of any kind, it being unimportant that she should give a large quantity of milk. Her calf should not be less than two weeks old, and when it becomes four or five months old, the cow is to be given up and another selected. The best feed for the cow is hay and salt and water, which will improve the quality of milk, though the quantity may be less than when other articles of food are employed.

Various dilutions are of course required for various ages.

Thus for the first two weeks after the child's birth it is to be furnished with an *artificial colostrum* which requires the use of the upper *eighth* instead of the upper *third* of the milk which has stood for four or five hours; or, the employment of the last *tenth* of the milk furnished by the cow.

A schedule is given, arranged to suit the wants of vigorous children of various ages.

Attention is to be paid to the physical condition of the child as well as its age, in preparing the required dilution.

The milk should be prepared twice a day in warm weather, unless kept on ice.

The milk is to be administered by means of a bottle, with the neck occupied by an artificial nipple composed of a goose quill rolled up in a strip of muslin; all of which are to be kept scrupulously clean.

The milk should be given at regular intervals, the child taking at each as much as it wants; and the child should be trained to pass 6 or 8 hours at night without being fed.

The temperature of the milk when given should be about 100° ; it should be taken slowly, and the flow from the bottle controlled by a proper arrangement of the quill and muslin.

Dr. Cummings thinks this mode of feeding should be continued until the children obtain their full set of teeth, or to nearly the age of two years—or at least rely exclusively on it until 16 teeth are fairly developed, when other food may be gradually commenced with.—*Medical and Surgical Reporter*.

MATERIA MEDICA.

TO MAKE A BLISTER.

Steep cantharides in æth. sulph. for a fortnight, or until the cantharides float upon the surface; skim it off. One dram of cantharides, one dram of white wax, five drams of