

pomarone, near Genoa. One of the inmates, of whom there are over 130, having been attacked with small-pox, Dr. Parodi, the medical attendant, very properly determined to vaccinate all who were liable to infection, and commenced with the 50 eldest girls, thinking them most susceptible, as longer time had elapsed since their previous vaccination. Ten out of the 50 succeeded. Three weeks afterwards 34 of the unsuccessfully vaccinated took typhus [typhoid?] almost simultaneously, and 3 died. The previous health of the institution had been excellent. The lymph employed was human, and the medical attendant does not hesitate to assert it was the cause of the fever. He explains the fact that those successfully vaccinated escaped the fever by supposing that the two poisons neutralised each other.—*The Doctor*.

INFANT FEEDING AND INFANT MORTALITY.—In his quarterly report on the health of Brighton, which has just been issued, Dr. Taaffe gives some interesting details respecting the relation of infant mortality and improper feeding. During the quarter no less than seventy-three children died at Brighton from diarrhœa, of whom fifty-eight were under one year. Of these fifty-eight cases it was found that twenty-five were fed by the bottle (six of these on condensed milk, ten by the bottle and artificial food, four were nursed by the mother and fed from the bottle, two were fed entirely upon artificial food, one was fed on condensed milk), one on condensed milk and bread-sop, and one on milk and oatmeal. In eleven cases only were the children nursed by the mother; from which it is deducted that improper feeding and improper nursing are unmistakably among the principal causes of infant mortality from diarrhœa. Not only is the kind of food injurious, but it is given to infants far too frequently. Dr. Taaffe says—"If you ask a mother how often she nurses her baby, the answer will almost always be 'Whenever it wants it'; and that means in many cases constantly." And he asks—"How is it possible that infants can be reared by such improper feeding?" He lays down the following rules:—"No infant at the breast, or who is being brought up by hand, should be fed more than once in four hours during the day, and twice in the night; and for the first six or seven months the food should be either that supplied by the mother, or milk (two-thirds) and water (one third) sucked from a bottle. No child under these ages should ever be fed by the spoon or receive farinaceous food of any kind. In using condensed milk care should be taken to dilute it sufficiently." If these rules were adhered to among the poorer classes there would undoubtedly be an immense decrease in the mortality among infants from diarrhœa.—*Med. Times and Gazette*.