

babies. In New Hampshire, the barn is a part of the house and is kept scrupulously clean, and yet we had trouble with milk from such a farm until it was subjected to a preliminary cooling upon ice.

Farmers who knowingly use the milk of a cow suffering from sore udders should be subject to criminal prosecution. The presence of the same pus cocci, particularly the streptococcus, has in several instances been revealed in the abscess pus, the cow's milk and the baby's stool. Woodward observed a most instructive example of such infection, in which the milk of two diseased cows had not only contaminated the milk of a whole herd, but also that of the numerous farms from which the city dealer derived his supply. In a country child suffering from ileocolitis and seen by the writer at St. Christopher's Hospital, a stained smear of the blood and mucus from a stool revealed numbers of streptococci. Booker found the same organisms in a number of severe cases.

*The Environment*.—To state that the city is no place for babies during the summer months is to voice a platitude; provided, of course, that the milk-supply of the summer residence is pure in quality or is pasteurized to prevent infection.

The results of high temperature and humidity have been considered too often to deserve lengthy attention. They favor the growth of the bacterial flora in the milk; they serve to enervate the infant, and the presence of miliaria rubra may cause serious reflex disturbance. With regard to thermic fever in infants we have never been convinced that the condition occurs.

Overcrowding, particularly where there are other babies with diarrhea, infected water, dirty toys and other unhygienic conditions may one or all constitute predisposing or direct causes of the summer diarrhea. Such splendid charities as model tenement erection, sea-side homes, country weeks, day nurseries, diet kitchens, etc., are doing much to remove or to mitigate such influences even in society's lowest stratum. The trolley car, the steamboat and the public park may also be utilized in preventive and corrective treatment of these diseases among the unfavored classes.

In the treatment of any form of summer diarrhea in the infant the first consideration is the diet:

In the case of the nursling we strive to modify the composition of the mother's milk along the lines indicated; too frequently an unsuccessful operation.

In the case of the bottle-fed baby, unless he is suffering from mild dyspeptic diarrhea, it is safer to withdraw milk from the