

Many diphtheritic germs are constantly being carried in healthy throats, quite apart from attacks of the disease. It is claimed and probable that these may produce severe cases of the disease in others.

Frequently in culturing throats for other diseases, influenza, quinsy, streptococcus and staphylococci tonsillitis, rheumatic tonsillitis, and in more inflamed throats, one may meet with the diphtheria organism.

Such a finding bans the unfortunate patient to seclusion for perhaps weeks, until the culture media fails to respond to its pabulum of tests.

Here the clinical man should step in, and I say this knowing that a storm of protests will arise from our diphtheria scared population, which contrasts well with some English districts, where the diphtheria patients, I am told, are in the general ward, a condition I do not, despite the tone of my paper, advise.

If the physician has a primary non-diphtheritic condition and clinically by symptoms and by throat appearance together the case is not diphtheria, yet the cultures show that the diphtheria bacillus is present, then the treatment should be antitoxin to prevent and local care throughout a period till the culture is negative, but the individual should be free to continue his active employment if he possesses mental ability to ensure no carelessness on his part.

THEORY AND PRACTICE IN PERCENTAGE FEEDING.*

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Applied theory in percentage feeding of infants has in the past produced much dissatisfaction, but owing to the concentrated attention of pediatricists to the subject, especially to the chemical aspect of it, much knowledge has been acquired, and year by year we see theory and practice becoming more nearly a unit.

The chemistry of human milk and of cows' milk is agreed upon by all students of the subject, and though we have so far failed to produce an infants' food from modification of the latter to be quite the same as breast milk, we can so nearly do so, as to greatly simplify the problem of infant feeding.

It is not the object of this paper to present any new material, but to put forth a plea or a more careful consideration of the numerous varieties of digestive capability, so that our percentage

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