

or more at a time from a spoon, but all the little thing wants or seems to relish. Boiled water, placed in a jar and cooled near ice, or otherwise, is much the safest.

Keep the baby warm, with light loose clothing, without pins, in cold weather, and in hot wather endeavor to keep it cool by cool breezes or fanning, but out of strong draughts. Keep its skin soft and healthy by a daily wash, and be sure and give it, constantly, only pure fresh air to breath, either out of doors or in a well ventilated room.

If the discharges from baby's bowels become greenish or curded, and especially if they continue so for a day or two, try care-

fully a little less food. If not better, use lime water for diluting the milk for a day or two or more. This may be prepared by putting a piece of fresh or unslacked lime about the size of a walnut in an earthen vessel and adding a quart of water. When slacked it should be well stirred and allowed to settle thoroughly before use. Only the top clear liquid should be used. More water may be added many times, with stirring, to the same lime. If this does not cause natural discharges, consult a physician. Or when in any other way the baby seems not well, do not delay long in obtaining medical advice; remembering that even then, prevention is better than cure.

MILK AND ITS PRESERVATION.

THE season is at hand when the health and life of thousands of infants will be affected or destroyed by spoiled milk —by milk containing multitudes of destructive bacteria. The celebrated Lister, the founder of the life-saving antiseptic system of surgery says :—Milk, as coming from a healthy cow, contains no material capable of giving rise to any fermentative or injurious change, or to the development of any kind of organism which we have the means of discovering. Milk, in the language of the bacteriologist, is one of the best known “culture mediums” for bacteria. It is a material which serves as a pabulum for almost all organisms. Lister says : “I once met with a bacterium which would not live in milk; for extremely numerous as the varieties of bacteria appear to be, almost all of them seem to thrive in that liquid, whereas it is a common thing to find bacteria which, if put alive into Pasteur's solution will not grow in it at all” Pasteur's solution is a well known artificial fluid “culture material;” but Lister found normal milk to be a more generous soil for the growth of bacteria. Air will only convey the germs imparted to it, and will, being a dry medium, and in virtue of its oxygen, ultimately destroy them if they are not previously wafted to

some congenial soil. Water, unless highly polluted with organic matter, will not long support, and will not propagate the seeds of disease. Most other media only give what they receive; but milk nourishes and multiplies, to an extent proportioned to the time which elapses between its extraction from the cow and its use as food, whatever disease germs it may become contaminated with.

The great point is, simply, the most absolute cleanliness. Keep out the seeds or germs of fermentation and milk will keep indefinitely. In 1877, on the 18th day of December, Lister read his great paper before the Pathological Society of London, and said :—“Here is a flask of boiled milk (or rather of milk that was exposed to a temperature of 210°) prepared on the 7th of August, and remaining, we may safely say, as pure as it was then. You observe it is still perfectly liquid and unaltered in appearance.” From the 7th of August, to the 18th of December, this milk was free of all germs, and free of change, “It may seem strange that the ferment that leads to the *souring* of milk should be rare,” Lister continued, “but such is the fact: *in dairies it appears to be universal*, but in the world at large it is scarce.” He had a cow milked “in a little orchard belonging