

Pharmacology and 
IN CHARGE OF
A. J. HARRINGTON, M.D., M.R.C.S.(Eng.) *Therapeutics.*

**THE VALUE OF LACTO-GLOBULIN IN WHOOPING-COUGH,
INFANTILE DYSPEPSIA, ETC.**

CARLOTTA T., whooping-cough, aged 10. History of phthisis in family. The child has a tubercular appearance. She developed whooping-cough on March 6th. Her paroxysms were very distressing and she retained scarcely sufficient food to support her system. Tried several varieties of infant foods but they were not retained. From her tubercular history and her cachexia I became quite alarmed at her condition. Tried Lacto-Globulin—teaspoonful to cup of water—and after persisting for some days, although it was frequently rejected, she retained sufficient to keep up her nutrition, which was in the meantime being built up with Parrish's Chemical Food. She improved most satisfactorily.—M.D., Toronto.

Baby D., aged 6 mos., infantile dyspepsia. This child had run the gamut of baby-killing foods, was thin, emaciated from diarrhea and vomiting. Father and mother healthy. Cut off all food except barley water, sweetened with Nestle's Condensed Milk, with immediate good results. Fearing there was not enough proteid in this for the infant's future good, I added, as an additional feeding, $\frac{1}{2}$ dram of Lacto-Globulin to cup of water, with great satisfaction. Infant now gives every promise of surviving.—M.D., Toronto.

J. S., aged 67. Valvular heart disease. Contracted la grippe March 3rd; went through usual course; patient very feeble; incessant nausea and vomiting; could not retain lime-water; advised in despair Lacto-Globulin; teaspoonful to cup of warm water. this he could not retain—changed to cold water, same proportion of Lacto-Globulin. This he retained and was sole diet for a week; then gradually added broth and soup to diet regimen. Patient at present much improved.—M.D., Toronto.