

toward decreasing the early mortality of children. A careful study of the problem has convinced Southworth that women do not of choice neglect their children, but have often prematurely weaned their infants from bad advice. He shows how large a part ignorant midwives may play in this matter, but medical men are also partly to blame. Instead of weaning, the breast milk should be still utilized and supplemented by other methods under medical supervision. Turning our attention now to the exclusively bottle-fed babies, we find ourselves much better equipped to cope with difficult case. He does not speak highly of the percentage system as practiced, but criticizes the tendency to employ a very limited number of inelastic formulas. The supervision of the growth and development of the bottle-fed infant, as practiced, leaves much to be desired. It should not be left to the mother or nurse between the seventh and twentieth months, and periodical and regular inspection are certainly advisable. Diet is not the only factor needing medical oversight. Next to a normal proportion of muscular tissue, the hemoglobin may be called the most important index of the child's resistance. Parents seldom notice any slight pallor, and fresh air in abundance and at all times is one of the most effective agents in producing good blood. A complete rearrangement of the infant's hygiene may be even more effective than the administration of iron in bringing about improvement. Fresh air, however, alone, without attention to its unobstructed entrance to the lungs is not sufficient, and possibly no single factor recently employed has been more effective than the attention given to hypertrophied tonsils and adenoids. There is still much to be done as full inspection will show. Valid contra-

indications are rarely seen to early surgical attention to these matters, even before the expiration of the first year of life if symptoms of mouth breathing are present. The neglect of children's teeth is also mentioned by Southworth as not fully appreciated, and the eye also should receive attention, as it has of late years. In fact it has been much less neglected than the ear, which has only begun to receive prophylactic attention. The ear is especially implicated in many infectious diseases and the conscientious physician who wishes to do his full duty must carry with him in his pocket the means of examination of the ear. More cases of otherwise unexplainable temperature can be traced to the ear than to any other complication, and these cases can be relieved by paracentesis. This is the conservative operation, according to our modern ideals, as by relieving congestion in cases of effusion, it limits the process and aids recovery. There is less apparent glory in patient prophylaxis and conservative methods than by later successful intervention, but prophylaxis is and should be the ideal of our profession.

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Occupation J. Madison Taylor,
Neuroses. Philadelphia (*Journal A.*
M. A., July 17), gives

his personal experience in the treatment of over forty cases of sensory and motor disabilities of the arm, due mostly to neuritis. His object is to offer to practitioners, measures which each one can readily apply and effect prompt and permanent cure. Success is largely dependent on the appreciation by the physician of the underlying condition, and the treatment in his cases was carried: (1) on along the lines of constitutional regulation, using of drugs, etc., adapted from the