SUMMER CARE OF INFANTS.—During the hot weather in summer many infants and young children suffer from intestinal disease, and the mortality therefrom, especially in the cities, is usually great. This is chiefly owing to organic impurities in the air—the germs or seeds which give rise to moulds and bacteria—finding their way into the food. The most scrupulous cleanliness should be observed in regard to vessels used with milk and other foods. The feeding bottle, which is a sort of necessary abomination, is very difficult to keep clean and sweet, and the nipple is frequently a hot-bed for the rapid growth of microscopic vegetation, of a very poisonous nature. The *Medical Times and Gazette* suggests that pictures of the "world" found in a drop of sour milk from a dirty feeding bottle be hung up in every nursery. Keep the children out in the fresh air in the parks and such places and away from close, dirty yards and badly ventilated rooms. Keep the skin clean, and clothe so that the limbs may have full play. Let them have what pure cold water they like to take, offering it frequently to those too young to ask for it, and they will then not be likely to take more milk or other liquid food than they require or can digest. Food suited to the age and powers of digestion must be provided. As Sir William Jenner says, proper food, pure air and cleanliness, are the three great essentials.

WATER IMPURITIES.—Amongst the results of the experiments on water analysis by the National Board of Health, U.S., are the following (*Med. Times and Gaz.*, June 2-83): That it is not so much the quantity of organic matter as the presence of organisms which renders certain waters unwholesome. Waters containing large amounts of nitrates and nitrites were found to exert specially injurious effects on the rabbits experimented on; and these results, together with medical testimony as to the unwholesomeness of the same waters, suggest that these salts indicate not merely "previous sewage contamination," but the presence of noxious organisms—probably those to which the very process of nitrification has recently been attributed,—thus attaching special importance to these salts in water analysis. So far as the results of observation on *concentrated* waters go, they tend to show that in some cases at least, contrary to the usual belief, vegetable impurities, particularly those derived from decaying woody fibre, were even more dangerous than those of animal origin, and in those found to be most pernicious the amount of organic carbon was relatively higher than that of organic nitrogen.