

it to say that by scientific feeding and mixing of the milk of various breeds, a standard milk has been obtained ; that is a milk containing a fairly steady average in the percentage of the various elements.

*Cow's Milk.*—Cow's milk contains exactly the same constituents as human milk but in different proportions. The proportion of the elements is : Fats 4.00, sugar 4.50, proteids 4.00, ash 0.70. It is acid in reaction and is apt to be contaminated with germs.

We have thus in cow's milk, an excess of proteids and salts and a deficiency in the amount of sugar while the fat is about the same.

The problem was to obtain the elements separately, and then to recombine them to meet the need of individual cases. For the power to do this we are indebted as I said before to Dr. Rotch.

Two questions suggest themselves at this point. (1) In the process of separation of the elements will any change be brought about which would spoil them for use ? (2) Is there not some difference in the composition of the proteids of cow's milk which causes them to be more difficult of digestion by the infant ?

The process of separation has not been proved to cause any change in the elements. The emulsion of the fat is not disturbed.

The question of the proteids not yet being settled, it is difficult to say if any difference exists, but if there is it is not sufficient to be seriously considered.

Dilution with water, which is necessitated by the proteids, brings the salts down to their proper proportions, so they do not require separate consideration.

*New Nomenclature.*—In modern scientific feeding of infants it is necessary for the sake of accuracy to adopt a new method of nomenclature, as it were, which makes it seem at first sight a little difficult of comprehension. Instead of specifying the amount of cream and milk in a food we indicate the proportion of the elements.

This difficulty is soon mastered, as it must be, in order to properly prescribe milk in infant feeding.

It is this power of specifying the elements which enables us to modify the food to suit each individual case, as by varying the elements we can find out exactly which is at fault in the patient being fed.

We are fortunate in having in this city a milk laboratory where this process of preparing cow's milk for the scientific feeding of infants is carried out.

The Walker-Gordon Laboratory Co., has adopted the term " Modified Milk " to designate their process of putting into effect the prescriptions of physicians upon any basis of milk they may elect to use.

These laboratories have the oversight of the feeding and care of the cows ; and the handling of the milk to insure its purity, cleanliness