

tle longer than the life of the child for whom her services are sought.

10. She must not be pregnant.

11. She is presumed to be virtuous.

12. If a widow, she is morally bound not to marry till the period of service terminates.

13. It is necessary to the best condition of health, and therefore essential to the foster mother, that she should not only be resigned to her station, but cheerful and happy. Recollect, then, that wet-nurses are generally in deep affliction by the loss of their own offspring, or so wretchedly impecunious as to be willing to rob their babes of the nutriment which nature has supplied, and become hirelings to keep themselves from starvation, beggary or vice. Will you risk it? Sometimes it is worth while; generally it is not.

Next comes the inquiry, How shall we feed the infant when no human breast can be relied upon? Naturally we turn to the milk of the lower animals, and by preference to that of the cow as the most convenient substitute, and perhaps the nearest approach to the child's proper aliment of all that can be found ready prepared in the laboratory of nature. Good as it is, however—for many children have taken nothing else from birth till the end of the first year, and have been among the healthiest of their race—its use is obviously inferior to mother's milk in very many respects. Some of which are these—

1. A child draws milk from the maternal breast blood-warm and freshly secreted. Cow's milk is either taken cold into the delicate stomach of the infant, or it has been cooled and re-warmed, and I submit that so delicate an article as milk cannot undergo such a process—no matter how carefully conducted—without effecting a marked change in even its sensible qualities.

2. The substitute has an excess of casein amounting to 26 parts in 1000, and

3. An excess of butter amounting to only 18 parts in 1000, thus altering the relative proportions in such a way that no diluting with water can possibly bring them to the standard of human milk.

4. By standing, the cream becomes separated, and by no process can it be again uniformly distributed through the milk which is now essentially skimmed.

5. By transportation it becomes partially churned and is "buttery;" the oil globules having become agglutinated. So true is this, that you can tell by the olfactory sense which of two cans of milk has ridden ten miles and which a hundred.

6. It is often so adulterated with water, that children get no