

seven months is unable to digest. He thought instead of whole barley being used, as advocated by Dr. McCullough, crushed or even ordinary pearl barley preferable, being more easily prepared and answering the purpose better. He thought the subject of fixing amounts for children at certain ages beyond our control, as the stomachs of infants were of different sizes at the same age. The proper rule was to give the child as much as it wants—if it takes too much, the surplus will be thrown up and no harm done. Sterilization of milk was not important, save in large cities where abundance of fresh milk was not procurable. Experiments in American hospitals showed that children were practically starved to death by the use of it, where it had been sterilized at a temperature of 212. As a result, the practice was to have the milk placed at a temperature of about 145 for fifteen or twenty minutes.

Dr. Machell said that although part of the albumen in cows' milk is coagulable, part is not, and in this respect it is similar to the mothers' milk, but in the latter the percentage that is non-coagulable is twice as great as in the former. He agreed with Dr. Gregg in denouncing proprietary foods, which he said were manufactured not for the purpose of benefitting patients, but to make money, and physicians should not play into their hands when as good foods could be prescribed. He also cited Dr. Roach of Boston for the statement that water will do as well if not better than barley water, the function of it being to get in between the case and prevent it from becoming lumpy. He advocated as well the Berlin bottle, obtainable in all drug stores at a cost of fifteen cents.

Dr. McCullough, in reply, said that pearl barley did not come up to the mark, as the virtue of the ordinary barley was the musciline principle, which is the most active. It was contained near the

surface of the hull. In pearl barley it was removed. The amounts mentioned in his paper were only guides and not intended to apply in every case. He did not think in the case of a child, any more than in that of an adult, should food be taken till vomiting results.

Dr. Price Brown (Toronto) read a paper on "ATROPHIC RHINITIS," which was exhaustive in the cause and treatment of this trouble. Though believed by some, it is by no means incurable, but requires a long and careful course of treatment.

Dr. Wilson (Fenelon Falls) asked if any constitutional treatment was used. He thought in some of his patients he obtained good by using some of the alternatives. He thought the origin of the disease was in infancy, and caused by the carrying of the infant with bare head, or by exposing it to draughts or cold temperature; also, later on in life, by the clipping of the hair to the scalp.

Dr. Price Brown said he used the ordinary prescribed tonics. Patients improve in health without any medicine, if the offensive discharges can be got rid of, but these foul secretions do injury to the system. Where a tonic was required he generally gave iodine and strychnine. Douches of water in large quantities were objectionable. Where secretion took place was where cleansing was required. He did not approve of covering children's heads; he considered it well, indeed, to give them cold baths.

Dr. Dolittle explained the operation of electrical massage, worked by a small storage battery, which he showed.

Dr. Campbell (Seaforth) read a paper on "PLACENTA PRÆVIA,"* giving the history of cases in his practice, and touching on most of the points raised on a discussion of the subject at an early part of the Convention.

Dr. Temple wished to know, as Dr.

* Will be published in this journal.