

*Complications.*—The most frequent and most feared complication is catarrhal pneumonia. Some interesting bacteriological studies have shown that the intestinal pathogenic organisms do not usually penetrate the intestinal mucosa to a great depth, and are not found in the blood. In cases complicated with catarrhal pneumonia the organisms found in the pneumonic lung are often of other varieties than the intestinal bacteria. Such finds are very suggestive and support the conclusion that such pneumonias are aspiratory in character, the weak condition of the patient favoring such an occurrence. And this conclusion again suggests the importance of the toilet of the mouth and pharynx.

When the pneumonia has occurred, its treatment does not differ from that of catarrhal pneumonia observed under other conditions.

Nephritis is a complication which appears more rarely than was formerly thought, but which must be energetically treated when it occurs. The treatment should be initiated by a withdrawal of animal broths from the diet. In a very limited experience (two cases, in chronic ileocolitis) sparteine sulphate has proved to be the most valuable drug. Caffeine and nitroglycerine are other remedies of value.

The hot pack is most efficient in stimulating the skin to activity, but the writer has had no experience with pilocarpine in this condition.

In cases in which marked edema appears, but in which there are no urinary findings of nephritis, the same lines of treatment will prove useful. These cases are much more common and, while they do not exhibit evidence of true nephritis, they do appear to display a renal insufficiency. A study of the total solids passed by these infants in the 24 hours would be most interesting, but it would also be very difficult to pursue.

*Convalescence.*—This period should be most carefully watched and managed. Nature's tonics are of predominant importance at this time, but their beneficial effects may be materially contributed to through the use of drugs. Strychnine, arsenic and iron are the best of the tonic remedies at this time.

Strychnine, particularly when anorexia exists, is well administered as the tincture of nux vomica, using a good old port wine as a vehicle. Infants readily take one or two minims of the tincture in one-half or one drachm of the port.

Arsenic and iron are usually used in the time-honored forms of Fowler's solution and of the syrup of the iodide of iron.

For babies in the second year, the writer often combines the iron and arsenic in the good old mixture of the four chlorides.