

emphasizes particularly how well the preparation is tolerated, and that, unlike other chalybeates, it does not have an injurious influence upon the digestive organs, but even increases the appetite.

Ripperger* considers the preparation as a very useful and easily assimilated remedy, free from any disturbing effect upon the digestive tract.

In my own experiments with Pepto-Mangan (Gude) I have exceeded the limits of its indications hitherto maintained, inasmuch as I became convinced that this preparation should not be confined especially to cases of chlorosis and anemia, but would effect improvement in other diseases attended with weakness and exhaustion, or at least maintain the nutrition of the patient, since the peptone which it contains acts as a nutrient and deserves consideration. On this point of view I based the first series of experiments, consisting of eleven cases, in which the general result was very satisfactory. These comprise a case of tabes with gastric crises, one case of obstinate vomiting in pregnancy, one case of esophageal cancer with severe stenosis, four cases of diabetes mellitus of slight degree, three cases of uric acid diathesis with arthritis, and, finally, one case of leukemia. The second series of observations related especially to cases of chlorosis and secondary anemia, the latter comprising fourteen cases, so that altogether twenty-five experiments were made.

In the following I have made a selection from this number, and almost every case illustrates the remarkable value of the preparation.

J. P., aged thirty-three years, butcher's assistant, consulted me June 2, complaining of constant vomiting and very violent colicky pains which occurred soon after taking food of any kind. The vomited matter contained almost always the entire food ingested, and on one occasion a moderate quantity of black coagulated blood. Pressure upon the stomach was quite painful. The diagnosis of ulcer of the stomach, to which the symptoms pointed, was discarded after a more thorough examination revealed symptoms characteristic of a tabes dorsalis. The patient within a short time had become markedly emaciated, having lost eight kilos in weight. He had acquired syphilis twelve years previously, during his military service. The attacks affecting the stomach therefore proved to be gastric crises. After they had diminished in frequency and intensity under the use of hot poul-

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