

Upon my entrance to the aforesaid institution I found 118 patients in various stages of variola. The sanitary conditions were not of the best, consequently septicemia, pyemia, boils and abscesses were of frequent occurrence; in fact, one ward of some 25 odd beds was used exclusively for this class of patients.

In my endeavor to combat this condition of affairs, my mind of necessity reverted to the iron preparations. After using iron in its numerous forms, I found it entirely too astringent and acid to exhibit for any length of time.

It was at this time that my previous experience with Pepto-Mangan (Gude) led me to make some experiments to ascertain for my own benefit the actual value of iron and manganese in these conditions.

After several months' continuous examination (micro-scopical) I found that in all cases of variola the hemoglobin was diminished to less than 42 per cent, and the red blood corpuscles were diminished to such extent that the actual average count in some 85 cases was less than 2,273,000. After four weeks' treatment (the general average time patients were confined to the institution) the hemeoglobin had increased 50 per cent. and the red blood cells 46 per cent. Believing that these cases were exactly suitable and amenable to treatment by Pepto-Mangan (Gude), provided it would do what was claimed for it, I decided to exhibit it exclusively and prove the results by actual demonstration in the increase of the number of red blood corpuscles.

The similarity of these cases of necessity make the history of one the history of all. For this reason I will not burden my readers with a repetition of a number of cases, but will confine myself to a few exceptional cases.

Case 1. Age 17; diagnosis Variola Confluens, followed by a general pyemia. Period of treatment, 24 weeks. First count 2,323,000 hemoglobin 42 per cent. Second examination, after 8 weeks, red blood cells 3,722,000, hemoglobin 58 per cent. Third examination, 16 weeks, red blood cells 4,122,000, hemoglobin 67 per cent. Fourth examination, red blood cells 4,899,000, hemoglobin 79 per cent. Result, cured.

Case 2. Age 25; diagnosis, Variola Semi-confluens, followed by puerperal septicæmia. Period of treatment, 15 weeks. First count, 3,123,000 red cells, hemoglobin 62 per cent. Second examination, red cells 5,325,000, hemoglobin 89 per cent. Result, cured.

Case 3. Age 16; diagnosis, Variola Semi-hemorrhagic, uncomplicated. First examination, red cells 2,824,000, hemoglobin 42 per cent. Period of treatment, 6 weeks. Second examination, red cells 4,376,000, hemoglobin 83 per cent. Result, cured.

Case 4. Age 10; Variola Discreta with scarlatina, both infections occurring simultaneously, a most malignant and rare disease. In this