

and then was given thymol in doses not exceeding four grammes; then another purge was given to remove the bodies of the parasite killed with the antiseptic. The purpose of the first purge was to clear the intestines of mucus, etc., so as to allow the thymol to act. The thymol and purge treatment was continued once a week until the feces showed no more *uncinaria*.

While thymol kills the parasite and the purges remove them from the intestines, also diminishing the amount of toxins in the system, these remedies only clear the field for a reconstructive process in the blood which is needful to restore the extremely anæmic patient to health.

Iron was given in the severe cases of anaemia. *Pepto-Mangan (Gudo)* was the only proprietary remedy reported by the Commission, the other remedies used being pharmacopoeial preparations. That over eighteen pages of the report should be devoted to cases treated with Pepto-Mangan, proves the high regard in which the Commission held this preparation, and establishes the unrivaled clinical value of Pepto-Mangan (*Gudo*), in one of the severest forms of anæmia—that of *uncinariasis*, or *miner's anæmia*.

In reading the Report of the Commission, the unbiased character of the work stands out clearly, and yet the results obtained point so distinctly to the supremacy of Pepto-Mangan (*Gudo*), that even if numerous other records were not available, proving the therapeutic value of this remedy, this report alone would suffice to establish Pepto-Mangan at once as the foremost hæmatinic known. The eighteen cases in which the Commission used Pepto-Mangan (*Gudo*) in the treatment of *uncinariasis*, were selected on account of their extreme severity, and thus these cases represent the most crucial test to which any iron preparation can be subjected. The results obtained with this treatment were extremely gratifying. In nearly all of the cases we find such notes as these, "Excellent condition. Completely cured, etc.," while the difference between the low count of the red cells and the low percentage of hæmoglobin (some cases showing only 11 per cent.) at the beginning of treatment with Pepto-Mangan, and the nearly normal findings at the conclusion, affords convincing proof of the efficacy of the medication.

A noteworthy fact is that none of the patients showed any digestive disturbance after the administration of Pepto-Mangan, although the remedy was used for many weeks in each case. When we remember the extremely low state in which most of these patients were found on admission, and the fact that several suffered from gastro-intestinal symptoms incident to their disease, this detail is by no means to be underestimated.

The observations of the Commission were made under Government control, and therefore the Report may be regarded as a supreme test, and the efficacy of Pepto-Mangan in one of the most severe forms of anæmia is proved beyond a doubt.