

percentage of seventy and an increase in the number of red blood cells to 4,200,000.

The second case of chlorosis related to a girl, twenty-one years old, who since the beginning of the disease had complained of marked disturbance of the digestive organs. She frequently vomited and suffered with gastric pains and an increasing feeling of aversion toward all food. In this case also an examination showed the presence of a severe chlorosis, complicated with anemia and emaciation due to the much-reduced ingestion of food. This case was the more welcome to me because it afforded a crucial test as to whether Pepto-Mangan can really be taken without any disturbance of the gastro-intestinal tract. I administered at first very cautiously, only three teaspoonfuls of the preparation, and as this was completely retained and seemed to cause no disturbances of any kind, I increased the quantity on the third day to two tablespoonfuls, and during the following days to four tablespoonfuls, which dose was not exceeded. The preparation, therefore, completely fulfilled my expectations. In the course of three weeks the gastric and intestinal troubles had disappeared, the patient regained her appetite, and was able to take an abundance of food, so that her weight had soon reached its normal level, while simultaneously with the disappearance of the chlorotic condition a considerable improvement in the state of the blood ensued.

In conclusion I would only add that during the administration of the Pepto-Mangan no unpleasant by-effects have been observed, and that the preparation has always been willingly taken.

IMPAIRED DIGESTION OF INFANTS—PARTICULARLY BOTTLE-FED BABIES.

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The first few months of the baby's existence are fraught with much anxiety to both mother and physician. The stomach, just beginning the functions for which it was created, is somewhat loth to accept the changed conditions; it frequently rebels at having to perform the act of digestion as it should, and rejects