

CASE IV. Miss L.—Aged eighteen. Had never menstruated. Her general appearance was one of profound anemia. A careful examination eliminated any abnormality of genital apparatus. Organs normal in relation, but undersized. Prescribed pepto-mangan in teaspoonful doses after meals and gave general directions as to diet, etc. Began to menstruate thirty-two days after beginning treatment, the flow continuing one week. Twenty-nine days later she menstruated again. At the present writing she is still under treatment and is due to menstruate in seventeen days. Her whole condition is very much improved.

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### NUTRITION IN TUBERCULAR CONSUMPTION.

BY HUGO ENGEL, M.D.

WHILE there can be no longer the least doubt that in creosote we possess one of the most potent drugs for the cure of tubercular consumption, like all really powerful and valuable remedies creosote has its disagreeable drawbacks and by-effects. It not only does not agree with many patients, but in some it totally destroys all appetite and seems to ruin digestion.

As soon as we have reached a certain dose the stomach gives way, the patient has no appetite, nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea set in, and the remedy which promised such beneficial results has to be stopped, when, a week or ten days later, the increased cough and expectoration, the return of the fever, the loss in weight and the multiplication of the bacilli in the sputum prove to us the renewed onward march of the dreaded malady.

Some time ago I had such a case under my charge. The creosote had to be stopped, and while I was endeavoring to re-establish his appetite and restore his digestive powers, the patient rapidly lost weight. His disease was evidently making rapid progress. As soon as his digestion had improved, I tried by every means at my disposal to bring about a better nutrition, but the success was insignificant. The patient always was thirsty, and I was looking about for some other nutritious fluid—as those employed had not answered their purpose, and as he had an insurmountable aversion to milk—when I thought of a sample of Pabst Malt Extract, which Mr. L. M. Evans, the Philadelphia agent, had presented to me, and I advised the patient to try the extract, first a wineglassful *ter die*, diluted with water and with some sugar added. Fortunately the patient liked the taste and flavor, his stomach bore the preparation well, and by the end of a week he took daily two bottles of the extract, no longer diluted.

This malt extract, which possesses the one good quality that however long continued it does not cause an aversion in the patient, evidently possesses great nutritive value, for the patient gained