

she became irritable and pale, with pain in her arms and legs, which condition was soon followed by gastric disorders and irregular spasms of the muscles of the face. Simple anemia was in evidence from objective and subjective symptoms alone, but was unquestioned in the light of the results obtained from blood examination—the red blood element being present to the extent of barely 3,000,000 rep corpuscles per c. m.

This case was treated with two teaspoonfuls of pepto-mangan (Gude) and two drops of Fowler's solution, three times a day. After gastric symptoms had abated somewhat, two raw eggs per day were added to the diet. The patient was discharged in five weeks, completely recovered.

CASE II.—A female child of ten years of age; gave history of malaria (a well-defined case of intermittent fever) one year previously. The pallid condition of the child induced the mother to solicit my aid. Upon examination, I found slight choreaic movements which had escaped the mother's eye, though she did admit that the child "could not sit still very long at a time," and "was constantly working her fingers." The blood examination revealed no plasmodium. The red cells were reduced to 2,800,000 per c. m., with a proportionate decrease of hemoglobin.

Pepto-mangan (Gude) alone was employed in doses of two drams in a glass of milk three times a day. The blood examination four weeks later showed red cells present to the amount of 3,900,000 per c. m., at which time I dismissed the case completely recovered.

CASE III.—A female child of thirteen years. Two months before my visit, the mother informed me, the child became peevish and pale, and was reprimanded at school for her inability to write neatly. She was taken from school, but she grew rapidly worse. Morning nausea, vomiting, headache, and anorexia were her daily companions. I found her with pronounced histrionic spasm, with involvements of the upper and lower extremities. Hemic murmurs were plainly apparent, but no endocardial irritation could be determined. The blood count showed reduction in red cells to 2,100,000 per c. m. The hemoglobin was reduced to a degree greater than the red cells. A curious feature of the case was the morning nausea. Immediately upon awakening, she experienced nausea, which was followed by vomiting. I discovered, however, that this condition was superinduced by odors from the kitchen, and directed that a small sponge, moistened with creosote water, be placed over the nose and mouth before the preparation for breakfast began. The annoying symptom was promptly checked by this simple method. The anemia in this case may have been produced by malnutrition, but even this view is mere speculation.

The irritability of the stomach in this case was so pronounced that I did not deem it wise to give nourishment—not to speak of medicine—