

the hospital on November 26th, 1902. He is accustomed to smoke a pipe. For the past fourteen months he has had a sore on his lower lip, which gradually grew larger. At times it gave rise to a great deal of pain. On examination, a small growth was found in the median line of the lower lip, hard in consistence, ulcerating, and with slight infiltration of the surrounding tissues. The sublingual and cervical glands were not enlarged. The growth was removed by a V-shaped incision on December 10th, 1902. A moderate degree of anemia remained after the operation, and on February 6th, 1903, the patient was given pepto-mangan, in doses of a tablespoonful three times daily. This medication was continued until March 5th, 1903, when the patient was discharged cured. The microscopical examination of the growth showed it to be an epithelioma. The reports of the blood examinations were as follows: February 6th, 1903, hemoglobin 70 per cent., reds 3,219,000, whites 8,318. March 5th, 1903, hemoglobin 85 per cent., reds 4,890,000, whites 7,000.

On reviewing the results obtained we find that, considering the diversity of cases studied under the influence of pepto-mangan, the ratio of increase in the hemoglobin and red cells was very uniform. In one case only (VIII.) of the twelve studied in detail, there was no improvement noted in the anemia, and that was a hopeless case of tuberculous peritonitis, in which, however, the patient was discharged improved as regards her abdominal symptoms after operation. In another case (VI.), the improvement was but slight, but this was a patient with renal tumor, and a marked cachexia. These two cases were as severe tests as an iron preparation could be subjected to, and perhaps the paucity of the results is not to be wondered at in these instances.

In the remaining ten cases reported here, as the table shows, the results were very satisfactory for the short duration of the treatment. There is no question that a few weeks longer would have brought most of the "improved" cases up to the point where we could say that the anemia was "cured." But, unfortunately, our patients belonged to a class in which every day spent in a hospital counts in privations for others who depend upon them, and we have been often obliged, upon the insistent demands of the patients and their friends, to discharge the convalescents at the earliest possible date.

In addition to the forty-odd cases which we studied this winter, pepto-mangan has been used in the hospital for over two