

erial held in solution by an excessive amount of caustic soda, thus neutralizing the gastric juice, while, on the other hand, through their decomposition the irritating chloride of iron is produced; or they represent peptone combinations containing an excessive amount of mineral acids, and therefore are precipitated by the alkaline intestinal secretion and rendered less assimilable.

Pepto-Mangan does not share in these disadvantages, and moreover, owing to the presence of manganese, that excellent carrier of oxygen, is of the greatest value, especially in chlorosis, anemia, and allied conditions.

I take the liberty of reporting only two more cases from the remaining fourteen, both relating to chlorosis characterized by severe symptoms, and illustrating very graphically the prompt action of this chalybeate.

The first case was that of a girl, eighteen years old, who presented a well-developed type of marked chlorosis. There was marked anemia of the general integument; the mucous membranes were very pale, and she suffered since the last fourteen days with persistent headache and a buzzing in the head. This was accompanied by palpitation and a feeling of weakness, as well as pronounced edema of the lower extremities up to the middle of the leg. Her menstruation was very irregular and profuse. Examination of the blood showed a much reduced color index, twenty according to Fleischl's method. The number of red blood cells was reduced to 3,100,000, the white not being materially increased. Although the patient had taken the greatest variety of iron preparations, they were not well tolerated. I therefore decided to administer Pepto-Mangan (Gude), enjoining at the same time rest in bed, which seemed indicated, if for no other reason than that of the condition of the heart and the attacks of weakness. The patient received at first two tablespoonfuls, and after a few days three tablespoonfuls of the pepto-mangan, and this amount in the third week was increased to five tablespoonfuls daily. The effect was truly surprising; without the least disturbance of the gastro-intestinal tract, considerable improvement of her entire condition had occurred at the end of four weeks, so that she was able to be up and about. She had a good appetite, and menstruation was regular for the first time in months, while the cardiac palpitation, headache, and buzzing in the head as well as the edema, had vanished. Examination of the blood showed 3,980,000 red blood corpuscles and a hemoglobin percentage of fifty (Fleischl). After another four weeks the patient was completely restored to health, with a hemoglobin