

an unusual number of complicated and apparently uncomplicated cases of anaemia, I have had the inclination and quite ample opportunity to test the various ferruginous simples and compounds as to their relative merits, and of all used preparations those of the solution of pepto-manganate of iron, for their acceptability, unirritating properties and relative efficacy, held deservedly undisputed sway and preference, until the preparation "Hemaboloids" was brought to my notice. Skeptical and slow to depart from well tried though not entirely satisfactory paths, I at last did experiment in a case that had resisted not only my efforts but those of a number of recognized therapeutists, and obtained unusually satisfactory results.

No irritation of the stomach, no anorexia no constipation, no headache, but, on the contrary, increase of appetite, regularity of the bowels, increase in bodily weight and red blood count.

The following is a record of the most obstinate case treated, which may be regarded as a fair specimen result obtained in upwards of twenty-five cases.

This case was of particular interest since the patient presented an exceedingly unfavorable tubercular history, her mother being affected at the time and two sisters having died of the malady.

Treated with Hemaboloids $\frac{3}{4}$ after meals and at bed-time.

1st week, weight	157,	Hem.	57%	R. B. C.	2,900,000	W. B. C.	8,500
2d " "	158,	"	60%	"	3,200,000	"	8,000
3d " "	160,	"	65%	"	3,800,000	"	8,000
4th " "	163,	"	73%	"	4,000,000	"	7,000
5th " "	162,	"	78%	"	4,300,000	"	6,500

Various preparations have from time to time been lauded for their effect upon the blood and the blood-making organs, and many of the old tried and new remedies have virtues of varying degree, and I have had a reasonable measure of success with all of them, but from the almost uniformly gratifying results from the use of the remedy just cited, it certainly has in my hands and from my experience been the remedy "par excellence" and well worthy of a trial in all those obstinate forms of blood impoverishment which resist other recognized treatment.

In closing let me further remark that in the treatment of these cases the necessity and benefit of carefully selected, concentrated diet, regularity of feeding, fresh air, salt baths and, last but not least, keeping the intestinal tract in an aseptic condition, must not be lost sight of.

THE MEDICAL TIMES.

BLOOD CURE OF CHRONIC GASTRIC CATARRH.

By T. J. Biggs, M. D., Stamford, Conn.

Sam. A—, age 34, English, admitted June 2nd, 1900. Diagnosis Chronic Gastric Catarrh. The case was sent to me by Dr. R—, he having given up all hope of doing anything for it himself. Prior to be treated by Dr. R—, the case had been in St. Luke's Hospital for six months, but there received little or no benefit.