

attacked, and the cause seems to rest on actual structural deficiencies rather than on emotional influences, as is generally believed to be the case in chlorosis. It is slow and insidious in its onset and is characterized by a pallor or bloodless appearance quite different from the greenish color of chlorosis. Examination of the blood shows a greater or less decrease of hemoglobin, but, unlike chlorosis, the red cells and total quantity of the blood are lowered very markedly. Strange to say, however, the specific gravity is usually raised in puberal anemia, while in chlorosis it is generally lowered. One pronounced clinical symptom referable to the pulse, according to a prominent English authority, will moreover be found in puberal anemia which is not common in chlorosis. In anemias of failing quantity, such as puberal anemia, the pulse is almost invariably feeble and empty, while in chlorosis it is often dull and even of quite excessive pressure. The type of anemia under discussion is probably due to: (1) Excessive demands on, or actual destruction of the blood elements; (2) deficient renewal of its elements; (3) or both. The first is a sequence of some disease like fever or toxemia; the second of inanition or malnutrition; and the third of some wasting process, which not only depreciates the blood, but, by lowering functional activity, militates against any physiological tendency to restoration. In any instance the paramount need is to stimulate hematopoiesis, and for immediate and satisfactory effect in this direction Pepto-Mangan (Gude) has been found of very great value. Under its administration, the hematogenic function is actively increased and the appetite and general nutrition rapidly raised. The digestion is improved and never embarrassed—a statement that can be made of none of the inorganic preparations of iron. It goes without saying that the best of hygiene, good food and as much outdoor life as possible should also be prescribed in the treatment of puberal anemia. The condition, if allowed to continue, is always dangerous, principally because of its predisposing tendencies to graver disease; but the results of the treatment recommended are usually so prompt and decisive that there is rarely any excuse for its not being controlled. At any rate, "It is the stitch in time" that saves serious trouble, and Pepto-Mangan (Gude) in this class of cases will be found a very dependable stitch.

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I AM well pleased with effects of Ecthol in severe cases of blood poisoning; as an external remedy in all painful affections, especially rheumatic, as was demonstrated in the case of my wife, who was