

diagnosis of sarcoma of the testis being afterwards confirmed by microscopical examination. On February 1st the patient was given pepto-mangan in doses of a tablespoonful three times daily, and this medication was continued until February 28th, when he was discharged with a well-healed wound and improvement of anemia. The reports of the blood examinations were as follows: February 5th, 1903, hemoglobin 65 per cent., reds 2,362,000, whites 5,900. February 28th, 1903, hemoglobin 70 per cent., reds 3,800,000, whites 7,000.

Case X.—L. M., born in the U.S., aged 25 years, was admitted to the hospital January 3rd, 1903. She had been married four years, had had one child and one miscarriage. No venereal history. One month before admission she was exposed to cold during menstruation, and the flow ceased. One week before admission she began to flow steadily and still continued to do so, at her entrance to the hospital. She has had severe pelvic pains for three weeks. The uterus was found retroflexed, and a large doughy mass was found on the left side posteriorly. On January 9th, 1903, she was operated upon by posterior vaginal section. A suppurating hematocele, originating from a ruptured extrauterine pregnancy, was found in the left broad ligament. She was given pepto-mangan in doses of a tablespoonful, three times daily, from January 10th, 1903, to February 9th, 1903. The patient was discharged cured on February 9th. The reports of the blood examination were as follows: January 24th, hemoglobin 65 per cent., reds 3,150,000, whites 9,200. February 9th, hemoglobin 75 per cent., reds 4,318,000, whites 6,100.

Case XI.—Mrs. L. G., Italian, 23 years of age, married six years, III para, last child three years ago. Admitted January 15th, 1903, on the recommendation of her family physician, who had made the diagnosis of ovarian cyst. On admission a careful examination was made, and she was found to be pregnant in the eighth month. The woman was delivered in the hospital on February 12th, 1903, the labor being normal, but accompanied with considerable hemorrhage, leaving the patient markedly anemic, as she had been previously suffering from anemia during her pregnancy. Pepto-mangan was given her in doses of a tablespoonful three times daily from January 25th to February 28th, when she was discharged cured. The reports of the blood examinations were as follows: January 29th, hemoglobin 55 per cent., reds 3,126,000, whites 8,450. February 28th, hemoglobin 75 per cent., reds 4,390,000, whites 6,000.

Case XII.—G. G., Italian, 44 years, single, was admitted to