

second operation, an exploratory nephrotomy for his renal tumor.

Case VII.—A. B., Italian, aged 58 years, married, was admitted to the hospital on November 24th, 1902, complaining of symptoms of enlarged prostate which had been giving trouble for six months. He had lost considerable flesh and strength and looked very anemic. He was operated upon December 27th. His convalescence progressed satisfactory as regards his urinary symptoms, but the anemia persisted, and on January 14th he was put on a tablespoonful of pepto-mangan three times daily. After twenty-five days of this treatment he was discharged somewhat improved as regards the anemia. The report of the two blood examinations before and after the use of pepto-mangan was as follows: January 15th, 1903, hemoglobin 55 per cent., reds 2,940,000, whites 8,300. February 9th, 1903, hemoglobin 65 per cent., reds 3,110,000, whites 8,100.

Case VIII.—A. D., 8 years old, schoolgirl, on admission to the hospital, September 22nd, 1902, complained chiefly of abdominal pain, general weakness, and enlargement of the abdomen. On September 24th the abdomen was opened, and the peritoneal cavity found to contain a large number of tuberculous foci on the peritoneum and a considerable amount of serous fluid. The diagnosis of tuberculous peritonitis was made. On January 27th, 1903, the abdomen was again found full of fluid, and was opened for the second time. On January 28th, the patient was given pepto-mangan, two teaspoonfuls three times daily, for twenty-nine days, at the end of which time she was discharged. The anemia had not improved. The reports of the blood examinations were as follows: January 29th, 1903, hemoglobin 75 per cent., reds 3,920,000, whites 10,000. February 27th, 1903, hemoglobin 75 per cent., reds 3,890,000, whites 7,200.

Case IX.—G. P., Italian, 28 years old, was admitted to the hospital on January 13th, 1903. For the last four months he had noticed a swelling of the left testicle. He had his scrotum tapped ten days before admission, and about five ounces of a clear fluid had been withdrawn. An examination showed a pyriform swelling about eight times larger than the normal testicle, with an apex above the external ring. Its upper part was hard, without fluctuation, dull on percussion, no impulse on coughing and non-translucent. Its lower part fluctuated and was translucent. On January 19th, 1903, the testicle was removed, the