

the shock incident to the operation contributes, to a certain extent, to the surgical anemia. Hemorrhages, suppuration or sepsis, precedent to the use of the knife, of course intensifies the post-operative chlor-anemia and renders more than ever necessary the employment of hematogenic measures during surgical convalescence. Judicious but generous feeding is of prime importance in such cases and sedulous attention should therefore be paid to the patient's dietetic requirements. Feeding, alone, however, will not hasten recovery as rapidly as a judicious combination of feeding with a hematinic reconstituent such as Pepto-Mangan (Gude). Except in cases in which it is not permissible to introduce food or medicine through the mouth, this palatable, readily tolerable and promptly absorbable organic combination of iron and manganese is distinctly indicated in preference to other blood building agents, because it is agreeable, non-irritant and free from constipating effect. Its hematinic, appetizing and general reconstituent properties are quickly evidenced subjectively, by a general feeling of well-being; objectively, by increased color of skin and mucous membrane, and hematologically, by a progressive increase in the number of erythrocytes and percentage of hemoglobin.

EXTRACT OF CORPUS LUTEM IN DISTURBANCES OF ARTIFICIAL AND PHYSIOLOGIC MENOPAUSE.

Morley, in the November number of the *Journal of the Michigan State Medical Society*, reports his results in 18 cases. This report is a continuation of the one that appeared in the August number of the *Detroit Medical Journal*. The author used an extract made from the corpora lutea of beef ovaries rather than an extract of the entire ovary, as the consensus of opinion seems to be that the internal secretion of the ovary is produced by the yellow body. The extract is given in five grain doses, three times a day, one half to one hour before meals. His results may be summed up as follows:

Five were cured, 12 were improved and one obtained no relief. Included in the 12 cases that were improved are grouped those that are still taking the extract. A permanent cure may result in a few of the cases under treatment. Of the 18 cases, 14 suffered from disturbances of operative or artificial and four from those of natural or physiological menopause. While the results obtained in so small a group of cases do not warrant the drawing of any definite conclusions, still, the author thinks that the results are favorable enough to justify a continuance of the treatment in other cases, where there is a disturbance incident to artificial or physiological menopause.