

from typhoid fever. December 12th, after the convalescence had set in, the child was extremely anemic-looking, with pale skin and pale, bluish-red mucous membranes. Pepto-mangan was ordered, a teaspoonful three times daily, on December 12th. Eight days later the first blood examination was made, two weeks later, the second. The findings of the pathologist were as follows: December 20th, hemoglobin 75 per cent., reds 4,720,000, whites 30,000. January 8th, hemoglobin 85 per cent., reds 4,060,000, whites 9,200. The patient was discharged cured on January 8th.

Case V.—Cesare C., aged 25 years, single. Had been operated upon one year ago in South America for vesical calculus and urethral stricture. Was admitted December 3rd, 1902, complaining of inability to urinate and continuous dribbling of urine through a suprapubic fistula. December 13th, perineal section without a guide and internal urethrotomy were performed. The patient was weak and anemic after the operation, so pepto-mangan, a tablespoonful three times daily, was prescribed on February 5th, 1903. He made a good recovery from the perineal operation, but the suprapubic fistula persisted. After twenty-two days' treatment with pepto-mangan he was discharged improved. Examination of blood: February 6th, 1903, hemoglobin 80 per cent., reds 3,878,000, whites 4,250. February 28th, 1903, hemoglobin 85 per cent., reds 4,516,000, whites 4,600.

Case VI.—M. C., aged 44 years, widower, has had urethritis four times. On admission he gave a history of having suffered from frequent and painful micturition for fifteen months. An examination showed a chronic urethral discharge, a urethral stricture, 12 F. at about 6 1-2 inches from the meatus, and a tumor in the right umbilical region simulating a very large kidney. The prostate was much enlarged and very tender. The urine was of a specific gravity of 1,020, acid in reaction, contained no sugar and no albumin, but numerous pus cells. In addition to treatment by irrigations and dilatation of his stricture, he received pepto-mangan, a tablespoonful three times daily, from February 4th to February 28th, to combat a marked anemia. Examination of the blood: February 5th, hemoglobin 43 per cent., reds 2,149,000, whites 9,760. February 28th, hemoglobin 55 per cent., reds 2,460,000, whites 6,890. The patient improved as regards his urinary symptoms, but his anemia did not show much amelioration after twenty-three days of iron therapy. At the time of writing he was to be prepared for a