

tices and strict diet, Pepto-Mangan (Gude) was prescribed at the beginning of July. At first three tablespoonfuls were given daily, added to milk, and later, when it was found that the preparation was well tolerated, it was increased to six tablespoonfuls. After the sensitiveness of the stomach had gradually subsided the patient could be discharged from treatment in the middle of August, having regained his weight with the exception of a trifle, while the crises had completely ceased.

In a case of uncontrollable vomiting in an anemic woman, twenty-four years old, during her first pregnancy, Pepto-Mangan was administered in the quantity of three tablespoonfuls daily, to which were added small amounts of cold milk. Hot applications with the thermophor were also employed. After less than four weeks the patient was discharged from treatment, improved, without any loss of weight.

Another observation relates to a case of inoperable cancer of the esophagus. The patient, sixty-two years old, had suffered since about one and one-half years from the neoplasm, but up to six weeks ago had been able to take, without any trouble, soft foods. Since that time, however, he had been able to swallow only small amounts of fluid. One morning, as usual, he had introduced a stomach tube himself, but during its withdrawal experienced violent pain. Since then he had constantly expectorated blood. Under the use of morphine injections and the application of the ice-bag to the thorax, rest upon his back, and complete abstinence from any food, his condition improved, and on the following day a nutritive enema, consisting of milk, eggs, and red wine, with the addition of four teaspoonfuls of Pepto-Mangan (Gude) and 20 drops of tincture of opium, was administered. On the next day the same was done. After the hemorrhage had permanently ceased, nutrition by enema was supplemented by administration per os of milk and Pepto-Mangan in small amounts, which were well tolerated. In this way it was found possible to keep up the nutrition for a considerable time in a comparatively satisfactory manner.

I am also able to report two cases of diseases of the metabolism, namely, one of diabetes mellitus of moderate degree and one of the uric acid diathesis. The subject of the former was a man forty-six years old, who since two and one-half years had constantly excreted a variable quantity of sugar in the urine. He stated that while the amount at first was only 0.7 per cent., it had increased and finally reached 3.21 per cent. After being placed on exclusive animal diet there was always a gradual sub-