

1,464,000 per c.m.n. Megalocytes and microcytes were seen. Poikilocytosis was also well marked.

April 13. Red corpuscles, 1,672,000 per c.m.n.

May 2. Red corpuscles, 3,400,000 per c.m.n.

The treatment adopted was arsenic, massage, and good diet. She left the hospital, May 8, almost quite well.

The fourth case was one of idiopathic anemia, in which we could find no cause for the disease. The principal symptoms were weakness, pallor, dyspnea, exertion, and vomiting, and diarrhea at times. Emaciation slight; slightly elevated temperature.

April 9. Number of red corpuscles, 1,800,000.

April 16. Number of red corpuscles, 1,400,000.

In this case massage was adopted, arsenic given, and the stomach was washed out twice a week. It was exceedingly difficult to find any kind of food which he could relish. On April 26th he left the hospital unimproved.

In this case we did not really find out the cause of the anemia, and, perhaps, partly for that reason we were quite unsuccessful in treatment. We have much to learn about these cases of so-called true idiopathic anemia.

I might further illustrate the importance of the use of every means which modern science affords in the diagnosis and treatment of chronic diseases. I might, for instance, refer to the great success now attending the treatment of neurasthenia. I well remember, while attending the meeting of the British Medical Association at Worcester in 1882, hearing the remarks made by the late Dr. Mahommed in a discussion of one of the earlier papers on the subject by Weir Mitchell. The plan of treatment, he said, commended itself to him on account of its thoroughness, and the attention to the minutest detail. He went on to deplore the half-hearted way in which physicians often undertake the treatment of chronic diseases.

We frequently hear the assertion made that while there has been great progress in the science of surgery very little headway has been made in internal medicine. I am very skeptical about the truth of this statement, and am rather of opinion that, if it were possible to obtain statistics, we would find that in successful treatment the science of medicine has kept well abreast of its sister department. It may, however, be safely said that the physician has not taken advantage of the results of investigation as soon as the surgeon.

The principal reasons for this may be stated:

(1) The great difficulty in applying many of the later methods. In the treatment, for instance, of stomach diseases, the analysis of the gastric juice is a matter of great importance. To make the analysis a small