

DISEASES OF THE BLOOD AND THE DUCTLESS GLANDS. 909

Thayer's series of 63 cases, studied in my clinic, the average number of red blood-corpuscles to the cubic millimeter was 4,096,544, or 74 per cent. of the normal, and the average quantity of hemoglobin was 42.3 per cent. This relatively slight oligocythemia, first pointed out by Duncan, is the distinguishing characteristic of the blood in chlorosis, and serves to differentiate it from

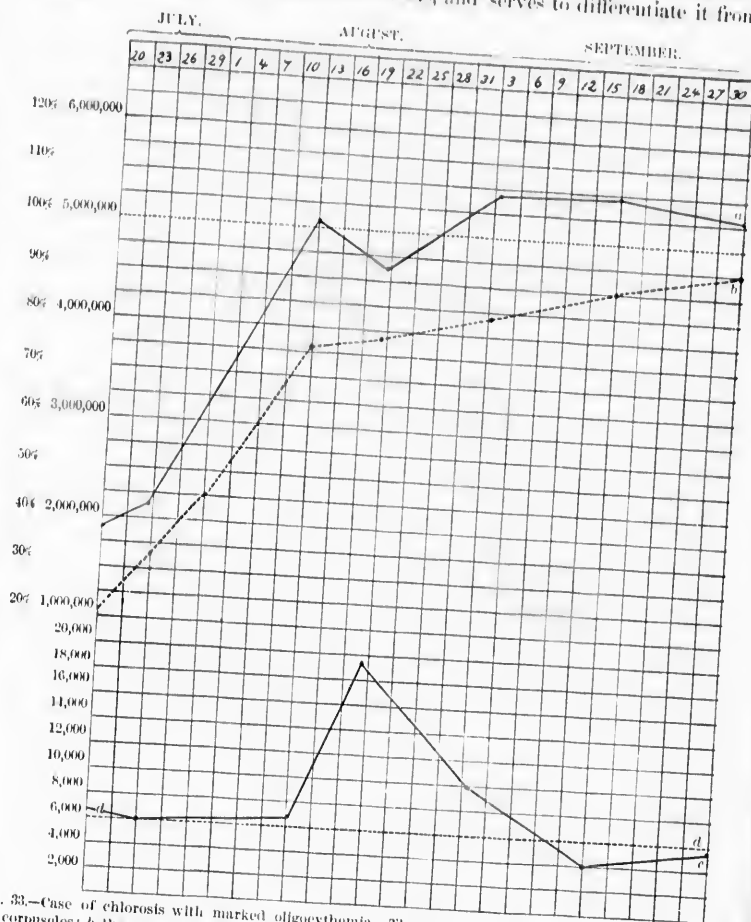


FIG. 33.—Case of chlorosis with marked oligocythemia. The curve *a* represents the number of red corpuscles; *b*, the percentage of hemoglobin; *c*, the number of colorless corpuscles; *d*, the mean normal number of colorless corpuscles.

pernicious anemia, in which the globular value in hemoglobin is increased. In one case the oligocythemia was profound—1,953,000 red corpuscles, with 17.5 per cent. of hemoglobin. The colorless cells were only slightly increased in number, averaging in the 63 cases studied by Thayer 8467 to the cubic milli-