

just commenced. The method adopted was an imitation of that carried out by Dr. Dettweiler and Dr. Turbon at their special hospital, and as described in my paper already alluded to.

Of the many remedies recommended for pulmonary tuberculosis, I regard creasote as that one which is most frequently followed by positively good results.

When all signs of the disease have passed away a line of life should be mapped out, so that recurrence of the disease may be prevented. Here many difficulties arise. The patient is often unable or unwilling to follow the instructions given, and finally becomes a victim to the malady.

The management of the various forms of anemia is a matter of great importance. Here, again, it is not only necessary to make a diagnosis of anemia, but to find the cause of the defective blood condition.

I have lately had under treatment four cases of anemia whose histories are very instructive in this respect. The first, a man over 50 years of age, was pale, and complained of distress and vomiting after eating. A microscopical examination of the blood revealed a greatly diminished number of red corpuscles, as well as of hemoglobin. The corpuscles were irregular in form. Megalocytes and microcytes were also present. The diagnosis made was the gastric form of anemia. The stomach was washed out every second day, an appropriate diet ordered, and arsenic was given. Rapid improvement followed, and the patient left the hospital in five weeks apparently well.

The second case, a woman of 55 years of age. Very anemic, heart dilated, dyspnea on exertion. Complained of nausea, and had frequent attacks of diarrhea. There was, however, very little, if any, emaciation. Moderate elevation of temperature. The clinical symptoms pointed to pernicious anemia; but, upon a microscopical examination of the blood, to our surprise we found the corpuscles not much diminished in amount, nor much changed in form or size, but a marked diminution of the hemoglobin. Upon examination of the urine we did not find either albumin or sugar, but we discovered a marked diminution in the urea excreted, one-sixth of the normal amount at our examination. We therefore concluded that the patient was suffering from a simple anemia, perhaps due to the impurity of the blood from retention of urine. No doubt the dilated heart also aggravated the condition. Rest, massage, careful dieting, and the administration of iron and arsenic produced a very great improvement.

In the third case, a woman of 27 years, the anemia followed confinement, and was probably due to the absorption of toxic matters during or shortly after confinement.

April 1. The red corpuscles were much diminished in number,