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and the hematopoietic equilibrium in infants is even less well established than in the child. One must appreciate the instability of the blood in younger individuals. Here leukocytosis may be more striking. Lymphocytosis develops with great ease in children, and such changes must be appreciated. Nucleated red cells may appear following a brisk hemorrhage where only polychromatophils would appear in an adult.

Medicine has to deal with human personality and human hopes and fears, and the physician will not succeed who does not appreciate the patient as a whole, including his mental anxieties. In medicine things spiritual and things material must both be appreciated in considering any one person. At present science has

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terested in disorders of the blood should recall the importance of medicine as a whole. Science may deal with those aspects of human experience which are amenable to treatment by the scientific method, but in medicine one must deal with the human life; and one needs to adopt a practical attitude to the unknown.

It must not be forgotten that hematology is but one branch of general medicine and that physiology and the like bring much of significance to it. One must recall that the happiness of patients takes precedence at least after liagnosis has been