

Dr. Friedmann has Returned to Germany. He did not establish his "cure" for tuberculosis in America. It cannot be said his exploitations were circumvented by the medical profession. Indeed, that profession kept an open mind, though enthusiasm got the better of the common and scientific sense of some members thereof. The medical press, both in the United States and Canada, was sympathetic, but skeptical. As a body it opposed no obstacles to the establishment of success.

If any one is to feel chagrined it must be the lay press. Medical publishers are not unfamiliar with the methods of exploiters who strive to gain access to their pages free of cost. The free advertising Dr. Friedmann received at the hands of the public press must cause some of them to tear their hair and gnash their teeth in impotent rage. The omniscient wisdom of these moulders of public thought and opinion was subverted by a young, unsophisticated professional man from a foreign country. It is an old saying, "the cobbler should stick to his last." Probably it will be allowed, after the flamboyant commercialism, that the medical profession is the best court to pronounce first upon the efficacy of all "cures."

But what shall be said of the shameful dragging of hundreds and thousands from their homes in fond, if doubtful hopes, of receiving treatment and subsequent "cure" of their malady? It is a tragic story that will never be written.

Pernicious Anemia.—C. E. Nammack (*Med. Rec.*) recalls that the consensus of opinion at the last meeting of the American Gastro-Enterological Association seemed to assign the underlying basis of pernicious anemia to some toxin generated in the gastrointestinal tract as a result of deficiency of hydrochloric acid in the stomach. With the discovery of salvarsan many recent cases have been injected or infused with this arsenical compound, especially where a previous history of syphilis could be elicited. Friedlander reports one case where the red blood count rapidly rose from 887,000 to 3,200,000. Byrom Bramwell has also reported good results in two cases. The author states that his experience in the use of salvarsan is positively contraindicated in pernicious anemia in a man in the fifth decade who confesses to luetic infection in early life. E. F. Maynard is another author who has put on record a case of failure to benefit by salvarsan, in order that the growing view that this drug might be a specific in pernicious anemia might be dispelled.