

Dr. Blandford, of London, Eng., asked Dr. Clark to explain his theory and principle more fully. He differed with Dr. Clark on many points of his paper. He had seen many patients have intermissions of exactly the same form of mental disorder, and who were not subject, as Dr. Clark had claimed, to different forms of mental disease at each remission; and instanced one case familiar to him, of a patient who had been sent to one of the English asylums on thirty-five different occasions, suffering with precisely the same form of mental disorder, mania, upon each commitment.

Dr. Clark stated that his experience had been different from that of Dr. Blandford. He had never seen a patient suffering from *folie circulaire* who enjoyed during intermissions normal mental health. Patients had said as much to him; they had been able to transact business during intermissions, but had lost their former grip on affairs.

Dr. Savage differed quite widely from the sentiments expressed by Dr. Clark, particularly as related to animal magnetism, which, he said, was not at present well defined. The question of the correlation of forces was an important one, and should receive much attention. Dr. Savage cited several cases in which the remissions in *folie circulaire* were complete. He also cited the case of a patient whose disease was diagnosed as general paresis, and who appeared to be steadily going down hill, but who, after the development of a large carbuncle upon his shoulders, quite recovered, and lived outside transacting business for seven or eight years, when he died of some nervous disease.

Dr. Ferguson next discussed Dr. Clark's paper. He did not believe it possible to explain the rhythmical phenomena of intermissions and remissions of mental disease by Dr. Clark's theory.

Dr. Hughes, of St. Louis, Mo., thought the obstacles which enter into the consideration of Dr. Clark's paper consisted in the barrier which physiology has placed in the way of allying physical organism to chemical organism, and which consists in the basil-motor mechanism and the part which it plays in neuro-pathology and neuro-physiology.

Dr. Clark was glad that his paper had suc-

ceeded in evoking discussions upon the subject of the phenomena of remissions and intermissions. He had not assumed that the key presented by him would open the lock. On the other hand, he did not see that the gentlemen who followed him offered any solution of the mystery at all. He believed that when a man suffered from an attack of insanity a post-mortem examination would, in every case, reveal changes in the brain, no matter whether it was claimed the man had recovered or not. Recovery is only a relative term.

Dr. James C. Cameron, of Montreal, read a paper entitled,

THE INFLUENCE OF LEUKÆMIA ON PREGNANCY.

In this he showed, by a *resume* of the literature, how incomplete our knowledge of the subject still was. We knew that cases were most frequent in women, especially during pregnancy or at the climacteric. Its effect upon the reproductive organs was but little known, and barely mentioned in any work. The disease was apt to begin during the latter part of pregnancy, and indeed, in many of those who became sallow and anæmic during pregnancy, though only temporarily so, the ratio of white to red blood-corpuscles was much increased.

The case which he reported was unique, in that pregnancy recurred successively during the progress of the disease, and was also interesting in showing a marked hereditary tendency—the parents of the patient and her six children being all leukæmic. The splenic tumor was first noticed during a pregnancy, and increased markedly in size during each successive gestation, the disease running a remarkably chronic course. A fact worthy of note, was that the red blood-corpuscles of a child born when the disease was well marked, were in the normal proportion in the vessels of the child, even above the normal in the placental artery, but much diminished in the placental vein, showing that the blood actually lost red corpuscles while passing through the placenta. In the placental sinuses the red globules were fewer than in the general circulation of the mother.

Dr. Chas. Warrington Earle, of Chicago, Ill., recalled two cases of extreme anæmia, together with great emaciation, occurring during preg-