

and I think she will remain so as long as the digestive tract continues to act in a normal state.

DISCUSSION.

Dr. McCallum agrees with Dr. Wilson as to the cause but differs from the pathology of Hunter and Peters. He believes it is the same as any of the other forms of anæmia. The presence of iron in the liver in 1890 was diagnostic of the pernicious variety; in 1892, it was not. Dr. A. B. McCallum demonstrated that animals fed on iron died in coma. Ehrlich gives the giant red cell as the diagnostic sign. Organic disease must be excluded. In an anæmia, if the blood count was above a million and a half, it excluded pernicious anæmia. Leucin and tyrosin occur in the urine in many conditions. Foster says traces of both are normal, hence their presence is not diagnostic.

In the treatment naphthalin in fifteen-grain doses every three hours, and arsenic in large and increasing doses after meals gave the best results.

Dr. Barker said the diagnosis could be made as well from the clinical signs as by the use of the microscope.

Dr. Arnott, in regard to the ætiology, said if any cause was discoverable for the anæmia it was not pernicious. The real facts of the case are that the authors lead us everywhere. If we find a case with the symptoms of pernicious anæmia and recovery ensues, the diagnosis has been at fault. There is some cause in every case if it could be found out.

Dr. Hodge, referring to Dr. McCallum's statement that the presence of such diseases as cancer, Bright's disease, etc., would exclude pernicious anæmia, said that he took exception to him. He believed with Dr. Hunter that pernicious anæmia may co-exist with cancer, etc.; that it is due to a specific micro-organism acting under favourable circumstances in the gastro-intestinal tract producing a ptomaine, which, when absorbed into the blood, causes excessive destruction of the red blood corpuscles. The conditions favouring these changes are such as are met with in a disease like cancer. Referring to the treatment as carried out by Dr. Wilson in his case, he said he had had no experience with rectal injections of defibrinated blood, but he could not see in what way it would be

effectual. Arsenic, he believed, was the remedy in these cases, and required to be given in as large doses as the patient could bear.

Dr. Wilson in replying, again advocated the benefits to be derived from the injections of defibrinated blood.

Correspondence.

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DR. LOVETT'S OPINION.

To the Editor of ONTARIO MEDICAL JOURNAL.

In the August number of the ONTARIO MEDICAL JOURNAL there was a letter from Dr. J. H. Sangster. In it he promises to give more in a future number. In the September number I read his article over carefully, expecting to see something. The whole affair seemed to be the language of a school-boy daring another to come on and fight. It is preposterous to think how a man can expect a public journal to occupy its space with what any reasonable man would call nonsense. The doctor promises the use of his pen and influence to correct abuses, etc. He really means, if possible, to break up the the present medical council. No doubt he would gladly return to the old state of affairs from which he has had so many favours.

Over thirty years ago, we first knew him, a teacher in the Hamilton schools, associated with Mr. J. McCallum. Mr. McCallum, with creditable industry, perseveres and graduates as B.A. at the Toronto University. Mr. J. H. Sangster jumps the fence, crosses the fields and arrives there in a very short time. We next met him as J. H. Sangster, A.M., *honoris causa*. I fail to see where ever after "science" has been benefited by the A.M. *honoris causa*. He becomes second and afterwards first master in the Normal School, Toronto. The many gentlemen and ladies who were teachers throughout the province of Upper Canada, and who attended that school, will bear testimony to the fact that no tyrant wielded his sceptre with better ability, kept afloat by the then existing government, who would see no wrong in the man.

Retaining his position in the Normal School and that of transplanting text books at a great profit and lecturer in chemistry in one of the medical