

from a blood error similar to that which prevails in spanæmia indicating the use of anti-spanæmics; and that to these false cases the statement of Dr. Lees is perfectly warranted, but that in the true forms, they are contra-indicated and their exhibition is not to be ventured upon. In the summer of 1855 a remarkable case of albuminuria of the spurious order was under my observation, in which, after a persistence for several months in the use of ammonio-citrate of iron, a perfect cure was effected in the disorder; and the man eventually returned to his former occupation of cab-driving, apparently as well as ever. Dr. Begbie has drawn attention to a form of anæmia which follows upon certain cases of heart-disease, described by Dr. R. L. MacDonnell of this city, that are accompanied with the remarkable signs of goitre and enlarged eye-balls: in these antispanæmics are also contra indicated. They are likewise to be avoided in spanæmia with deficiency of albumen in the blood. Becquerel and Rodier, as quoted by Ranking, Vol. XI., draw attention to this form, of which the chief feature is a reduction in the proportion of albumen. This defect is not necessarily associated with a diminution in the amount of red globules, although these two reductions do often co-exist together. It is announced by the general symptoms of anæmia, and usually, by anasarca and albuminuria. Antispanæmics are, therefore, not proper agents in anæmia occurring after profuse discharges from catarrh or exosmosis of any mucous surface, as chronic diarrhœa, diabetes, spermatorrhœa, &c., as these are the usual causes of the variety in question. To the same exclusive genus may be referred anæmia after intermittent fever: a form which experience shows is readily cured by quinine, but not by iron; the peculiar antiperiodic action of the former being capable of depriving the miasmatic intoxication of its virulence,—by the agency of which the ætiolation is produced, and not, as has been supposed, by the spoliation of the febrile paroxysm. This view is also substantiated by various other facts, such as by the birth in marshy districts of spanæmic children who have no ague; by adults becoming etiolated who have never had an attack of the disease, &c. Occasionally after evacuant medicines have been too assiduously administered, anæmia of the above species is produced, so that there also antispanæmics are not advisable. Here likewise may be included, as exempt from the influence of anti-spanæmics, that variety of anæmia which is incident to tropical invalids, and constitutes the most common sequel to their fevers, whether these have been continued, remittent, or intermittent, as well as to various other diseases of a more acute cast to which they are liable, as dysentery, hepatitis, cholera, &c. And lastly, as Trousseau has pointed out, there is a remarkable form of chlorosis characterised by suppression of the