

beyond it to the condition of internal parts, and, when these are found structurally morbid, anti-spanæmics are to be reserved from employment. As for example, whenever spanæmia is associated with or maintained by malignant disease of any organ; in such cases Carmichael long ago recommended iron as the proper remedy, but experience has not confirmed his vaticinations: the recurring hæmorrhage by which the disease is aggravated is an additional reason why they should be forbidden, for this complication associates them with the general anæmia before described. Anti-spanæmics are also improper in the spanæmia of tuberculosis. Trousseau has found that this form of the disease is aggravated by ferruginous preparations, and, according to his views, this fact supports his theory of an antagonism between tuberculosis and anæmia. As long as the latter prevails, the occurrence and the progress of phthisis are kept in check; but when it is ameliorated, the local disease increases,—from which the practical rule is drawn, that no endeavor is to be made to cure chlorosis in females who are threatened with tubercular deposition. Anti-spanæmics are of no service in removing the spanæmia of various chronic diseases marked by a tendency to produce results of a caco-plastic nature: as for instance, disease of the supra-renal capsules. Mr. Addison has latterly drawn attention to this cause of anæmia. And it is evident from his account that anti-spanæmics must be useless, as they cannot restore to these decaying organs their healthy functions, and in themselves afford no compensation for the want of duly elaborated blood. This variety is usually fatal, and its proper treatment no doubt lies in the use of entirely different remedies. Granular or adipose degeneration of the kidney is another organic disease in which anæmia is observed: under this title it is probable that several different disorders have all been classed together and compounded with each other. In this way cases have been mixed up as similar under the name of albuminuria, which really proceed from different pathological bases, as fatty transformation, albumino-nephritis, and cirrhosis of the kidney. Dr. Lees, of Dublin, proposed, a few years ago, the ammonio-tartrate of iron as the true cure for albuminuria; but this remedy is inconsistent with a knowledge of the first principles of therapeutics; for in cases having the pathological bases just stated, the proper treatment must begin at the local disease. Again, in these a danger would accrue from anti-spanæmics, for, as they are stimulant and tonic, there would be an imminent risk of aggravating the tendency that is always present to the establishment of local inflammation, and which, in a more or less obscure way, is intercurrent with the nephritic lesion. I believe, however, there is a pseudo-albuminuria which mimicks the former, but differs in originating