

ing this gas, they prevent it from decomposing the hæmatosine furnished by the food, and which action when uncontrolled appears to him to be the great cause of chlorosis.

3. By furnishing appropriate aliment. Admitting the explanation last given, we perceive one great use in anti-spanæmics to be a restoration to the system of building material which the disease tends to abstract and waste. The hæmatosine contained in food is so destroyed by the hydrosulphuric acid in the *primæ viæ* that it cannot be appropriated by the system, and, until freed from the power of this gas, ceases to be nutrient, so that the blood is no longer supplied with this principle, and grows poor in it. Anti-spanæmics, however, when received, put an end to this spoliation, by combining with the gas and preventing its generation, and the proper assimilation is recovered. According to the authority last quoted, "most aliments contain hæmatosine ready formed, or an analogous vegetable compound." Lehmann inclines to think, that, besides the supply which exists ready prepared, a portion may be also formed by transformation of oleaginous food. Anti-spanæmics may therefore, we believe, further affect the above action, i.e., supplying appropriate aliment, by furnishing to other alimentary substances the necessary elements in which they are deficient, according to the composition of hæmatosine, and, by abetting their conversion, contribute to the formation of this substance.

4. By normalizing nutrition. Simon describes the influence of iron in anæmia to be "a stimulant to the development of blood-cells," and he adds that in this respect its action falls within a general law, "that the specific stimulus of cell-growth in every organ of the body indiscriminately, is a material identical with or convertible into the natural contents of the cell." The same may be applied to other anti-spanæmics. It is probable that these remedies have an analapetic action upon the organs of nutrition generally, but particularly upon the liver and spleen. As the red corpuscles are developments of the white corpuscles of the blood, there should be an increase of the latter proportionable to the decrease of the former in anæmia; but as this is not observed to be the case,—the white corpuscles being rather diminished than multiplied in numbers,—it follows there is a want of activity in their production, and consequently that the liver, which is their chief factor, is principally concerned in the fault. As has been just stated, the action of the remedies is not confined to the viscera last named, so that the same observations will equally apply to the other seats, as the chyle, where these bodies are produced. The minute details of the operations of these agents cannot be precisely defined, from our inacquaintance with the true physiologico-