

simple or compound nucleus is produced. So long as this structure remains without a cell-membrane, I have given it the name of inflammation-corpuscle, which should be retained, because other adopted names—granular cells (originating in a false hypothesis), or granulated bodies—are inadequate; whereas the former appears most expressive, as the inflammation-corpuscle is the first characteristic form produced wherever blood stagnates and becomes organized, after or without exudation, or in other words, wherever inflammation occurs. It has been very learnedly shown that similar bodies appear in the colostrum and in the egg; but I have in no case asserted that they are found only in inflammation; and, on the contrary, I have ever tried to harmonize the pathological alterations of organs as much as possible with physiological development, for I have always viewed disease as nothing more than a physiological process modified by accidental causes.

### 3. *Parallelism existing between the pathological and physiological development of cells by the first mode.*

If we examine the development of physiological tissues, we find, according to Schwann, they originated from cells, in the following manner:—

In the beginning, in an amorphous or finely granular cytoblastema, there originate non-nucleated cells or nuclei, or the commencement of these, around which, at a later period, the cell is formed. Non-nucleated cells occur in low plants, but, according to Schwann, rarely in animals. The young cells of the chorda dorsalis, of the yolk of the egg of the bird, of the mucous layer of the germinal membrane, and some of those of the crystalline lens, belong to this category.—(Schwann, p. 204.)

Non-nucleated cells, also, are rare, as we have seen above, in pathological tissues.

Most of the tissues of the body of mammalia originate in nucleated cells, and the nucleus is either solid or hollow. Such is also the case in pathological tissues.

The nucleus generally contains one or two small dark nucleoli, more rarely three or four. The same is the case in pathological nuclei, in which the nucleoli are also occasionally absent.

Most nuclei are not dissolved by acetic acid, at least not rapidly—(Schwann, p. 206). This is found likewise to be the relation of pathological nuclei. Pus-corpuses, however, which I view as nuclei, quickly dissolve in acetic acid, leaving behind the nucleolus; but many other nuclei do