

istically trilobed, as do Kanthack and Hardy, seems to him unjustifiable, the shape of the nucleus never being a characteristic feature.

If, then, we are to take cognisance of this work of Dr. Gulland's, we are obliged to confess that we are still far from attaining to a satisfactory basis of diagnosis through means of our staining reactions, by which we endeavour to differentiate the various types of leucocytes and to base thereon a definite standard of classification in disease. But these views of Saxer and Gulland cannot as yet be accepted in their entirety, for both of these authors appear blind to the fact that leucocytes or wandering cells can, under certain conditions, originate from fixed connective tissue, muscle, and endothelial cells, as has been amply proved by Ranvier, Metchnikoff, and Joseph Griffiths. We certainly cannot state that all leucocytes and all forms of leucocytes have a similar origin. Recognising, too, as we are compelled, that the results obtained from the various stains differ greatly according as there are slight variations in their constituent elements, the question of microchemical reactions remains still, to a certain extent, an unsatisfactory problem.

Of all the forms of leukæmia, that which is most akin to Hodgkin's disease is, of course, the lymphatic form, and as exemplifying the difficulties of differentiation, the following case is appended, having come to our notice during the past year. The clinical history of our case is briefly as follows, and we are indebted for our abstract from the notes to Dr. Robertson, the resident physician of the hospital:

A French-Canadian, aged 18 years, entered Professor James Stewart's wards, November 24th, 1895, complaining of cough and headache, "lumps" over his body, and painful swelling of the left arm. He had been ill for only five weeks, excepting for a temporary swelling of the lip, contracted shortly before and resulting, he supposed, from using a borrowed flageolet. This had resulted in painful intermittent swellings of the lips for a few days previously, but had quite subsided a day or two before his general illness. The earliest manifestations of disease were glandular enlargements beneath the chin and the angle of the jaw, which in two or three days had so progressed as to involve also the glands beneath the auricle, and those in the posterior triangles of the neck. Before the end of the first week another lump was seen on