

modern histological methods by the making of frozen sections of recently excised eyes, or of eyes hardened in formol, such a chamber should be capable of easy demonstration if it exists. Further, by the researches of Priestley Smith and Treacher Collins, our knowledge of glaucoma has been so far advanced that we are able to explain some of the phenomena of the disease, such as the occasional failure of iridectomy, without recourse to a somewhat fanciful theory.—*British Medical Journal*.

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DR. JAMESON.—Nothing in the present crisis is more remarkable than that, through the general voice of national lamentation that has gone up about this miserable business in the Transvaal, the note of personal regard and even admiration for the man who has been the leader in it has made itself loudly heard. Hard things are being said of others; of Dr. Jameson the bulk of his countrymen simply refuse to believe that his misguided action was prompted by any other thought than the wish to save those whom he deemed it his duty, at all risks, to rescue from what he considered to be a position of imminent and deadly peril. This tenderness for a man who in the eye of international law is a freebooter, and who has committed the kind of mistake which Napoleon described as worse than a crime, will easily be understood by those who knew him before he had any thought of forsaking the peaceful career of medicine to follow in the footsteps of Cortes and Pizarro. As several more or less inaccurate accounts of Dr. Jameson's early career have appeared in the general press, the following particulars may not be without interest. He is now just 43 years of age. Though Scotch by birth, as far as his medical education is concerned he belongs wholly to University College. He entered that school in 1870, became a Member of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1875, and graduated as M.B. and B.S. in the University of London in the same year. He took the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1877. His career as a student was a distinguished one, and he held the posts of house-surgeon under the late Professor John Marshall, and of house-physician under Sir Russell Reynolds. He was afterwards appointed Resident Medical Officer to University College Hospital, but his period of office was interrupted by a voyage of some months to the United States, where he went in charge of a patient, and was cut short by the fact of a good opening for practice presenting itself at Kimberley. As an example of his energy of character, it may be mentioned that within a day or two of the offer reaching him he began to prepare himself for his new life by taking riding lessons at the Albany Street Barracks. His subsequent career is known of all men. As a young man Dr. Jameson gave evidence of the same personal magnetism which has so endeared him to all sorts and conditions of men. To his intimates among his fellow-students he was "Jimmy," as he is now "Dr. Jim" all over South Africa. He was a man of the most generous instincts. If impulsive, there was nothing ignoble about him. There was no taint of selfishness in his nature, and he was simply incapable of anything like meanness or deceit. No one who knew Jameson, as men know each other in the unrestrained intimacy of fellow-studentship, could for a moment believe that he would consciously have lent himself to any act of treachery or dis-