

the clothing, being sufficient to satisfy one as to presence of fractures, dislocations, foreign bodies, etc. He preferred the static current, as being less dangerous, less liable to give way at a critical moment, less trouble, less expensive to operate, less liable to puncture the tube, and of immensely higher voltage than the coil, with the further advantage of being able to use the current therapeutically. In Dr. Monell's office in Brooklyn, he had seen the doctor's heart pulsating perfectly at a distance of seven feet four inches from the tube; the pelvis, shoulder-girdle, etc., perfectly outlined at 4 feet from the tube. Dr. Monell used an 8-plate 30-inch machine, driven by a one-sixth h. p. electro motor at 250 revolutions; such a machine was used for medical purposes as well as X ray work. The results obtained far excelled anything done by coils. The advantage of getting a distance away from the tube was the elimination of error due to enlargement of the shadows when too close. The speaker had ordered, and expected delivered by the middle of May, an identical machine. The barium-platino cyanide screens, on stretched vellum, were preferable where one wished to see the shadows; the calcium tungstate screens were the best for skiagraphic work. As to focussing the rays outside the tube, a question of vital interest to scientists, and on which he had, in a small way, been experimenting, he said he thought it would be premature to make any definite statement, but thought he was justified in saying that we were within measureable distance of its achievement, and hoped at some future time to lay the results of his work before them

The Neuron and the Chrome Silver Method.

Dr. N. D. GUNN showed several photographs of ganglion and neuroglia cells, stained according to the Andriezen method.

The general conformation of the cells was then taken up, and the protoplasmic and axis-cylinder processes described, according to latest researches by Cajal, Forel and others. The independence of each cell was then dwelt upon, showing that there was no anastomosis between the various cells, as was taught by Gerlach. He claims that protoplasmic processes or dendrites possess a well marked nervous function and are not merely aids to cell-metabolism, as seemed proven by the experiments of certain French authorities; for there are nerve cells which are adendritic and others whose axis-cylinders have not yet been demonstrated. The collateral fibrils of axon were then shown to possess great anatomical interest as being concerned in the grouping of cells into centres and areas. Hill's work upon the chrome silver method was referred to, and many of the theories held as regards the method were shown to be either erroneous or not proven.