cells. We have examined slides from the blood of a patient in the practice of Dr. Hamilton, of Montreal, where slight anæmia had been suspected, and were surprised to find that whereas the red cells appeared almost normal, there was a distinct eosinophilous leucocytosis, probably 50 per cent. of the white cells showing eosinophile granules. One of us while recently in Baltimore, had an opportunity of seeing a patient in Dr. Osler's wards who suffered from trichiniasis, and in whose blood there were 60 per cent. of eosinophilous cells.

In an interesting work upon the blood formation, Dr. Saxer, (16) of Marburg, has recently urged that red and white cells proceed originally from what he calls primary wandering cells; that from these cells the various forms of leucocytes may arise, and that so far as origin is concerned they are all the same. The differentiation comes late in the development, and the various forms represent merely the different stages of growth. He has shown that one variety—namely, the myelocyte—is capable of developing in the mature organism into the red blood cell. The significance of this is apparently of no small importance as affording an explanation of the frequent occurrence of myelocytes in the blood of leukæmic patients. Some defect in the development of the leucocytes has occurred, and they have probably, he thinks, not performed their important functions.

The work is chiefly of interest as showing that all leucocytes are members of one series, the one developing from the other, as could readily be proved from a study of the subject on the basis of embryology.

Another work of importance in this regard is that of Dr. G. L. Gulland (17) on the granular leucocytes, in which he has been able to show from a study of the various forms of cells, and of their staining reactions, that we are after all quite unprepared as yet to make any arbitrary classification of the white cells of the blood from the results of our staining methods alone. He considers that the shape of the nucleus has no relation to the presence or absence of granules; that all varieties of leucocytes are merely stages of development; that, further, while they may be divided for convenience into hyaline, acidophile, and basophile, yet all forms are derivatives of lymphocytes. It is further impossible to say from the kind of cell in excess in the blood as to what organ is affected. To say that a nucleus is character-