

seen in the case of solid fibres, is still more to be restricted than has been done by Schwann (page 22). So far as my observations extend, and they are numerous in the development of abnormal tissues, I am not prepared to assert, with Schwann, that, to form a muscular fibre, a nerve-tubule, or a blood-corpuscle, cells must first originate, out of which they are immediately developed. Several tissues in pathological structure, such as the striated muscular fibres, or even the nerve-fibres, are observed with very great difficulty in their course of development; but others, as bloodvessels and the haversian canals of the bone, I am satisfied are not necessarily and in all cases developed from cells.

Cells appear to assume the part of a chemical apparatus, in which the materials of the tissues are prepared; and they either become immediately converted into the latter, as cartilage cells into bone-corpuscles and bone-laminæ, or fibres, epidermal cells into corneous structures, &c.; or, when their function is to be a permanent one, remain in their original condition, as in glandular structures.

As the result of the above remarks, the following law of the development of morbid tissues may be proposed. Many pathological structures originate through previous cell-formation in a double form. The production of the cells, in such cases, occurs according to the first mode, as discovered by Schwann. All tissues, however, cannot be proved to originate necessarily and immediately from cells, and several, we know, certainly are not formed from them.

(To be continued.)

ART. XXXIV.—*The Hip-joint—Considerations on its injuries and diseases, deduced from the Anatomy, by S. J. STRATFORD, M.R.C.S., Eng., Toronto, continued from the "March" number of the Journal.*

#### TREATMENT OF INFLAMMATION OF THE SYNOVIAL MEMBRANE.

(Continued.)

In discussing the treatment of synovial inflammation of the hip-joint, we have endeavoured to point out the methods most appropriate to each stage of the disease and variety of the complaint; we have especially advocated the section of the neck of the femur at that stage of the disease when the formation of pus has been clearly indicated, and we have had full proofs that the consequences of this state of things—ulceration and removal of the textures of the joint, and the amount of constitutional irritation—clearly demonstrates that the presence of the disease will continue until a separation of the articular extremities of the joint has been accomplished. Following up the subject, we presume to