so must each cell have a limited duration, quite irrespective of the fabric at large, except in so far as they may tend to increase or diminish its functional activity. That this duration varies greatly in the different kinds of tissue. Now, in those tissues whose function instead of being vital is simply physical, as in the case of parts that afford mechanical support or resist tension, or supply elasticity, we find their term of existance prolonged with the general life of the animal.

The same indisposition to spontaneous change, as Mr. Carpenter remarks, shows itself in the simple fibrous tissues which after their first formation seem to require but little maintenance, their chemical composition being such as indisposes them to spontaneous decay, and their functions in the econemy being purely physical. Hence when these tissues are formed by the transformation of cells, it seems as if these cells, in becoming connected into fibres had almost entirely parted with the distinguishing attributes of vitality, and had thus passed into a condition in which no necessary limitation is imposed on their continued extstence. It may be stated as a general rule, that the duration of an organized structure is very closely related to the activity of its vital manifestations; and that, this, again is related, on the one hand, to the character and attributes of the tissue, and on the other to the condition in which it is placed." If the Fibrin of the Blood be then, the "prepared pabulum" out of which all the tissues are formed, and if it he susceptable of passing into the higher grades of developement, it seems surprising that it should be so generally found in parts of low degree of vitality, as in forming the animal structure of the egg-shell and of the shells of molluses, -tendon, and fibrous tissue, -where it occupies so low a scale of vitality and takes rank with those structures whose constitution preserves them from decay. Whenever a higher manifestation of vital force is necessary, when the tissue is in the ascending scale of developement, instantly we discover in the blastema "dimly shaded minute dots; and as it is acquiring further consistence, some of these dots seem to aggregate themselves so as to form little round, or oval clusters, bearing a strong resemblance to cell-nuclei," until a more perfect tissue be formed.

Besides the fact that the cell is not of one structure throughout, but behaves as regards its cell-wall, cell contents and nucleus, differently to various re-agents; we have now others which prove that the function of nutrition cannot go on, unless there be also an amount of those other constituents of the Blood, albumin and fatty matter; for as the researches ot Dr. Bennett, and Dr. Thompson have shown, in Phithisis there is no difficiency of fibrin, but on the contrary, a preponderance; and so soon as Cod-liver is taken, and the foundation "of good molecular base" laid, as quickly does the nutrition of the body go on, and the fibrin falls to its healty standard; the red-blood increasing as the fibrin diminishes.

It is also stated to be a law, that for a blastema to be capable