to be deprecated, and pedantry, even when scientific, is always ridiculous. For instance, when one enthusiast declares he can distinguish twelve different (?) kinds of leucocytes, the difference depending mainly on their varying bulk, it does seem a case of tweedledum and tweedledee and the veriest virtuosity of science; and that a few of them which take on the eosine dye are called eosinophile, or friendly to eosine, c'.s seems little better, since they seem to possess no other special characteristics and are not clearly associated with distinctive morbid conditions—their friendship or enmity to the ingredients of the microscopist's dye-vats is of little consequence to clinicians so far. Lawson Tait says: "Periodically we have an irruption of new nomenclatures for tumors and cancers, and with their new names the propounders firmly believe they have new truths and new conclusions. But it has not proved so yet. The new words introduce confusion, trouble the seniors, and make juniors feel as if they knew something their fathers were ignorant of—but they do not."

With reference to the formation of the red corpuscles in extra uterine life, it was long believed and is yet, by some, that they are formed from the white ones. Many physiologists now say that they are formed from special nucleated cells in the red marrow of bones, termed erythroblasts, and quite independent of the white corpuscles, whose precursors are called leucoblasts. The erythroblasts are neucleated like the red corpuscles of birds, fishes and reptiles, but are colorless at first. After hemorrhages, the blood-forming power of the red marrow becomes much more active, and greatly increased numbers of these nucleated erythroblasts and their transitional forms, are to be seen, parts of the yellow marrow itself becoming reddish. In this state of affairs the spleen, which is considered to be a kind of red corpuscle factory in the fœtus, again temporarily assumes that function to repair the loss. The liver is said not to share in a similar renewal of prenatal occupation. In the red marrow the erthroblasts are said to be found within the blood vessels, while the leucoblasts appear in the extra vascular tissues. The protoplasm of the erythroblasts is almost always homogeneous, and never granular or mobile, like that of the leucoblasts. The leucocytes are still supposed to be formed in the lymphatic glands, the intestinal adenoid cells, the red marrow of bones and possibly in adenoid structures generally. With regard to the destruction of red corpuscles, the liver is considered one of the chief organs concerned, since the blood in the hepatic vein contains much fewer red cells than that in the portal vein, and there is no doubt but that the bile pigments are derived from the hemoglobin. The spleen also is said to share in the work of destruction, as