College the opening to results, which shall go far to improve the human race in those physical gifts which precede high intellectual and social elevation. Whilst, then, this College maintains its present character, to the extent of my personal influence, both by pen and tongue, shall I urge students to attend it, and feel certain that all that it promises it will perform.

Wishing you all success in your profession,

And long life, I remain,

Your ob't serv't,

JAMES C. JACKSON.

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES OF THE BLOOD.

BY A. D. SKELLINGER, M. D.

In our last essay the reader will please remember that we considered the general analysis of the whole blood of both healthy men and women, and separately those of Protein, Albumen, Fibrine and lastly that of the red Corpuscles, and their uses. I propose to commence this article by continuing the investigation of the Corpuscles, especially the COLORLESS ONES. These have long been noticed in the Invertebrata, and the lower orders of the Vertebrata, as in them their dimension is much less than the red corpuscles, and even greater in number. But in the blood of man their size is nearly the same, and forming (in health) but about one-fiftieth part of the corpuscles, and being nearly transparent, were not noticed till about the year 1841, through the researches of Gulliver, Addison, and others. Unlike the red, they maintain nearly a constant dimension in all the Vertebrata; whereas the size of the red varies exceedingly in different animalsranging in diameter from 1-337th of an inch in the Proteus to 1-12,325th in the Musk Deer: and in man the size of the red ranges from 1.4000 to 1-2890th, averaging about 1-3200th of an inch. Those of the colorless is stated at 1-2500th.

Had I time and space I would be gratified to enter quite extensively into the history of *cell-life*, the production of *aplastic* into *plastic* material, the