fall in the arterial and a large rise in the venous pressure, owing to obstruction in the lung capillaries from increased intra-pulmonary pressure; little blood is returned to the heart, much kept back in the veins, and the quantity passed on into the arteries is so lessened that the blood-pressure must fall in them while the veins are over-full, giving rise in them to a higher blood-pressure.

It will be borne in mind that the results stated in this paper are founded on experiment; they are facts. It is possible that other explanations may supersede those now offered; though De Jager has devoted himself for years to these studies, and seems to be not only a physiologist but an able physicist. Of course many of these results are not new to science; some are verifications. It must also be borne in mind that in most instances possible compensations are not considered. The subject becomes in such case highly complex.

RECENT STUDIES UPON THE NATURE OF SUPPURATION.

There is no department of pathology in which recent investigations have been so satisfactory or led to such conclusive results as in this one.

We still find in all text-books the statement that suppuration is a stage of inflammation—*i.e.*, that the onset of suppuration records a certain degree of *intensity* in inflammation; yet this view must now be quite altered, since it has been proved with absolute certainty that suppuration indicates, not intensity, but merely the presence of a certain factor among the causes of the inflammation, namely, bacteria, and it has been shown that without their presence no irritant, be it ever so intense, can cause the formation of a single particle of pus.

This view, originally advanced by Lister, and further developed by Hueter, had till now to be accepted with a certain amount of reserve. For though from clinical experience in the success of the modern antiseptic system of treating injuries made it appear probable, yet, experimentally, it lacked complete proof. On the one hand, certain abscesses occur in which no bacteria can be detected; on the other, certain irritants, notably turpentine,