the extravagances of single-value men, two (and no more) values men, trade and labor union men, citizens of the world, professional negrophilists, soft-money men, and the like: they could delude themselves, and obtain more or less following for their "views," so long as sober, practical men of common sense governed affairs, and peace with honor and prosperity prevailed. But let the cyclones of panic and war, a Dakota-like change of climate and its attendant famine, or even the milder consequence of reckless municipal government (as did happen in Hamilton only one generation ago) once set in, and all was changed. Capital either became a tyrant, or, cowering, shrank away. Mr. Douglass' despised "commodities" of food and raiment became treasures beyond price; the *crescendo* of land values he affected, but only affected, to envy the possessors of real estate, became a *diminuendo*, with a *pianissimo* carefully to be underscored at the end; while as for the theories so mellifluously laid before the Institute that night—they were laid by until the tide should turn again.

THIRD MEETING.

Third Meeting, 15th November, 1890, the Vice-President in the chair.

Donations and exchanges, 33.

Dr. A. B. Macallum, in a paper on "Cell Structure and Cell Contents," referred briefly to the already known details of cell structures and the phenomena of cell division, and then gave an account of his studies on the epithelial cells of the intestine and on the cells of the pancreas of amphibia. In these cells a number of bodies are present in addition to the ordinary cell contents, and they may, according to their nature and origin, be classified as follows:—(1) parasites; (2) the remains of broken-down cells swallowed by their healthy neighbours; (3) plasmosomata extruded from the nucleus. In connection with the first class (parasites), the history of a new form of great interest was described. There is also present in the pancreatic cells of all cold-blooded vertebrates a round, oval, or elongated element situated beside the cell nucleus of a peculiar character, which, from its fibrillation and phases of degeneration, must be a parasite analogous to the forms which cause malaria in the human subject. They are absent from many of the amphibia altogether, and this is another argument for the view that they are parasitic. The new parasite discovered by Dr. Macallum has one stage in its development which resembles closely the body in the pancreatic cells, and if the latter is a parasite its degeneration and destruction in the pancreatic