

The work has been disposed in allotments. Dr. Jones writes the chapters on "General Pathological Anatomy;" "Pathological Anatomy of the Alimentary Canal;" "Pathological Anatomy of the Urinary Apparatus;" and "Pathological Anatomy of the Joints." Dr. Seiveking writes those on "Pathological Anatomy of the Nervous System;" "Pathological Anatomy of the Organs of Circulation;" "Pathological Anatomy of the Organs of Respiration;" "Pathological Anatomy of the Female Organs of Generation;" and "Pathological Anatomy of the Osseous System."

Among diseased conditions of the blood, Dr. Jones introduces a chapter on leucocythemia, or "white-cell-blood." This peculiar affection, consisting essentially in a great increase of the colourless corpuscles of the blood, was discovered about the same time by Virchow of Berlin, and Dr. Hughes Bennet of Edinburgh. It was the latter who gave it the name of Leucocythemia, as he considered that term more expressive of the pathological condition of the blood than "Leukhemia", the name imposed by the former. The term "Leukhemia or white-blood", as he very properly observes, "given to this disease by Virchow is objectionable, because in the first place the blood is not white, but presents its usual red tinge when drawn from the arm. The colorless clots occasionally observed, will certainly not warrant the application of this term to the blood generally, as they are frequently present without the morbid conditions under consideration. Besides, the same name has been given with more propriety to the fatty blood, examined by Drs. Traill, Christison, and others, which presents a milky opalescent appearance." When a drop of blood is taken from the arm of a person with leucocythemia, and placed beneath the microscope, the red corpuscles, after a time, are observed to arrange themselves in rouleaux, as in healthy blood; but in the interspaces, a greater or lesser number of the colorless corpuscles are aggregated, the amount, however, invariably exceeding the normal standard. The white cells differ much in size, some being smaller and others larger than those of healthy blood. They resemble very much the pus cell; so much so, indeed, that Dr. Bennet published his first case in 1845, under the title of "Case of Hypertrophy of the Spleen and Liver, in which death took place from supuration of the blood." He was led to regard them as pus cells, not only from their being identically the same in appearance, but also from their being similarly affected by reagents. When acetic acid is added, the cell-wall is made distinctly visible, and the granular contents become quite transparent. They have either a single, double or tripartite nucleus. "Occasionally, a crescentic nucleus is to be seen in the cells, and some free nuclei are also observed between them." Of 25 cases pub-