

cell and its subsequent fixation as the red alkaline haematin by the alcohol or chloral hydrate of the solution.*

Two methods may be recommended as available for colour preservation; those of Kaiserling and Klotz-Jores. Of these, where it is necessary to preserve any faint colour not directly due to red blood corpuscles but caused by bile staining or transformation of fats, the Klotz-Jores is the superior; in fact Kaiserling will completely destroy some of the faint yellows desirable to keep in such cases. In all other instances, however, and for general purposes and lasting brilliancy of results I consider the Kaiserling method the best and I think therefore that every effort should be made to use it in routine work where this is possible. But, under war time conditions, the transportation of the various solutions required, and the careful watching needed in the use of the first and second fluids in Kaiserling, renders this method often utterly impracticable in the Field.

For these reasons I would recommend for routine purposes in War the use of Jores' fluid as modified by Klotz. Its advantages under war conditions are the following:—

(1) All the ingredients, with the exception of formalin, can be taken along with the hospital stores in a dry state, as salts, and so are easily transported, and formalin is easily procurable.

(2) Their cost is relatively slight; I know no method of preserving the colours of museum specimens that is of so low a cost.

(3) The use of two fluids only, is necessary.

(4) The length of time in which the specimens may remain in No. 1 is not a matter of care; tissues do not deteriorate by long keeping in No. 1; in fact specimens might be shipped from Europe to America in No. 1, and only after weeks placed in No. 2, and still, after washing well with water, when placed in No. 2 the natural colours show themselves well.

(5) The method is universally applicable for all tissues, with the occasional exception of lung and spleen.

*For full details upon the chemical changes taking place in colour preservation in the methods of Kaiserling and Jores, see:

1. *Kaiserling*—Berliner Klin. Woch., 1896, Bd. 33, P. 775.

2. *Puppe*—Vierteljahrschrift für gerichtliche Medicin, 2 Folge XVII, 2.

3. *Abbott*—American Medicine, 1903, V, No. 14, p. 541-544.

4. *Jores*—Verhandlungen Deutschen Pathologischen Gesellschaft 1913, Bd. 16, p. 357.