

	PAGE
(c) The Regeneration of the Red Blood-corpuscles	29
(d) The Birth of the White Blood-corpuscles (Leukopoiesis)	30
(e) The Duration of Life and the Death of the White Blood-corpuscles	32
(f) The Regeneration of the White Blood-corpuscles	32
(g) The Birth of the Blood Platelets	33
(h) The Blood Formation in the Human Embryo	33
4. Comments on the Relative Importance of Different Methods of Examining the Blood	34
 B. The More Important Methods of Examining the Blood	 35
1. The Technic of Obtaining Blood for Examination	35
2. The Estimation of the Hemoglobin Content of the Blood (<i>Hb</i>)	36
(a) Sahli's New Hemometer	37
(b) The Fleischl-Miescher Hemoglobinometer	39
(c) Dare's Hemoglobinometer	40
(d) Tallqvist's Hemoglobin Scale	40
(e) Light-extinction Methods of Estimating the Hemoglobin (Spectralphotometric Determination)	41
i. Hüfner's Spectralphotometer	41
ii. König's Spectralphotometer, as Modified by Martens and Grünbaum	41
(f) The Estimation of Hemoglobin by Means of Iron Determinations	41
i. Butterfield's Modification of Neuman's Method of Iron Determination	41
ii. Colorimetric Determination of the Iron in the Blood (Autenrieth and Funk)	42
(g) The Estimation of Hemoglobin by Determining the Oxygen or the Carbon Monoxid Combining-power of the Blood	42
i. Ferrieyanid Method of Determining Oxygen-capacity (Haldane and Bancroft)	42
ii. The Carbon Monoxid Capacity Determined Calorimetrically with Plesch's Wedge-tube Hemoglobinometer	43
(h) Quantitative Variations in the Hemoglobin Content of the Blood Under Normal Conditions	43
(i) Quantitative Variations in the Hemoglobin Content of the Blood in Pathological States	43
(j) The Determination of the Color-index (<i>C. I.</i>)	44