through this by means of a tube with a rubber cap; and by Dastre, who employed a mixture of chloride of carbon and olive oil, which neither mixes with the blood nor coagulates it.

The last method which I shall record, and which I wish to recommend, is that of Hammerschlag, No series of solutions which must be continually standardized is necessary, and the apparatus required is simple and cheap and can be carried about by every physician. It is as follows: (1) a hydrometer jar; (2) a hydrometer (or urinometer); (3) a pipette of small caliber; (4) a glass rod; (5) some steel pens; (6) a bottle of chloroform; (7) a bottle of benzol; (8) a bottle containing a mixture of the latter two; and (9) some filter paper. The procedure is as follows: The mixture of chloroform and benzol (beginning at the first test with equal parts, for instance) is poured into the hydrometer jar, the finger-tip of the patient is sterilized with a solution of carbolic acid and pricked with one of the pens (from which one of the nibs has been broken), which has been sterilized in a flame. A drop of blood which has been allowed to ooze from the puncture (not squeezed out) is sucked into the pipette and then gently forced into the centre of the mixture and shaken off. To avoid mixing air with the blood-drop all the blood is not to be forced out from the pipette, but a little left in its tip. If the blood-drop sinks the mixture must be made heavier with a little chloroform; if it rises benzol must be added. The mixture must be agitated after each addition of either fluid with the glass rod, to keep the chloroform and benzol well mixed, avoiding the breaking up of the blood-drop. When the drop remains stationary, twirling around but neither rising nor sinking, the specific gravity of the mixture corresponds with that of the blood and is taken with the hydrometer. The same mixture is used indefinitely, the blood being filtered out after each test. The hydrometer jar must be kept absolutely clean, that no fine particles of foreign matter may float in the mixture and adhere to the blood-drop.

The glycerol-water and chloroform-benzol methods give practically the same results, according to Siegel, and Hammerschlag states that there is little difference between the results obtained by using the chloroform-benzol mixture and the pycnometer; but it is readily seen that the former method is much the simplest, and dexterity is soon acquired.

The following table by Hammerschlag is given showing the percentage of hemoglobin which corresponds with the determined specific gravity. Fleischl's instrument was used by him in getting up this table, and hence is not quite correct; the author states that he is endeavoring to construct one that will be more accurate.