hour in a solution of equal parts of ether and alcohol. Audi alteram partem.

Experimental work has taught me that the above teachings regarding the preparation, of cover glass specimens will lead to grave errors. Measurements of the corpuscles of fresh blood and of corpuscles of the specimen prepared by above method, would show material differentiations, and therefore expert testimony regarding blood examinations relative to the measurement of blood corpuscles would not be admitted in any court of law while such differences exist. The heating of blood specimens over an alcohol flame will cause the coagulation of the serum albumen of the blood plasma, placing the fresh specimen in alcohol and ether will cause a shrinkage in the red corpuscles, and at the same time the dissolving of part of the nuclein within the nucleus of the leucocytes. After obtaining my blood specimen, and sliding apart the cover slips, I place the specimen under petri-covered glasses and allow them to dry. This requires but a few moments, after which I place cover glasses and all in a hot oven regulated at 98° Fahr. for twenty-four hours. The measurement of blood corpuscles in blood specimens prepared in this manner corresponds at all times with the measurement of the fresh specimen. The nucleus of the leucocytes in blood specimens of the same patient, but prepared according to the two different methods previously cited, exhibited a great difference in staining affinity. The methods of staining, differential counting, and bacteriological examinations of the blood are ably presented in all text-books; but the value of such work in aiding towards diagnosis depends, at least, in my opinion, upon the process employed in the obtaining of blood and the preparation of cover-glass specimens. Only by years of patience and strict research work have I been enabled to find the few errors I have cited, and well may I say : " La patience est amère mais son fruit est doux."

Diet, hygienic surroundings and medication must be considered when studying the histological changes in the blood, and this takes us somewhat into the department of physiology, especially physiological chemistry. Physiology, as a science, is still in its infancy, although rapid strides have been made within the last few years. The incorrect understanding of the physiological action of some therapeutic agent, and the subsequent administration of such agent, under the belief that its physiological action is thoroughly understood, will often lead to grave results. Probably no other class of remedial agents is more frequently used than antipyretics, coal tar derivatives, or the various alkaloids of cinchona bark. The physiological action of any therapeutic agent is absolutely reflected in the blood, whether such medication is given to reconstruct tissue, to neutralize toxins, or to destroy micro-organisms. The establishment of thermogenesis or thermolysis is absolutely indicated in the blood. Hematology and physiology are closely allied, and to prove the finding, of one includes the finding by both. Still our text-books