privy or cesspool, and in many cases there were other sources, such as stables for horses and cows, pig sties, chicken yards, etc. When the nitrites were as high as 0.001 parts per 100,000 the water was condemned. When the nitrites ranged between 0.0003 and 0.001 parts per 100,000, the water was considered to be of suspicious quality and warning was given to boil before using for domestic purposes. In Brooklyn and Queens there are waters of known purity which show nitrites as high as 0.0003 parts per 100,000. Therefore, when nitrites amounting to 0.0003 parts per 100,000 were found, with other constituents of the water suitably low, such waters were passed as fit for domestic purposes.

It will be noticed on comparing the average figures in tables A, B and C, that nitrites decrease with ammonia, and that the figures for nitrates are about the same in each table. The average chlorin in table C is much lower than in tables A and B, while the average depths of the wells and their average distances from the sources of contamination are about the same. The nitrogen averages in table C approach those in table D. If one takes the nitrogen figures of the deep wells as a standard, the conclusion may be drawn (1) that the sandy soil of Brooklyn cannot be relied upon as a safe filter; (2) that Brooklyn soil in populous districts, so far as the author's evidence goes, seems to be nearing the saturation point with sewage; and (3) that, consequently these shallow wells are in growing danger of pollution.

44 (90). **"The influence of the external temperature upon the viscosity of the blood": RUSSELL BURTON-OPITZ.**

It was proved by a series of determinations that the viscosity of the "living" blood can be greatly influenced by changing the temperature of the surrounding medium. The viscosity was found markedly increased, if the dogs used in the experiments were immersed in water at 25° C. Warm water baths (42° C. to 45° C.) produced a corresponding decrease in the viscosity. The specific gravity of the blood was changed in a corresponding manner.

45 (91). **"The changes in the viscosity of the blood during narcosis": RUSSELL BURTON-OPITZ.**

Determinations of the viscosity of the "living" blood were made during deep and light ether and chloroform narcosis. It