

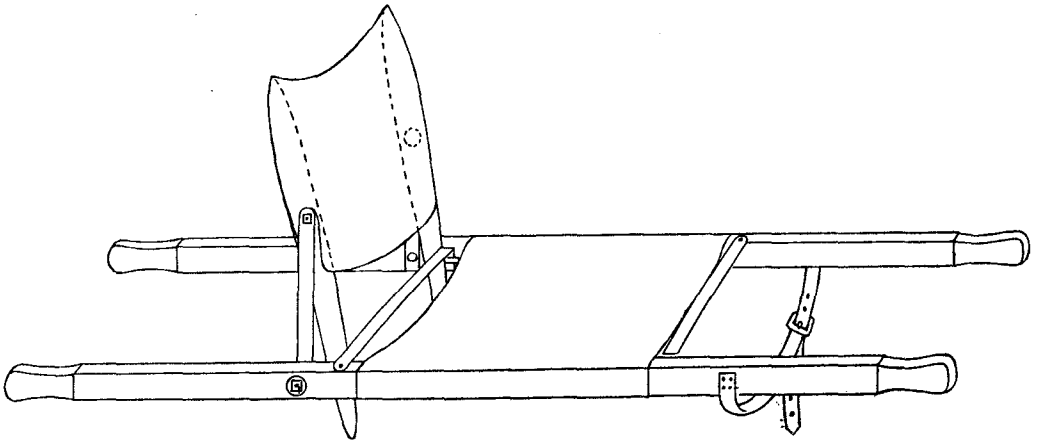
is erected with a fall of two inches in ten feet towards one end. A small trough is made out of biscuit or other tins, and nailed to the posterior surface of the pole. The free edge of the trough, which is rounded, projects about four inches behind, and is about four inches lower than the the upper surface of the pole. The urine trough empties into a pit or receptacle at the lower end towards which there is a fall of two inches in ten feet. The faeces drop dry into the bucket, while the urine is caught in the trough and flows along to the pit or receptacle at the end. The pole seat is rubbed over with paraffin and the trough is flushed down with cresol solution daily. This arrangement has been in use at the 49th (W.R.) Divisional Rest Station for a considerable time and works perfectly. Many other units have copied this method and find that it has solved a long-standing difficulty. The accompanying diagrams require no explanation.

#### CHAIR STRETCHER.

BY LIEUTENANT J. S. GOODACRE.

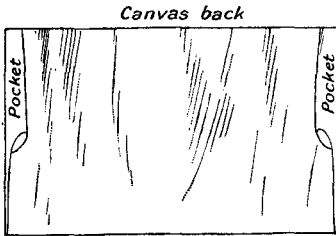
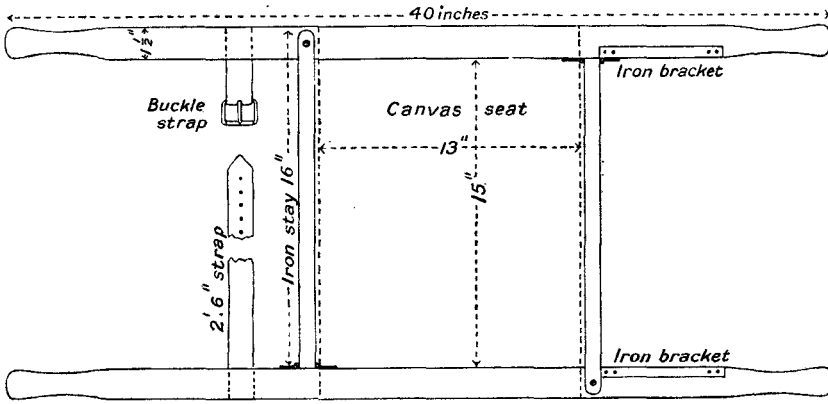
*11th Battalion, King's Liverpool Regiment.*

THIS stretcher was designed to enable wounded to be withdrawn from the firing trenches. Being of short length (only forty inches) it can be carried around any traverse or zig-zag communication trench. By the use of the strap for abdominal cases the knees of the patient can be kept



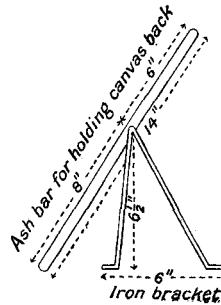
Rough sketch of stretcher.

pressed into the stomach, enabling these cases to be carried successfully. A broken thigh can be lashed to the handle. It is not intended that the patient should be carried the whole of the way to the dressing station on this stretcher, but only up to the point where the regulation stretcher can come into service.



Canvas back  
Pocket on each side to slide over ash bars like rooka chair back.

Designed and constructed by J. S. Goodacre, Lieutenant, 11th Battalion, King's Liverpool Regiment.



Detail of trench stretcher chair: 2 shafts of oak or ash, 40 inches by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches by 2 inches; 2 stays or spreaders, iron,  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch by  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch by 16 inches, plus  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches right angle bend; 2 iron sockets,  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch by  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch by  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches; 2 iron brackets of  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch by  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch by 16 inches, bent to shape; 1 canvas seat, 20 inches by 13 inches; 1 canvas back, 16 inches by 10 inches; 2 ash bars, 14 inches by 1 inch (in centre tapering to  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch at each end) by  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch; 18 screws; 2 bolts and nuts, 1 inch by  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch; 1 leather strap,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch by 2 feet 6 inches; 1 leather strap,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches by 6 inches, with buckle end.

## GASTRIC JUICE AND THE PREVENTION OF ENTERIC FEVER AND CHOLERA.

By LIEUTENANT-COLONEL N. FAICHNIE.  
*Royal Army Medical Corps.*

WITH the commencement of fighting under conditions of temperature such as those at present prevailing in the Dardanelles, I venture to predict that after the usual eight weeks—the so-called eight weeks' phenomenon—there will be a good deal more disease of the enteric group than we have had up to date in France or Belgium.