hastened by the operative interference. In dealing with a case presenting symptoms of "the longitudinal sinus syndrome" I am inclined to think that the surgeon should hold his hand unless the arrest of haemorrhage or the relief of definite compression is called for—in other words, there should be no interference.

REPORT ON POST-MORTEM EXAMINATION OF E. R., AGED 21, GERMAN PRISONER OF WAR.

By Lieutenant Crabbe.
Royal Army Medical Corps.

Patient was "gassed" on September 25, presumably by chlorine or some chlorine compound, the gas being of a yellowish-green colour.

When admitted to hospital, "he was slightly cyanosed and had a yellowish toxic appearance." The respirations were on the average sixty, and the pulse-rate one hundred and twenty. There was some rise of temperature. The symptoms were more "toxic than bronchitic"; the cough was not very severe; he was constipated; a trace of albumin, no sugar. He died at 8 a.m. on the 4th October.

At the post-mortem: Appearance sallow, thin, inclined to emaciation; abdomen not distended; no staining of skin by gas; abdominal and chest muscles on section appeared normal.

Lungs.—Pleura adherent, both sides and base; adhesions easily broken down; no fluid in pleura; lungs appeared to be distended with marked emphysema. On section, they showed marked emphysema and particularly towards the apices; the bases were congested. There was general purulent bronchitis with marked increase of pus towards the apices. The bases were very cyanosed. The contained blood was almost black, but the coagulability was below the normal. Both lungs floated and also sections from apex and base; right lung weighed two pounds two and a half ounces; left lung, one pound ten ounces.

Trachea.—The mucous membrane was coated with mucous pus and infected, the infection increasing in intensity towards the bifurcation. There were old glands at the bifurcation.

Heart normal; no pericarditis.

Liver weighed seven and a half pounds. Gall-bladder shrunken and contained little bile; no perihepatitis; normal on section.

Spleen.—Weighed seven and a half ounces; capsule normal; slightly congested and enlarged, otherwise normal.

Kidneys.—Left weighed six and a half ounces, capsule normal, slightly congested and darkened; right weighed six ounces, capsule normal, not so congested as the left one.
Brain weighed three pounds three and a quarter ounces; no meningitis; normal on section to the naked eye.

Pancreas.—Normal.

Stomach and Intestines.—Normal.

The condition of the lungs was sufficient to account for death.

Specimens were taken of the several organs and tissues for microscopical examination.

REPORT ON MICROSCOPICAL EXAMINATION OF VARIOUS ORGANS AND TISSUES, BY LIEUTENANT D. D. ROSEWARNE, R.A.M.C.

(1) Lungs.—Sections from both showed evidence of acute emphysema and areas of partial collapse. There was intense engorgement of blood vessels but no actual hæmorrhage. Peribronchitis was well marked, but there was no sign of pneumonia. The sections also showed early pleurisy.

(2) Mediastinal gland congested and engorged with blood; no enlargement.

(3) Liver.—Section showed acute fatty degeneration, evidently not enough to account for the increase of size of the organ. No evidence of cirrhosis.

(4) Medulla showed only post-mortem changes.

(5) Spleen practically normal.

The lung condition points to acute bronchitis, probably set up by an irritant.

A NEW TYPE OF INCINERATOR.

DESIGNED BY LIEUTENANT HOLT.

Quartermaster, Welsh Regiment.

COMMUNICATED BY COLONEL B. WILSON.

This incinerator has been successfully used in Egypt and in India for many years, and Lieutenant Holt has now introduced it into Flanders.

The cost of the incinerators is modest; even at the present price of sheet iron in France they have been made for about £1 apiece.

The attached drawings explain the construction of the apparatus. It is an oblong box without a bottom. It is shaped like a sarcophagus and built of sheet iron bolted together with rivets and nuts. A grid is made by riveting a length of "channel" or T-iron along the sides in the long axis of the box about one-third of the way up from the bottom. These irons support the bars which form the grid as shown in the sketch. The bars can either be riveted in or left loose for transport. At one end an aperture is cut to admit draught and allow of raking out ashes. The cover is made short, about two inches or three inches shorter than the box, so as to form a flue at the top and opposite end of the box from the firehole.