Clinical and other Notes

§ each eye, refraction and fundi normal. Right field of vision shows contraction, tires from 60 to 10 in two rounds. Left field of vision shows more marked contraction and tires from 30 to 10 in one round, marked neurasthenia.

These cases indicate the results of examination usually found. In their interpretation the main points to note are:—

(1) The extent of the original field of vision.
(2) The rapidity with which tiring occurs.
(3) The extent to which tiring occurs.
(4) The relation of field of vision of second eye to that of the first.
(5) The obvious state of the patient after the examination.

A study of the graphs from these points of view will enable one to understand the condition of the nervous system of the patient, help to a definite diagnosis, and prove a useful aid to prognosis.

I am indebted to Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. Spencer, R.A.M.C., the officer commanding hospital for permission to publish this article.

A MODIFIED TEST FOR DROPPING PIPETTES.

By MAJOR LAWRENCE J. RHEA.
Royal Army Medical Corps.

The accuracy of the dropping pipette and the comfort and rapidity with which it is used, depends in part upon the ease with which it can be manipulated. This is especially true when it is used often and over comparatively long periods, as in making the dilutions in the agglutinating tests for the enteric group of infections, according to Dryer’s method.
Clinical and other Notes

The rubber teats provided with the dropping pipettes issued under the direction of the Medical Research Committee, soon lose much of their elasticity, and it then becomes difficult to fill the pipettes to a sufficient extent and to empty them completely.

I have made a simple attachment to replace these teats, which obviates these difficulties. The attachment, which consists of a rubber stopper, and a heavy rubber vaccine bottle cap, is made as follows:

Bore a hole through the centre of the long axis of the rubber stopper; this hole should be of such a size as to fit tightly over the end of the pipette. Fit a heavy rubber vaccine bottle cap over the larger end of the rubber stopper and fasten it in place by means of a string, small wire, or rubber cement. Rubber cement is not suitable when a solution to be used in the pipette dissolves the cement. The rubber cap should be adjusted so that the vacuum produced is not greater than that required to fill the pipette. A very fine perforation in the centre of the rubber cap makes it easier to prevent the formation of bubbles in the pipette; this perforation may be made with a red-hot needle. A piece of pressure rubber tubing one inch long may be used instead of a rubber stopper.

When a pipette fitted with this attachment is held between the fingers and the palm of the hand, the thumb is left free to manipulate the rubber cap by pressing directly down upon it.

Pipettes fitted with this attachment have been used in our laboratory for some months, and have been found to be more easily and more rapidly manipulated, and less tiring on the hand than when an ordinary teat is used.

The accompanying photograph shows a pipette with its attachment, and the method of manipulating it.

A SIMPEE HOT-AIR CHAMBER FOR USE IN ADVANCED AND MAIN DRESSING STATIONS.

By LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. H. HABGOOD.
Royal Army Medical Corps.

It is now generally recognized that the condition of shock in which a great many wounded arrived at the dressing station is directly connected with cold, and the remarkable improvement which is seen in a pulseless and semi-conscious patient when warmed up is a sufficient incentive to provide warmth at the earliest possible moment.

The hot-air chamber has been used in this unit since the battle of Arras, and models varying somewhat in details of construction have been seen in various dressing stations since April, 1918.

The apparatus as illustrated has proved to be the most efficient model and has the advantage of being very easily made.

- A is an inverted four-gallon oil drum with a slit B to provide air and to enable the wick of a Beatrice stove placed under the drum to be raised or lowered.
- C is a piece of stove piping or tin bent into a pipe which connects the drum with D, a sheet of tin made from a four-gallon petrol tin. These connexions are loose to facilitate adjustment. The sheet D is attached to a Thomas'