ment and death. The dose of opium in this case being 25 minims of the tincture, which, I think, is not excessive for a rectal injection. This inflation is, I think, partly due to paralysis of the rectum by the drug, with consequent inability to expel flatus, and partly to fermentation of the starch causing a rapid evolution of gas. I was able to prove the latter theory by incubating 4 ounces of starch, to which a little faeces had been added, at body temperature, attaching a receptacle to catch the gas evolved. In a few hours the collection was full of carbon dioxide, and the starch swarming with yeast fungus and Bacillus coli. In my opinion, therefore, starch is a very unsuitable vehicle, and the opium is much more likely to reach the required spot in the ileum via the mouth.

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**A NEW FORM OF FILTER FUNNEL.**

**By Major W. W. O. Beveridge, D.S.O.**

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When filtering with water-pressure by a filter pump, it is necessary to have either a porcelain or platinum perforated cone at the bottom of the filter funnel to prevent the filter paper being ruptured by the force of the suction. The porcelain cones prevent the paper lying accurately in the funnel and those of platinum are expensive, and, moreover, liable to be dissolved by certain reagents.
Clinical and other Notes

I have designed a glass filter funnel which does away with the necessity for a cone, and can be used both for ordinary filtration and with pressure. This has been made for me by Messrs. Townson and Mercer, from whom it can be procured.

The funnel is made in two pieces. A is the actual funnel, the apex of which is drilled with small perforations; in this the filter paper lies, being accurately fitted and evenly supported, so that it cannot be ruptured by the pressure from the filter pump. The funnel fits into a lower piece or stem B by an accurately ground union. This stem has a thistle-shaped expansion which has the effect of increasing the rate of flow of the filtrate through the filter.

The advantages of this form of funnel are: (1) It requires no cone, the apex of the funnel being sufficiently perforated; (2) being in two parts it is easily cleaned; (3) rapidity of filtration; (4) it can also be used as an ordinary funnel or for filtration with glass wool, which can be placed in the thistle; (5) it can be easily sterilised.

THE WATER-BOTTLE—A SUGGESTION.

By Lieutenant R. G. H. Tate.
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When we look round at the various devices with which we are supplied for obtaining pure water for drinking purposes, we cannot help being struck by the fact that so little has been done to provide the soldier with a satisfactory receptacle for carrying his portion of drinking water in a clean state when on the march. The great importance of having a bottle which can be easily cleansed was well brought out by the article written by Major Norman Faichnie in the March number of this Journal, and the object of this present note is to describe an effort made, though on a less elaborate scale than that described therein, to provide troops with a bottle which can be easily sterilised.

One of the new pattern water-bottles was taken from its cradle straps, and its felt covering, ripped open along the upper seam, was removed. The covering was then stretched sufficiently to allow the bottle to be easily slipped in and out of it by forcing slips of wood between it and the bottle, which had been replaced in its original position. This having been done the edge of the felt was strengthened by a strip of thin leather along its inner surface and the top of the cover was fastened to the body along its convex edge, as shown in the photograph. The cradle straps were then taken and the upper horizontal strap was raised about an inch on the side straps, a flap of leather, shaped as shown, being stitched along the inner side of the straight portion. Eyelet holes were then fitted in the edges of the leather flap and in the top strap of the cradle. To put the whole together, the bottle was placed in its felt cover, the top of