(Fig. 1) is the projection of an image by a microprojector or delineascope onto a piece of glazed or aluminum coated paper (S, Fig. 1) which is affixed to the inside of the deep end of the reflecting box. The interior of the box is painted a deep black. The sides of the box are sloping, so as to give the observers a better opportunity to view the image.

The reflecting box was constructed out of a preparation board (wall board), ¼″ thick, and was made with tight joints inside. The framing (F, Fig. 1) is all outside and was made of ¾″ × 2½″ pieces with lapped corners, nailed. (It could be so constructed as to fold up when not in use.) The inside dimensions of the box, which can be varied, are as follows (Fig. 1): front width, open end, ab, 30″; back width, closed end, df, 19¾″; front height, open end, be, 24¾″; back height, closed end, cd, 19¾″; direct open depth, gh, 17¼″; de, 18″; bc, 18½″. The drawing is not made to scale and the dimensions, as given, are all inside, even though some letters are placed outside the box for facility in drawing.

It might, also, be possible to modify the plan of this box and the method of observation of the image by building two boxes similar to the one described above, except that the two boxes, which would be placed back to back, would have a common partition between them. Then, by cutting an aperture in the common partition between the deep ends of the two boxes thus placed, and by covering this aperture with a translucent linen screen or with other translucent material, it might be possible to view the image through the open end of the box which faces away from the projector.

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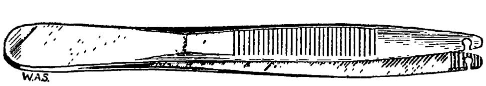
FORCEPS DESIGNED FOR SKIN SUTURING[1]

IN suturing together skin edges after incisions for operations on laboratory animals such as guinea pigs and albino rats, it is often extremely difficult to penetrate the skin with the needle. When the skin edge is caught in the ordinary forceps, the skin tends to be pushed around the side of the forceps and the needle can not thus retain its right angle approach. It has been our custom to use Keith needles, which must be very sharp to pierce the tough dorsal skin in flank operations on the rodents mentioned above.

In using the forceps described herewith (see cuts), either one or both edges of the skin may be caught and the needle put through with ease, after which the forceps can be easily removed, the needle passing through the opening leading outward from the needle hole. Fig. 1 depicts an adaptation of an ordinary forceps, which has been found to work perfectly well. Fig. 2 is the proposed design of forceps of this type for the trade.



1

2

FIG. 1.

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A NOTE ON LEVEL CONTROL IN FUNNELS

IN a recent issue of SCIENCE, Wean[1] has described, with an excellent illustration, a flow control system which is almost an exact replica of an apparatus used by the writer during the world war for control of level in a funnel in filtration of solutions made from $Ca(OCl)_2$ suspension and Na_2CO_3 in preparation of Dakin's hypochlorite solution. The apparatus was demonstrated to classes at the War Demonstration Hospital on the Rockefeller Institute grounds in New York City, but was made obsolete for the purpose by the chlorine gas method. While in no way wishing to detract from Wean's contribution, it may be worth while to record this other use as such need may occur again. The device has been used also in the writer's laboratory to control level in water thermostats. It is particularly valuable where suspended matter might clog a float-operated valve. The use of a Hoffman clamp on the return air-line for adjustments is sometimes helpful to minimize surges.

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[1] R. E. Wean, SCIENCE, 82: 336, 1935.

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