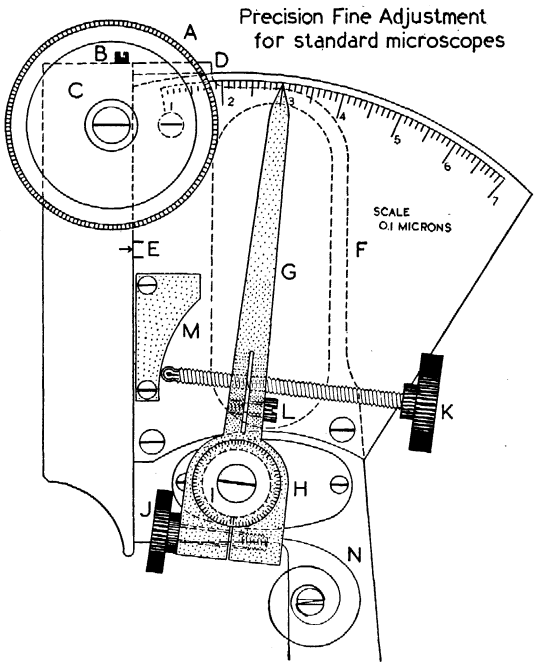

FIG. 1. A—Coarse adjustment; B—Friction regulating screw for coarse adjustment; C—Coarse motion slide bar; D—Cover plate for fine motion; E—Fine motion limit marks; F—Back of microscope limb; G—Lever and scale indicator; H—Thick split sleeve; I—Free end of fine motion knob; J—Locking screw; K—Precision fine motion adjustment screw; L—Friction controlling screw for K; M—Tangential thrust block; N—No lag spring. Scale engraved with 0.1μ divisions. Motion adapted to Zeiss Microscope Model 1c (1906).

ever, the normal use of the fine motion[1] is not handicapped and whenever desired the precision motion can be engaged by locking with screw. The "feel" of the fine motion is not changed by the precision modification.

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CARRIAGE FOR A LARGE NUMBER OF SPECIMENS DURING PARAFFIN INFILTRATION

THE effort usually involved in the simultaneous handling of a considerable number of specimens during paraffin infiltration can be materially reduced by means of the following device. The dimensions given here (Fig. 1) are adapted to the usual staining vessels, but can of course be adjusted to individual requirements. The carriage is constructed of fine-meshed copper milk screen. The partition strips are notched and fitted together like the separators in an ordinary egg carton, and drops of solder applied to a few of the joints where necessary. A suitably bent piece of copper window screen placed in the paraffin

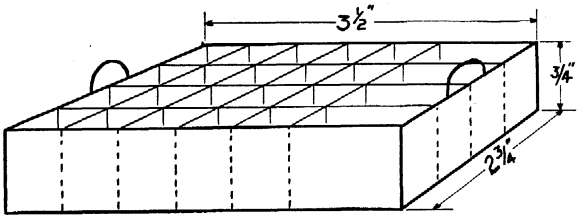

FIG. 1. Tissue carrier made of copper milk screen.

vessel is desirable in order to support the carriage a short distance from the bottom. The entire carriage is immersed in the paraffin bath and can be transferred through as many changes as the size of the tissues may require. The same series of paraffins can be used repeatedly.

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DRAINAGE IN THE LITTLE-WELLS APPARATUS FOR GAS ANALYSIS

LITTLE and Wells[1] have described an apparatus for student use in the analysis of samples of respiratory air. Two burettes of the type described have been tested in this laboratory. As noted by the authors, great care was taken to insure complete drainage, but because of the narrow bore of the stopcock excessive shaking was required which resulted in the breakage of one piece of apparatus. The addition of ½ per cent. isopropyl alcohol to the saline solution used for leveling, and modification of the technique so that the absorbent solutions were washed down each time with approximately one cc of saline solution have eliminated this difficulty. The accuracy of the technique in the hands of student operators remains unchanged.

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[1] J. Max Little and Herbert S. Wells, SCIENCE, 2340, 425, 1939.

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