

LABORATORY METHODS FOR THE GENERAL PRACTITIONER

THIRD PAPER

In our last article we digressed somewhat and inserted a chapter, really, on the various diseases which could be diagnosed by the microscope, but we believe it was space well used.

We will now pass on to the instruments and material required for micro-biological methods of diagnosis.

Microscope, with sub-stage condensor, two oculars, 1 and 2 inch. Three objectives, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, $\frac{1}{8}$ inch, and 1-12 inch; the latter, oil immersion lens.

As the microscope is the most important laboratory instrument, it must be of a good make. The shape, size, and adjuncts of the body or stand of the microscope itself are of comparatively little moment; but it is absolutely necessary that it be faultless in its construction. It must also be capable of adjustment for use with the most powerful objectives, and with Abbe's condenser, or some other similar arrangement.

Any one of the following makes may be depended upon.

Zeiss, Leitz, Bausch & Lomb, Spencer.

A bottle of immersion oil.

$\frac{1}{2}$ gross slides, clear colorless glass are preferable.

$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. cover glasses $\frac{3}{4}$ inch square and not thicker than 0.18mm.

One platinum wire needle.

One platinum wire loop.

A pair of cover glass forceps.

Spirit lamp.

One dozen test tubes assorted.

Glassware, comprising watch glasses, small glass funnels, etc.

Filter paper.

Litmus paper.