

the case of moist specimens, Jores fluid as modified by Klotz,* which is the fixation solution given in the Memorandum, and also in the previous article by Adami and Judah, is again recommended by Mr. Judah for routine work in War, but superior permanent results are claimed for the Kaiserling method, which it is stated should be followed under those conditions which admit of the more complicated procedure involved being carried through, as is the case in many Base Hospitals.

The text of the Memorandum follows:

CIRCULAR MEMORANDUM.

WAR OFFICE, LONDON, S. W., 14TH JUNE, 1915.

"A Committee has been constituted under the presidency of Sir Alfred Keogh, K. C. B., Director-General, with a view to the preparation of the Medical History of the War. The task of the Committee requires the active co-operation of Medical Officers attached to all Military Hospitals at home and abroad. This is particularly the case as regards the collection of specimens which illustrate the mode of production, the variety, the pathology, the manner of healing and the results of treatment of wounds and injuries inflicted in the present war. It is hoped that all Medical Officers who have the opportunity will assist the Committee in bringing together the material necessary for a completion of its project.

The Director-General also avails himself of this opportunity of reminding all Military Medical Officers that pathological material from Military Hospitals is the property, not of any individual physician or surgeon, but of the State as represented by the Army Medical Department.

SELECTION OF SPECIMENS

Every specimen which elucidates the manner of production, the diagnosis, the pathology, the treatment of wounds and illnesses incident to war should be forwarded to the Committee.

In the following list some of the specimens more urgently required by the Committee are cited:—

1. *Specimens illustrating the types of wounds produced by the various forms of projectiles used in warfare and the varying effects dependent on range.*
2. *Specimens showing the destruction of tissues along the track of projectiles, the lodgment of foreign bodies, and the deviation of bullets in their passage through the tissues of the body.*

* Klotz & MacLachlan, International Assoc. of Med. Museums, Bulletin No. V, 1915, p. 59. Also Klotz & Coburn, Bull. VI, p. 51.