

fifth year graduates in medicine. The scholarships and medals are to be given for the early diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis.

All students competing in these examinations will be required to spend at least one week at the Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives, where clinics will be given in the diagnosing and treatment of tuberculosis, and where ample opportunity will be afforded students in the use of a well-equipped laboratory. This new attempt to emphasize the diagnosing and treatment of tuberculosis in medical schools, so that the disease may be detected in its incipient stage, would seem to go a long way to assist in a successful warfare against what was at one time looked upon as a scourge.

ROBERT MARCUS GUNN, M.A.M.B., F.R.C.S.

The many friends and former pupils of Marcus Gunn, in this country, will learn with sincere regret of his death, on Dec. 5th, at the comparatively early age of fifty-nine, in London. Gunn's career was a very distinguished one and at the time of his death he was certainly the leading oculist in England. A Netherlandshire man, he came to London and after a six years' tenure of the house surgeons of the Moorfields Eye Hospital began private practice, in which he was eminently successful and was at the time of his death the senior surgeon at Moorfields. Among other appointments he held those of Arris and Gale lecturer at the Royal College of Surgeons of England, and Bowman lecturer to the Ophthalmological Society of Great Britain. Gunn did much original work on the comparative anatomy and embryology of the eye and on the physiology of vision, and was a frequent contributor to the *Journal of Anatomy*, the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital Reports and articles in the *Encyclopedia of Medicine*.

G. S. R.

MEDICAL PREPARATIONS, ETC.

THE AFTER CARE OF OPERATIVE CASES.

It is a fact well established by hematologists, and well known to the surgeon, that a large majority of surgical diseases, requiring operative interference, are preceded, accompanied or followed by hemolytic changes. In addition to the more or less devitalizing effect of the original condition which brings the patient to the operating table, the necessary anæsthesia, if at all prolonged, reduces the hemoglobin percentage and