

balsam, camphor and red pepper. The claim was made in the trade package that the preparation was an effective and quick remedy for colic, cholera morbus, dysentery, diarrhea, neuralgia, headache, toothache, earache and various other aches. These claims the government declared recklessly false and fraudulent. The company "entered its submission to the information" and was fined \$37.50 and costs.—[*Notice of Judgment No. 4939.*]

"Andrews' Wine of Life Root or Female Regulator" and "Andrews' Wine of Life Root Annex Powders."—These imposingly named products were shipped by Ernest L. Andrews, who traded as the Andrews Manufacturing Co., Bristol, Tenn. The "Female Regulator," according to the federal chemists' analysis, contained over 14 per cent. alcohol, considerable sugar and small amounts of methyl salicylate and tannin. The "Annex Powders" were composed of almost equal parts of common salt and baking soda with a small amount of washing soda. The "Female Regulator" was represented as a remedy for all diseases peculiar to the female sex, as a regulator of all derangements of the menstrual organs, as a panacea for woman's ills, as a remedy for sterility and, in fact, as a cure for all diseases from which women suffer, provided it was used in connection with the "Annex Powders." These claims were declared false and fraudulent. Andrews "entered his submission to the information" and was fined \$50 and costs.—[*Notice of Judgment No. 4943.*]

Clark Stanley's Snake Oil Liniment.—Clark Stanley of Providence, R. I., sold this stuff. It was found by the federal chemists to be nothing more marvelous than a light mineral oil mixed with about 1 per cent. of fatty oil (probably beef fat), red pepper and possibly a trace of camphor and turpentine. It was falsely and fraudulently represented as a remedy for rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, sore throat and bunions, and as a cure for partial paralysis and effective to kill the poison from bites of animals, insects or reptiles. Stanley entered a plea of *nolo contendere* and was fined \$20.—[*Notice of Judgment No. 4944.*]

Correspondence

BRITISH CORDIALITY TOWARD M. R. C. OFFICER

To the Editor:—I came over here, sailing about the 20th of July and reaching "Old Blighty" on the ———. We had a foretaste of what was coming in the following incidents. We suddenly awoke one Sunday morning to the thunder of gunfire. About 600 miles off the ——— a submarine came up about ——— behind us and commenced to shell us. Soon we were replying and putting on full steam. Ultimate score was one run for us with no hits on either side. Next day a deckhand reproved the chief gunner for his inaccuracy. He replied somewhat as follows: "You do not understand the science of gunnery, fellow. If our 6-inch shell had hit them square it would have simply put two clean holes in her sides like a punch and they could stuff them up with their coats and go on about their business. We were trying to ricochet a shot into her, by hitting the water first to slow its speed. Then the shell would have had a chance to explode inside of her and blow her up." Quite ingenious as an explanation!

On arriving at a town 24 miles behind the line, we received our first introduction to shell fire. "Good Heavens," I thought, "if this is what happens at this distance, what is the front like?" Three British colonial officers coming along just then and probably seeing the dismay on my face, laughingly dragged me into an officers' club and started a childish game of floor-croquet to make me forget it. They soon succeeded and when the bombardment was finished, went out about their business again.

Since that day the British have given me the most varied experience: four weeks in a base hospital; two weeks in a

casualty clearing station; three months in the various phases of the field ambulance, at a rest station, main dressing station, advanced dressing station and as bearer officer; nearly two months as regimental medical officer and, up to the present, over two months as medical officer to a large artillery school. This position has given me an insight into sanitary problems that probably I should not have otherwise obtained.

And all the way through my associations have been with men of the most splendid type. I came over with some compunction, fearing that as a stranger, I should have a cold and unfriendly time of it. For the first two or three days this impression is confirmed. But it is only temporary. These men are coolly taking your measure or, perhaps, it is shyness. But suddenly the ice breaks and you are one of them.

I wish you could collect further expressions of appreciation for what the British are doing for us of the medical reserve and publish it. I am sure you would find everywhere the same feeling that I possess. Every one whom I have thus far met has been loud in his praise of the kindly hospitality and the keen eagerness to teach us, all they possibly can, that our allies have shown us.

GEORGE S. SILLIMAN, Lieutenant, M. R. C., U. S. Army.
B. E. F., France.

RED CROSS RELIEF WORK AT GUATEMALA

To the Editor:—The American Red Cross Relief Commission, sent by the National Red Cross to Guatemala to aid the sufferers of the earthquakes that have destroyed Guatemala City, consisting of Dr. Alvin M. Struse of the Rockefeller Foundation as medical director, Mr. J. J. O'Connor of the Red Cross as relief administrator, Mr. Edward Stuart, who recently was in charge of sanitary work for the Red Cross in Serbia, as sanitary engineer, and Mr. Mayo Tolman of West Virginia as assistant sanitary engineer have organized a large camp for the homeless on the outskirts of the city.

The United States War Department has contributed 4,000 tents for this purpose, and the American Red Cross has sent supplies and medical equipment to the value of \$150,000.

Large quantities of smallpox vaccine and typhoid and paratyphoid vaccine have been sent, and the entire population of the city is being vaccinated. Preventive measures are also being taken against typhus fever and intestinal infections. A temporary water supply to replace the former system, now ruined, is about to be constructed, and the American Red Cross is shipping two chlorination plants for the disinfection of the water.

J. S. HOAGSDON, Guatemala.

Director-General, American Red Cross, Guatemala Relief.

MORE CONTRACT SURGEONS

To the Editor:—A new call for medical men for the Army has gone forth. There are many physicians who are over the age limit and yet who are able to do much work; there are others who have some slight physical defect, others who are financially unable to enlist, and finally a large class of medical teachers, who are practically the cream of the profession, and yet who are urgently needed for the training of medical students. Near many of the cantonments and camps are great medical centers or large cities, and from these a large number of physicians could be recruited for half-time medical work; they could supervise much of the work in the Army camps just as they do in civilian hospitals. Therefore would it not be wise to appoint some of these men, including specialists, as contract surgeons to give a certain proportion of their time to the Army, and to set free for more strictly military work a large number of Army doctors?

H. H. HAZEN, M.D., Washington, D. C.

Syphilis and Infant Mortality.—Official statistics of public charity give a total of 458 children dead in 996 births from syphilitic women who came to be confined in the hospitals of Paris from 1880 to 1885. Proportion of infantile mortality, 40 per cent.—Alfred Fournier, *Social Danger of Syphilis*, p. 22.