

Inoculation.—Mr. Tennant stated, on July 1st, in reply to Mr. Chancellor, that in the Expeditionary Force in France there had been up to May 22nd, 1915, 297 cases of paratyphoid, with ten deaths. There were no figures available to show in how many of these cases there had been inoculation against typhoid. Mr. G. Greenwood asked whether paratyphoid was not merely another name for typhoid when it manifested itself in persons who ought not to have it because they had been inoculated? Mr. Tennant said that he was informed that it was a disease wholly distinct from typhoid. In reply to another question by Mr. Chancellor, on July 1st, Mr. Tennant said that in the Expeditionary Force in France there had been up to May 22nd, 1915, 827 cases with 128 deaths. Of these cases 508 occurred amongst the uninoculated, and of these 106 died; of the remaining 319 cases which occurred amongst the inoculated 22 were fatal. The House would be interested to know that the ratio of attacks was fourteen times and of deaths forty-two times greater amongst the uninoculated men. Mr. Chancellor inquired if the figures averaged over the whole period, including the period when the 60 per cent. or 70 per cent. of the men were uninoculated, or merely dealt with the figures relating to the present day? Mr. Tennant replied that he was dealing with the figures for the whole of the campaign—from the beginning of August. Mr. Tennant stated, on July 5th, in reply to Mr. W. Thorne, that men in the Berkshire Regiment were not being refused leave because they were uninoculated; in point of fact, nearly 99 per cent. of the men in question were inoculated. In reply to a supplementary question, Mr. Tennant undertook to treat as private any information on the point supplied to him.

Vaccination.—In replying to Mr. Sutton, on July 1st, the President of the Local Government Board gave the following figures of the number of births registered, the number of certificates of exemption from vaccination received, the percentage of exemptions to births, and the percentage of children ultimately unvaccinated, for the years 1906 to 1914 inclusive.

Year.	No. of Births Registered During the Year.	No. of Exemptions Received During the Year.	Percentage of Exemptions to Births.	Percentage of Children Ultimately Unvaccinated.
1906	935,081	52,391	5.6	16.8
1907	918,042	57,675	6.3	20.4
1908	940,383	162,799	17.3	27.9
1909	914,472	190,689	20.9	32.3
1910	896,962	230,947	25.7	36.3
1911	881,136	248,483	28.2	38.9
1912	872,737	275,929	31.6	42.9
1913	861,890	308,235	35.0	†
1914	878,822	321,280*	36.6*	†

* Approximately. † Figures not yet available.

OUR BELGIAN COLLEAGUES AT HOME AND ABROAD.

The proceedings of the *séance* of May 27th of the Aide et Protection aux Médecins et Pharmaciens Belges Sinistrés have reached the Honorary Secretary of the Belgian Doctors' and Pharmacists' Relief Fund through Professor Jacobs. The total of subscriptions received was announced as 76,356 francs, new subscriptions of over 1,000 francs having come in during the past week. The transfer of £240 to the Comité National for drugs, two grants of 700 francs each, and a petty cash expenditure of nearly £20 reduced the actual sum in hand to £740. A letter was read from a Belgian doctor in England asking that his grant should be paid into a bank for him, but it was decided that help could only be given to those still on Belgian soil, and the applicant was referred to the British Committee.

M. Coppez reported that the pharmacists were well organized, but that the circular asking for subscriptions from medical men had not reached all whom it concerned.

M. Laruelle reported on several cases of medical men requiring assistance. He gave details of the plight of four medical men, all married men with families, whose houses had been burnt or pillaged, and who had lost furniture, books, instruments, and drugs. As all, however,

had some resources remaining, the Committee decided to make no grants for the present. Of one of these doctors it was stated that he had been forced to march in front of an attacking German force and had received several wounds.

M. Breugelmanns reported on the case of four pharmacists.

1. A. V. M., of L—, has six persons in his family to support from the receipts of a shop started in the neighbourhood of his previous establishment in L—, utterly destroyed. The Committee voted three "mensualities" of 200 francs for the months of June, July, and August.

2. L. L., of D—, has to support a wife and three children. He had previously refused the help of the Committee, but his attempt to carry on business had failed, and a medical friend had recommended his case to the Committee as critical. A grant of 700 francs was made.

3. J. S., of G— R—, was killed during the bombardment of the place, and his premises were much damaged. His brother assumed charge of his affairs, and entered into engagements to preserve and restore the property, which he cannot keep, as he, too, is now ruined. The children and widow are in France. The Committee decided to help the brother's attempt to preserve the property by making monthly allowances of 200 francs for July, August, and September, and by a grant of 700 francs.

4. A. de K., of L—. His premises were burnt, and for several months he was a prisoner in Germany. His physical and mental depression precludes him from earning his living, and until now he has been supported by a generous friend. Mensualities of 200 francs were granted for June, July, and August.

A short discussion followed on the supply of instruments to medical men. M. Jacques proposed that the Committee should endeavour to make purchases to meet the requests for instruments, and M. Coelst thought that grants in money might be made so that the medical man could purchase what he wanted. M. Jacques pointed out that some medical men, though needing instruments to replace what they had lost, were disinclined to approach the Committee. On the motion of M. Laruelle it was proposed to examine all the requests made for instruments and deal with each individually.

THE WEEK'S SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Thirty-second List.

£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
Southern Branch, B.M.A. (per Dr. J. Green, Hon. Secretary) (8th donation—total, £62 15s. 6d.)—		Poverty Bay, N.Z., Division, B.M.A. (per Dr. J. Reid, Hon. Secretary)—	
Dr. W. A. Simpson ...	0 10 0	Doctors, Dentists, Chemists and Nurses	108 9 0
Bournemouth Branch, B.M.A. (per Dr. E. C. Bond, Hon. Secretary) (5th donation—total, £126 9s. 6d.)—		Dr. H. J. Macevoy ...	5 5 0
Dr. C. W. Branson ...	3 0 0	Dr. Cecil E. Finney ...	1 0 0
Anonymous (per Bank of New Zealand, Timaru Branch) ...	165 0 0	Australasian Pharmaceutical Conference (per the Agent-General for Queensland)—	
		Western Australia ...	40 0 0
		Queensland ...	60 0 0
		Victoria ...	23 0 0

Subscriptions to the Fund should be sent to the Treasurer of the Fund, Dr. H. A. Des Voeux, at 14, Buckingham Gate, London, S.W., and should be made payable to the Belgian Doctors' and Pharmacists' Relief Fund, crossed Lloyds Bank, Limited.

INSTRUMENTS.

The Master of the Society of Apothecaries begs to acknowledge the receipt of surgical instruments contributed by the following donors since the publication of the last list:

Dr. Bunting, Sunderland. Dr. T. A. Buck, Ryde.

The proceedings of the Medical Association of the Isthmian Canal Zone for the half year October, 1912, to March, 1913 (vol. v, part ii) contains a series of very interesting papers. Amongst these tropical maladies are fairly numerous—for example, there are reports on Six-day fever, by Dr. W. E. Deeks; The pathological features of a case of bilharziosis of the large bowel in a Martiniquan, by Dr. S. T. Darling; Notes on *Bacillus pestis*, by Dr. H. C. Clark; Leishmaniasis of the nasal mucosa, by Dr. L. B. Bates; Report of a case of cerebral malaria, by Dr. H. R. Carter, jun.; and a review of a clinical study of malarial fever in Panama, by Dr. J. P. Bates. In addition to these, there are also papers on lithiasis, pancreatitis, and sarcomatosis, which are of cosmopolitan interest, and are worthy of study by those interested in the individual subjects. The volume can be consulted in the Library of the British Medical Association.