were bitten during the year by rabid or supposed rabid animals, including 5 cats, 6 cattle, 1 horse, 2 pigs and 211 dogs. All but 35 of the individuals applied for treatment at the Berlin Institute for Infectious Diseases. Eight of the total number developed hydrophobia and died; 2 of these had not received any treatment, 1 had been treated by local disinfection alone, and 5 had taken the regular Pasteur course of treatment. In one of the latter group death occurred 218 days after the injury.

German Society for Prevention of Venereal Disease.—The Berlin branch of the German Preventive Society held a public meeting recently in the city hall building. Oppenheim delivered an address on "Sexual Diseases and Nervous Affections", and Rosenthal on the "Action of Alcohol in Relation to Sexual Diseases." Heller concluded the proceedings with an earnest appeal for the foundation of a home for syphilitic infants, similar to the one founded by Welander at Stockholm, which has done such good service in segregating the victims of inherited syphilis and mitigating or entirely curing their disease while safeguarding the public.

Proposed Free International Sanitarium at Carlsbad for Physicians.—The local medical society has presented a petition to the Carlsbad authorities asking that an international sanitarium be founded at Carlsbad for needy physicians. The petition states that the spa owes its renown to the appreciation by medical men generally of its courses of mineral waters and their systematic application. If a sanitarium with 20 rooms could be erected, 140 physicians could be given a four weeks' course of the waters during the season, April 1 to October 1. The petition adds that such an establishment would combine the humane with the practical and useful, and would win still more friends for the spa. Last year nearly 60,000 persons took the regular course of treatment, with 150,000 transient guests.

To Reduce Possibility of Infection in Abdominal Operations.—Theilhaber writes to the *Muench. med. Wochft.* to relate the great improvement in his results since he has adopted the plan of a second disinfection before attempting to ligate a pedicle in his operations. He presents evidence to prove that operations requiring ligation of a pedicle have a higher percentage of infection than other operations, even much more protracted ones, in which there is no pedicle to be ligated. When he reaches the stage of ligating the pedicle he closes the abdominal wound with forceps and disinfects his hands anew, then opens a hitherto untouched vessel containing a fresh set of instruments for the ligation. He either dispenses with assistance at this stage or requires his assistants to disinfect their hands anew.

International Congress for "Occupation Affections."—The completion of the Simplon tunnel is being celebrated by Italy with various international congresses. An international exhibition of hygiene is now in progress at Milan, and the first international congress for occupation affections opened last week at the same place. Celli led the discussion on the professional affections of workers in tobacco, and Bruns and Perronito discussed miners' anemia. The medical senator, De Cristoforis, presided over the congress. In an editorial in the *Gazzetta degli Ospedati*, Maragliano hails it as "another step toward the realization of the political medicine which is coming to be the spirit of modern medicine." He declares that medicine can not hold aloof from politics much longer. He uses the term politics not in the sense of aspiring for power, but as "the exalted and noble effort to devote one's energies to promoting the welfare of the nation and safeguarding the vital interests of the citizens. Political medicine should be the principal factor in protecting wage-earners against insidious or manifest infirmities dependent on the exercise of their trade." He rejoices that Italy has taken the lead in summoning this international conference on the subject.

Precipitation Test of Strength of Roentgen Rays.—G. Schwartz of Vienna demonstrated at a recent meeting of the local medical society a method of measuring the strength of the Roentgen rays which is based on the precipitation of calomel, as a chemical reaction to the rays, in a mixture of ammonium oxalate and corrosive sublimate. This mixture is a clear fluid which, sheltered from the light, keeps indefinitely. Exposure to daylight or to the Roentgen rays causes precipitation of calomel. The amount precipitated is determined by centrifuging in a graduated capillary tube. Three mm. of the precipitate in the capillary tube corresponds to about the strength of a Holzknecht unit. The *Wiener klin. Wochft.* for May 31 contains his detailed description and comparison of this technic with the usual methods of testing the strength of the rays, especially with the Freund-Hardy-Wilcox iodoform-chloroform colorimetric test. The latter has the disadvantage

of being a subjective test, depending on the observer's estimation of color. The change in the tint, after exposure to the rays, continues progressively after the rays have been withdrawn. Schwartz states that his technic allows the measurement of one-ninth or even one-twenty-seventh of the minimal effectual therapeutic dose of the rays.

LONDON LETTER.

Pasteurized Milk and Infant Feeding.

The fact that several of the large London dairy companies are supplying pasteurized milk without any indication that the milk has been so treated has been discovered in the following manner: At a children's hospital the medical staff decided to use pure, fresh milk unaltered by heat or preservatives or otherwise. Special precautions were taken to insure the purity of the milk, which was to be supplied in sealed and sterilized bottles and kept on ice. A large dairy company undertook to do this and was supposed to have done so for 18 months. Then it was discovered that for 12 months the milk had been pasteurized. The company, when taxed with breach of contract, expressed regret, but said they had acted on high medical authority and that pasteurized milk was safer for infants than milk not so treated. At another children's hospital there were under care three cases of scurvy for which fresh cow's milk, raw meat juice, scraped potato and lemon juice were given. In none of the cases did the usual speedy resolution of the subperiosteal hematoma occur. That three consecutive cases of scurvy should take this extraordinary course led to an inquiry. It was discovered that the dairy company to the hospital had been supplying pasteurized instead of fresh milk without informing the hospital authorities. On the substitution of fresh for pasteurized milk the children began to improve.

Jubilee of the Society of Medical Officers of Health.

The jubilee meeting of the Society of Medical Officers of Health was held recently. The president, Sir Shirley Murphy, delivered his presidential address on "The Medical Officer of Health, 1856-1906." He contrasted some of the problems that confronted the medical officer of health at the time of the foundation of the society in 1856 with those which faced him in the present day. In that period the death rate in England and Wales had fallen 18 per cent.—the male death rate 16 and the female 20 per cent. The death rate from preventable diseases had fallen 42 per cent. Medical officers of health must always be prepared to widen the horizon of their work. Already they possess a knowledge of disease prevention which goes far beyond that available for the early members of the society and that knowledge must rapidly grow.

Correspondence

Newspaper Tactics and the "Patent-Medicine" Question.

ST. LOUIS, June 11, 1906.

To the Editor:—In the *St. Louis Republic* for June 6 appeared the following paragraph: "At the meeting of the American Medical Editors' Association, what was termed 'the unwise agitation against medical advertising and proprietary medicines,' was strongly denounced. Dr. Kenneth W. Millican, of the *Medical Review*, St. Louis, said: 'What should be insisted on in the advertising world is that the advertising should be honest. I can not join in this outcry which has been raised against patent-medicine advertising. The spirit of commercialism is rampant, and it must be regarded by the journals. When those ends are sought honestly they are proper enough. The aim of professional men is rendering service, and any reasonable means to that end is proper. There is no sound reason why physicians should oppose advertising.'"

Now, as one sentence in this passage attributes to me a statement the exact opposite of the position I have always taken, I addressed to the *St. Louis Republic*, on June 6, the following letter:

June 6, 1906.

To the Editor, St. Louis "Republic," City:

Sir:—In your issue for June 6, in a dispatch dated Boston, Mass., June 5, you publish a statement concerning my paper read at the American Medical Editors' Association, at Boston, which in one particular entirely reverses the position that I took. Your correspondent makes me say: "I can not join in this outcry which has been raised against patent-medicine advertising." This statement is

such a garbled report of what I actually did say that I must request you to give me an opportunity of correcting it. It is obvious that the passage which your correspondent has, I am afraid deliberately, misrepresented is the following: Speaking of the question of the advertising of proprietary remedies—so-called "ethical" remedies because they profess to be advertised to the profession alone—I stated, "but we (i. e., medical editors) can not consistently join in the outcry that has been properly raised—and it is immaterial whether that outcry is due to a single-minded devotion to the public good or is simply the crafty use of a worthy object for purely selfish purposes—against patent medicines and nostrums that prey on the public to its detriment, so long as we do not hold fast to the first principles in regard to those preparations that appeal to us for our sanction." In other words, so far from saying that I can not join in the outcry against patent nostrums, I take the position that we all ought to join in that outcry, but that to do that effectively medical editors should agree on a principle whereby the rectitude of a proprietary medicine may be judged before its advertisement is accepted for a reputable medical journal; and I proceed to instance the principle which has been in force since the beginning of this year by the *St. Louis Medical Review*, in the following words: "We, therefore, shall not accept in future, and we have advised all our present advertisers that we shall not renew for 1906 the advertisement of any remedy that does not give its essential constituents so far that the physician using it may know, or can ascertain by reference to a Dispensatory or a standard text-book of therapeutics, its physiologic action and therapeutic character; and, if it contains drugs of pronounced potent physiologic effects or toxic character, the amount thereof that he is giving."

The whole gist of my argument, therefore, instead of being a statement that "I could not uphold the outcry against the nostrums," was an urging on medical editors to purge their own advertising columns so that all might take part in this outcry with greater consistency and cleaner hands. But I further urged moderation, common sense, a just regard for the legitimate interests of all parties, the public and the manufacturer as well as the physician, and a freedom from hysteria or blind slashing out at random. Yours very truly, (Signed.) KENNETH W. MILLICAN.

On June 8 I received the following reply:

June 7, 1906.
Dear Doctor Millican:—Your letter of the 6th in relation to a dispatch from our correspondent at Boston has been received and will have due attention. I feel sure, however, that he had no motive or intent in placing a misconstruction on your paper.
Yours very truly,

(Signed) —News Editor.

Dr. Kenneth W. Millican, City.

On receipt, in deference to the disclaimer as to motive, I authorized by telephone the omission of the words "I am afraid deliberately" in reference to the correspondent's misrepresentation. Considering the injurious nature of the misrepresentation, I had a right to expect a prompt and immediate publication for my repudiation of the statement ascribed to me. It is now five days since the statement was made, but I have seen no retraction so far. When it does appear, if it appears at all, it will be too late to correct the false impression created by the original paragraph. There may be many points in which the *Review* may take issue with the American Medical Association or its JOURNAL, but at least we fight fair and do not state one thing in our columns and try to curry favor by stating its opposite under circumstances in which that opposite might possibly be more popular.

KENNETH W. MILLICAN,
Editor *St. Louis Medical Review*.

The Advertising of the Battle Creek Sanitarium Company.

OFFICE OF
THE BATTLE CREEK SANITARIUM.

BATTLE CREEK, MICH., June 15, 1906.

To the Editor:—My attention was called a few days ago to an article which appeared in your columns from the pen of Dr. Pusey, criticising the Battle Creek Sanitarium because of certain advertisements which are published in newspapers over the name of the Battle Creek Sanitarium Co., Ltd. I desire to call your attention to the fact that the Battle Creek Sanitarium Co., Ltd., and the Battle Creek Sanitarium are two entirely independent institutions. The Battle Creek Sanitarium is incorporated under the charitable statutes of Michigan as the Michigan Sanitarium and Benevolent Association. The Battle Creek Sanitarium Co., Ltd., is a commercial manufacturing firm doing business in Battle Creek, which some years ago acquired by purchase the food business formerly conducted by the Battle Creek Sanitarium.

Enclosed you will find a copy of a letter written by me to the said Battle Creek Sanitarium Co., Ltd., and also a copy of their reply. I will be greatly obliged if you will publish these letters, together with this letter, in your columns, feeling that this explanation is due to the readers of THE JOURNAL who have read Dr. Pusey's criticism. J. H. KELLOGG.

BATTLE CREEK, MICH., June 12, 1906.
BATTLE CREEK SANITARIUM CO., LTD.,
Battle Creek, Mich.

Gentlemen:—Several physicians have called my attention to an article which recently appeared in THE JOURNAL of the American Medical Association severely criticising the advertising matter which is being sent out by your company and implicating the Battle Creek Sanitarium in the matter.

It is my duty, as superintendent of the Battle Creek Sanitarium, to call your attention to the fact that when the trade rights to the food business formerly carried on by the Battle Creek Sanitarium were conveyed to you by a sale on Dec. 25, 1902, it was with the distinct understanding that the manufacture and sale of these foods should be conducted in a thoroughly ethical manner, and that the advertising matter should be of such a character that no intelligent or scrupulous physician would have any reason for complaint. It was distinctly understood that the copy prepared for advertising matter should be submitted to me, or to some other medical man who might be designated by the board of directors of the Battle Creek Sanitarium, to be criticised before being sent out, so that the reputation of the Battle Creek Sanitarium as an ethical institution should be thoroughly protected. The Battle Creek Sanitarium management would not have disposed of its trade-marks and other business interests connected with the manufacture of foods under any other conditions.

I was shocked and ashamed when my attention was called to the article from Dr. Pusey, and especially when I afterward learned that this advertisement, or one similar to it, had been published in periodicals of such character that no reputable institution could afford to be represented in their columns. I consider Dr. Pusey's censure entirely just in every particular, with the one exception that it does not apply to the Battle Creek Sanitarium, but rests wholly on the management of the Battle Creek Sanitarium Company, Ltd. It is manifest that you have neglected to comply with the special agreement which was entered into for the protection of the Battle Creek Sanitarium, and which was necessary because of the similarity of your name to that of the sanitarium. If you had submitted the copy for the advertisement complained of for inspection, it certainly would have been condemned. Since my attention has been called to the matter, I have learned that other announcements, through circulars and otherwise, which you have been sending out, contain many objectionable phrases and statements, which are not in harmony with the spirit of the understanding above referred to.

I am now writing you at the request of the board of directors of the Battle Creek Sanitarium to ask that you will suppress all publications of the sort complained of, and that you will hereafter, in accordance with your agreement, submit all advertising copy for inspection, and that you will so modify the name of your company that the public will not be in danger of confusing your business with that of the Battle Creek Sanitarium. The action requested of you is necessary for the protection of the good name of the Battle Creek Sanitarium, which has always conducted its business in a strictly ethical way, and has given no countenance to, or had any sympathy with, unethical and unprofessional methods of appealing to the public.

We request that you will take prompt and thorough-going action in relation to this matter. Respectfully,

J. H. KELLOGG.

BATTLE CREEK, MICH., June 14, 1906.

J. H. KELLOGG, M.D., Battle Creek, Mich.

Dear Sir:—Your favor of June 8 received. We regret to be obliged to acknowledge our remissness in the matter to which you call our attention. Our only apology is the fact that business duties have crowded us to such an extent that we have trusted the preparation and placing of our advertising matter to our advertising agents more than we should have done, and so we were not aware that the general instructions which we had given and which we believed to be in harmony with the agreement entered into with the sanitarium, were not being strictly carried out. We frankly admit our oversight in this matter and will immediately comply with each of the requests made by you and will see that hereafter there is no reasonable ground for complaint.

Assuring you that we have no sympathy with the unprincipled methods of advertising commonly employed by nostrum vendors and certain manufacturers of proprietary food products, and that we desire to conform in the strictest manner with both the letter and the spirit of the agreement to which you refer, in the interests of our own business as well as yours, we remain,

Very truly yours,

BATTLE CREEK SANITARIUM FOOD CO.

M. W. WENTWORTH, President.

P. S.—Kindly note that our firm name has been changed so that there can be no possible confusion of our business with yours in the public mind.

The Public Service

Army Changes.

Memorandum of changes of stations and duties of medical officers, U. S. Army, week ending June 16, 1906:

Kulp, John S., surgeon, promoted to rank of major, to date from May 26, 1906.

Sweazey, V. E., asst.-surgeon, left Army General Hospital, Washington Barracks, D. C., on leave of absence, to include July 1, 1906.

Hallock, H. M., surgeon, sick leave of absence extended two months.

Page, Henry, asst.-surgeon, assignment to duty at the U. S. Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kans., revoked, and ordered to Fort Clark, Texas, for duty.

Fuller, Leigh A., asst.-surgeon, relieved from duty at Fort Clark, Texas, and ordered to the U. S. Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kans., for duty.

Gray, Wm. W., deputy surgeon-general, left chief surgeon's office, Headquarters Department of the Gulf, Atlanta, Ga., on sick leave of absence.