

THE INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF LEPROSY

REPORT OF THE EDITOR FOR THE YEARS 1932-1937¹

GENERAL

This report covers summarily the work of the JOURNAL in the five-year period since its inauguration, to December 31st, 1937. It being the first report of the editor to the General Council of the Association, certain details regarding the initial period are included, and certain questions to be considered are presented.

Inauguration of the Journal.—From the time of the preliminary organization of the Association by the members of the Leonard Wood Memorial Conference on Leprosy in Manila in February, 1931, to the actual beginning of publication, a period of two years elapsed. During 1931 the (then temporary) officers of the Association solicited memberships, with the cooperation of the Memorial, and completed arrangements with that organization for financial aid to the JOURNAL. The president of the Memorial had, on representations of the writer in 1929-30, intimated that a request for such aid would be considered sympathetically if made by a responsible group or organization. That was, as a matter of fact, the main impetus of the organization of the Association itself.

Detailed plans for the JOURNAL were approved at the first meeting of the General Council of the Association in London in February, 1932. It was realized that circumstances would not permit actual publication for some months, but it was expected to date the first issue as of the first quarter of 1932. Though some preliminary work had been done beforehand, the actual starting of publication took considerably more time than had been anticipated and the first volume was published in 1933.

A major difficulty was that, the editor being stationed at the Culion Leper Colony, it was necessary to have an office in Manila with a person who should not only handle copy and proof but also attend to the many details of seeing the magazine through press. An experienced copy editor, with whom tentative arrange-

¹This report, presented to the General Council of the International Leprosy Association at its meeting in Cairo in March, 1938, is published here in compliance with a resolution of the general meeting of the Association that that be done.

ment had been made a considerable time before, proved after some months to be unable to handle the work. In October, 1932, Mrs. M. W. Bennett accepted the position, and she has continued to the present; her services have been such that her designation was changed in 1935 from copy editor to assistant editor.

Another interruption occurred while the first issue was in press. The authorities of the Leonard Wood Memorial became seriously disturbed by opinions of certain interested but uninformed persons as to the likelihood of success of the new venture. The Memorial was advised—though no inquiry had been made into the actual situation—that there would not be forthcoming a sufficient number of articles of suitable quality to justify the publication of a special international periodical on leprosy. Because of these representations the Memorial authorities decided to withdraw its financial support, and it became necessary to close the Manila office and release the personnel. The matter was, however, discussed urgently by cable and the decision was finally reversed and work resumed. This action has not been regretted.

Publication.—It was found impracticable to arrange with any firm to produce the JOURNAL on a publication basis, and consequently we had to assume the responsibilities of production and distribution. It was utterly impracticable to have the printing done by a firm located abroad unless the main editorial office should be located there. With regard to the printing itself, it was considered highly important that the magazine be of good physical quality and appearance. In Manila there were only two commercial printers that could be expected to turn out work of the kind required. The magazine has, as a rule, approached the desired quality, but there have been difficulties. After four years with the firm first chosen it proved necessary, at the beginning of 1937, to change to the other one. The change has been beneficial in certain respects, though it has involved unforeseen difficulties which took time and effort to overcome.

In this connection certain features of physical make-up may be mentioned. *Cover stock:* It was expected that the material first selected would be used permanently, but a new supply obtained at the end of the first year proved to be of a different color. When a third lot was purchased early in 1937 it was found that no manufacturer could duplicate either of the others exactly, so we have had to use three kinds in five years. *Type:* Our first printer purchased specially for our work a font which we selected. They refused to sell that font when we changed printers, so we were compelled to adopt another type face. Fortunately, it does not differ conspicuously from the first one. *Paper:* Though the new printer had agreed to use the same paper as before we were unhappily sur-

prised, when the first issue for 1937 appeared, to find that it was actually different in color and size. We have been assured that beginning with the next volume paper of the original kind will be used. *Printing:* Repeatedly this past year we have had to complain of unsatisfactory typesetting and of carelessness and irregularity of "make-ready" and inking, but decided improvement has been effected in those features. *Plates:* In spite of all efforts we have not been able to secure with any regularity really first-class half-tone cuts and printing of plates. Hereafter all cuts will be made and printed by the Bureau of Printing, which on the whole produces the best work in Manila.

Office.—We have, fortunately, not had to rent office space. The authorities of the University of the Philippines permitted us to be allotted a room in the building of the School of Hygiene, which is very near the scientific library, and we have been comfortably ensconced there in a friendly atmosphere from the outset.²

Personnel.—In Manila, besides the assistant editor, who works on a part-time basis, we employ a full-time junior clerical worker who, among other things, watches the current periodicals in the library for articles and other material on leprosy. In our laboratory at Culion what amounts to more than the full time of one clerk is devoted to JOURNAL work (correspondence, preparation of copy and library work), but at present no charge is made to the JOURNAL account for that service.

It being considered desirable that the editor assume no responsibility for the handling and accounting of the funds of the JOURNAL, an arrangement was made at the outset with Mr. Rufino Melo, a financial officer of the government, to serve as business manager. It became necessary in 1935 for him to discontinue this work and it was taken over by Mr. Pedro M. Chanco, chief clerk of the College of Medicine and Surgery and business manager of the *Journal of the Philippine Islands Medical Association*, who has cooperated actively. Heretofore the remuneration has been so small that the services rendered were virtually a contribution.

To obtain actual editorial assistance has proved difficult. Successively two members of the government staff at Culion accepted designation as assistant editor; one found himself unable to render any aid, and the assistance of the second was limited to the functions of a local contributing editor. For the past two years the position was held by Dr. M. B. Lara, until recently assistant in the writer's laboratory.

In total, the time and labor involved in the production and distribution of the magazine are much more than is indicated by the

²At the general meeting of the Association a resolution of thanks to the authorities of the University of the Philippines for this cooperation was adopted.

actual expenditure on account of salaries, and probably can be appreciated only by those in immediate contact with the work. The situation so far as the editor himself is concerned is such that the part played by the "contributing editors" will be discussed somewhat fully.

Contributing Editors.—At the outset arrangements were made to establish a staff of contributing editors, as provided by the by-laws of the Association. Invitations were extended to representative members of the organization in various countries to assist in the collection of material for publication. It was conceived that each contributing editor should, (a) prepare abstracts of all articles on leprosy published in his region, and also (b) provide material for the news section; at the same time he would (c) cooperate in securing original articles. It was expected that, with a virtually world-wide representation of this sort, we would be supplied with material covering leprosy literature and events of interest that would be reasonably exhaustive.

The list of persons who accepted the invitation to cooperate in this way, revised as circumstances required, has been printed in each issue of the JOURNAL. Our relations with all of them have been cordial, but their accomplishments have varied widely. Several have been active and helpful, mostly in respect to the preparation of abstracts. Their cooperation is much appreciated. Several others have supplied material of one kind or another irregularly. Some, however, have been quite inactive, and the result on the whole has not been what was hoped for.

We have always realized that our contributing editors are eminent and busy men, with their own preoccupations. There is reason to believe that some of them have considered the positions to be merely honorary. Actually, the needs of the JOURNAL are such that they should be considered working ones, and that the incumbents should be able and willing to give, with some regularity, a little time and thought to the work. It is obviously a matter of some delicacy to undertake to stimulate activity by correspondence, and there is a definite limit to the extent to which that can be attempted. In order that the JOURNAL should fulfil its expected functions it has been necessary to adopt the other alternative—to do ourselves much more than was expected of us, or by us. Attention is especially invited to this matter in the hope that some means of remedying the situation may be devised.

Embarrassment has occasionally been caused by failure of a

contributing editor to maintain his membership in the Association, since under its bylaws only members may occupy those positions. Certain ones have discontinued membership because of transfer or, apparently, lack of interest; one or two others have had their subscriptions to the JOURNAL taken over by their offices. A suitable procedure for meeting this situation when it arises should be laid down.

MATERIAL PUBLISHED

The JOURNAL has from the outset consisted of six sections or departments: (a) original articles, (b) reprinted articles, (c) editorials, (d) correspondence, (e) leprosy news and notes, including reports of meetings, and (f) current literature. The amount of material of each kind that has been published to date is shown, by year and in total, in Table 1. The number of pages per volume on which our budget is based is 500, to which we have considered the index additional. For the past two years that limit has been exceeded considerably, with 586 and 574 pages printed in 1936 and 1937.

TABLE 1.—Analysis of material published, Volumes 1 to 5 (1933-1937).

	Number of items and pages of matter											
	Vol. 1		Vol. 2		Vol. 3		Vol. 4		Vol. 5		Total	
	No.	Pp.	No.	Pp.	No.	Pp.	No.	Pp.	No.	Pp.	No.	Pp.
Original articles												
Main articles	22	272	30	274	27	318	32	312	23	266	134	1442
Brief reports	—	—	3	10	8	22	5	12	4	12	20	56
TOTALS	22	272	33	284	35	340	37	324	27	278	154	1498
Reprinted articles	12	96	11	84	8	42	4	54	8	84	43	360
Editorials	16	23	11	28	11	22	7	20	9	25	54	118
Correspondence ^a	5	10	16	20	13	24	14	28	6	17	54	99
Leprosy news												
Center-head	15	—	17	—	16	—	22	—	24	—	94	—
Minor items	53	—	53	—	66	—	81	—	70	—	323	—
Personals	19	—	21	—	29	—	35	—	16	—	120	—
TOTALS	87	59	91	34	111	42	138	54	110	56	537	245
Abstracts	139	46	130	48	163	47	251	76	274	81	957	298
Other matter ^b	—	26	—	26	—	29	—	30	—	33	—	140
Total pages ^c		532		524		546		586		574		2758
Illustrations												
Plates	18	—	30	—	14	—	45	—	45	—	152	—
Text-figures	26	—	8	—	17	—	17	—	13	—	81	—

^a Headed items; comments, etc., not counted separately.

^b Including front insert, index, etc., but not covers.

^c Not including plates inserted.

Original articles.—In total 154 original articles have been published, an average of 30.8 per year or 7.7 per issue. The manuscripts of these, plus 28 in hand awaiting publication at the end of the year, came from a total of 45 different countries or regions, as shown in Table 2. It seems beyond question that the JOURNAL has served its expected function as an international medium.

TABLE 2.—*Sources of articles published and on hand on December 31, 1937.*

Afghanistan.....	1	Japan.....	11
Australia.....	2	Korea.....	4
Austria.....	2	Madagascar.....	1
Basutoland.....	4	Malaya.....	6
Bechuanaland.....	1	Mexico.....	2
Belgium.....	1	Morocco.....	2
Brazil.....	11	Nauru.....	2
British Guiana.....	2	New Guinea.....	1
Burma.....	1	Nigeria.....	1
Canada.....	1	Norway.....	6
Ceylon.....	2	Philippines.....	22
China.....	9	Russia.....	8
Cuba.....	2	Senegal.....	1
Egypt.....	1	South Africa.....	1
England.....	6	So. Rhodesia.....	3
Estonia.....	5	Spain.....	1
Fiji.....	1	Sudan.....	2
Finland.....	1	Surinam.....	3
Formosa.....	1	Swaziland.....	1
France.....	5	Sweden.....	2
French West Africa.....	1	United States.....	26
India.....	13	Virgin Islands.....	2
Indo-China.....	1		
		TOTAL ARTICLES.....	182
		TOTAL SOURCES.....	45

The breadth of scope of the subject matter is to be seen in Table 3. No article has been rejected because it was too "scientific," provided it was pertinent to leprosy. On the other hand, in order to provide as broad a range of material as is represented by the interests of our readers, we have endeavored to encourage the submission of notes and simple reports by "non-scientific" workers in the leprosy field, and to that end established a Brief Reports subsection.

Most of the articles were submitted voluntarily by the authors or through the intermediation of cooperative contributing editors. It is doubtful, however, if the periodical could have been maintained satisfactorily during the first few years had the editor not carried on an extensive correspondence with workers in many parts of the

world. In 1935-1936 this activity was lessened somewhat, and by the end of that period some concern was felt about the continuation of the supply of articles. Letters inviting contributions were sent early in 1937 to numerous persons, and the response was satisfactory. At the time of writing there are 28 manuscripts on hand (see Table 3) and several others promised. The situation now is such that we may have complaints about delay in publication.

TABLE 3.—*Nature of original articles published and on hand on December 31, 1937.*

	Published	On Hand	Total	Per cent
General and miscellaneous..	10	—	10	6
Distribution, etc.....	26	3	29	16
Epidemiology, children, etc..	14	5	19	11
Prophylaxis, institutions, etc.	11	6	17	9
Clinical, incl. classification...	38	7	45	25
Clinico-pathological.....	13	3	16	8
Pathology.....	9	—	9	5
Bacteriology.....	10	—	10	6
Immunology, serology, etc...	10	3	13	7
Chemistry and pharmacology	10	1	11	6
Rat leprosy.....	3	—	3	2
TOTALS.....	154	28	182	101

Further with regard to rejections, we have declined only 15 manuscripts for use as original articles, an average of 3 per year. Most of them were rejected because they were considered unsuitable for our use; some of them appeared elsewhere subsequently. One or two were transformed into items for the correspondence section. Five could not be used because it was found that they had already been published elsewhere, but one or two of them were used in the reprinted articles section. The rule that we accept for publication as original articles only such as have not appeared elsewhere is ignored rather frequently, and sometimes this fact gives rise to situations of some delicacy.

Reprinted articles.—The number of articles previously published elsewhere that we have reprinted has varied from 4 to 12 per year, the total being 43 and the annual average 8.6 (Table 1). The main purpose of reprinting articles is to bring particular attention to important matter published in periodicals that are not generally accessible. Because reprinting an article gives it special emphasis and perhaps the semblance of endorsement, it was originally planned that the selection of such articles should be by general agreement of the editorial board, but because of distance that procedure

has proved to be too cumbersome and time-consuming to be followed regularly. Circumstances have occasionally led to the reprinting of an article that the editor himself would not have chosen, and doubtless he has used some that others concerned would not have selected, but at any rate no complaint about this department has been received.

Editorials.—At the outset it was decided that there should be an editorial section for discussion of timely subjects, it being felt that the JOURNAL should incorporate elements of both the strictly "scientific" and the more intimate medical publications. Comments that have been received from time to time encourage the belief that the feature is worth while. There is, however, a problem in that when the editorials are written by a single person they unavoidably give the periodical an individual tone. The editor has felt this rather strongly, and has tried to secure an editorial for each issue from one of the associate editors. This would require each of them to supply an editorial only once in nine months. It is still believed that this plan should be followed.

Correspondence.—This department, intended for informal and provocative discussions and presentations of experiences and views, has carried a total of 54 items. Several of them have been taken from letters not originally intended for the purpose, but most of them were submitted for the department. Some of the items have consisted of informal symposia.

These symposia have served less to answer questions than to demonstrate existing differences in views and therefore questions to be solved. They have been obtained by submitting the questions raised to numbers of persons believed to be in a position to discuss them. The response has usually been entirely satisfactory, but we have feared that persons other than those selected might feel that the opportunities for such discussions were not sufficiently general. Consequently, early in 1937 a question was published without individual solicitation of comments, and an editorial note in the same issue invited replies from all inclined to give them. There was not a single response. It seems obvious that the original method is the only effective one.

Leprosy news and notes.—This material covers a wide range, from leprosy laws and historical notes to "personals," and occasionally a Report of Meeting has been obtained. Considerable assistance has been had from contributing editors, but the bulk of the material is prepared by us. An occasional amusing or fan-

tastic item is used to leaven the more serious material. The fact that two other leprosy periodicals have recently begun to run news items indicates that on the whole this feature is worth while.

Much of the source material is obtained from firms that supply clippings from the lay press. One of them covers the British Empire fairly well and the other covers Europe, but relatively few items from other regions are supplied by either. We have only limited material from Japan, for example, and comparatively less from South America. Attempts have been made to find a firm in the latter region that would cover that continent, but neither of the two in Brazil and Argentina that were tried gave us enough material from outside of its own country to justify the expense involved. The inadequate coverage of these regions is regretted.

Current literature.—This department is considered next in importance only to the original articles section. It should be a reasonably adequate source of reference to the literature on leprosy published throughout the world, the most complete and satisfactory source extant. For a long time the department was undoubtedly the one most open to criticism.

In total, 957 abstracts have been published, in 298 pages, an average of 191 abstracts in 60 pages a year. For the first three years, however, the average was only 144 abstracts in 47 pages; a larger total has been used in the last two years, averaging 262 in 78 pages per year. In Table 4 is a comparison of our production with that of *Tropical Diseases Bulletin*, though the comparison is not strictly valid because, on the one hand, that periodical often mentions briefly several articles in a single item, and, on the other hand, many of its items consist only of the titles of papers, without abstracts.

TABLE 4. Comparison of coverage of leprosy literature by the JOURNAL and Tropical Diseases Bulletin.

Year	JOURNAL		BULLETIN	
	Abstracts	Pages	Abstracts	Pages
1933.....	139	46	123	38
1934.....	130	48	164	41
1935.....	163	47	239	62
1936.....	251	76	203	57
1937.....	274	81	159	49
TOTALS.....	957	298	888	247

Our coverage of recent literature is now reasonably thorough, but that status has been attained only by a radical departure from

our original system. At first we published comparatively little material of this sort except what was supplied by the contributing editors. The actual sources of the abstracts printed to date are shown in Table 5. In the first two years only 15 were taken second-hand from other sources. Since then the numbers so obtained (including authors' summaries from the original articles) have increased constantly. In our effort to bring the matter up to date, no less than 165 were copied in 1937—60 per cent of all abstracts printed in that year. At the same time the numbers of such items prepared in our office have increased from an average of 14 a year in the first three years to 70 in each of the last two, somewhat more than 25 per cent. Coincidentally the number supplied by contributing editors has dropped from 131 used in the first year to only 40 received in time to be used in 1937. The present status, therefore, has been attained only at considerable cost of time and energy on our part, but we feel that it is justified by the importance of the matter. However, it would be more satisfactory to all concerned if we could obtain a materially large proportion of abstracts from our collaborators abroad.

TABLE 5.—*Analysis of sources of abstracts.*

Source of abstracts	Vol. 1		Vol. 2		Vol. 3		Vol. 4		Vol. 5		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Contributed.....	131	94	93	71	110	68	84	33	40	15	458	48
Editors'.....	7	5	23	18	12	7	70	28	69	25	181	19
Copied ^a	1	1	14	11	41	25	97	39	165	60	318	33
TOTALS.....	139	100	130	100	163	100	251	100	274	100	957	100

^aIncluding besides actual abstracts copied from other journals, author's summaries taken from original articles but not signed as editors' abstracts.

Illustrations.—The use of illustrations is encouraged within limits. Zinc etchings run in the text (text-figures) have averaged 16 per volume or 4 per issue, and inserted half-tone plates 30 per volume or 7.5 per issue. The number of plates per article is limited to five except when the author arranges to meet the cost of more. Colored plates can be printed only at authors' expense, and none has been used as yet; the colored pictures that have been received were converted to black and white photographically.

CIRCULATION AND FINANCES

The matters of circulation and finances of the JOURNAL do not, strictly speaking, come within the scope of the editor's concerns. However, he unavoidably has to do with both to some extent, and

consequently certain data supplied by the business manager are discussed here.

CIRCULATION

The mailing list of the JOURNAL comprises three classes: (a) members of the International Leprosy Association, (b) nonmembership paid subscriptions, and (c) exchanges.

Subscriptions: The figures on (a) membership in the Association and (b) nonmembership subscriptions, obtained by data supplied by the business office, are given in Table 6. It will be seen that in 1933 there were more members of the Association (391) than in any year since. The sharp drop to 239 in 1934 was the cause of no little concern. It indicated either that the JOURNAL when it appeared proved disappointing to many of the persons who had joined the Association under the stimulus of the original solicitation, or that many of that first group took memberships without substantial, continuing interest. In 1935 and 1937 the membership was somewhat over 300; the drop in 1936 probably indicates the importance of systematic follow-up of persons who have permitted their memberships to lapse.

TABLE 6. *Subscriptions, membership and nonmembership.*

Year	Association membership	Nonmember ^a subscription	Total paid
At end of 1933.....	391	20	411
In July, 1934.....	239	24	263
At end of 1935.....	305	45	350
At end of 1936.....	268	73	341
At end of 1937.....	313	88	401

^aCurrent for each year, not including purchases of 34 back volumes.

On the other hand there has been a decided increase of non-membership subscriptions, so that in 1937 the total of paid subscriptions approached that of 1933. This increase resulted largely from efforts made by the Leonard Wood Memorial which, since it covers the Association's deficit on account of the JOURNAL, has a direct interest in the matter. The present trend in total paid subscriptions is taken as encouraging, though not entirely satisfying. Aside from the possibility of increasing the number of Association members, there should be a possibility of materially enlarging our circulation by subscriptions from medical and other libraries. There are several libraries on our list (additional to those that receive the JOURNAL through exchange), but the number should be much larger. This is important not only from the financial view-

point but also in order that the periodical may be more widely available for reference purposes.³

Exchanges.—At the outset invitations were extended to a selected list of 70 periodicals to exchange with the JOURNAL, and exactly one-half of them accepted. In July, 1934, the exchange list totalled 41; at the end of 1937 it is 57, and we have had to decline proposals to exchange with several periodicals. Some satisfaction has been derived from the receipt of such proposals from certain important periodicals that at first declined ours.

Total distribution, 1937.—A tabulation of the circulation of the JOURNAL in 1937 (not reproduced here) has been made to ascertain the geographical distribution of the 458 copies now being mailed (401 paid subscriptions and 57 exchanges). This analysis shows that the Association members are in 66 countries or territories, that the 88 nonmembership subscriptions go to 37 such regions, and the 56 exchanges go to 26 of them. In total, the periodical is now being sent to 77 parts of the world.

Renewals.—A question that requires consideration is the procedure that should be followed each year with regard to the previous year's subscribers. After the experience of 1934, when so many members failed to renew, the decision was reached that old subscribers, whether members of the Association or not, should be sent only the first issue of a new year, pending renewal. That issue has been sent because it was felt, in view of distances involved in most cases, that a reasonable length of time should be given each subscriber to renew without interruption in his receipt of the magazine. The experience has not been very satisfactory. Even now there are many interruptions because many members cannot (or do not) renew without considerable delay. Every year a certain number of persons do not renew at all, and there is a corresponding number of broken sets of the periodical in our reserve because the first number has been sent out.

Either of two alternatives might be adopted, with ample precedent: (a) to send no issue of a new year until renewal has been received, or (b) to consider all members as *presumably permanent* and continue to send them the JOURNAL for the entire next year, unless notice to discontinue is received, and to send out bills accordingly. The first alternative seems more appropriate for a com-

³A committee consisting of Dr. H. E. Hasseltine (*Convenor*) and Drs. P. L. Balina, Et. Burnet and J. Lowe was appointed by action of the General Council at Cairo to take steps in connection with the proposal to increase subscriptions by libraries.

mercial periodical than a scientific one, and if it should be adopted by us relatively few copies of the first issue would ever be mailed at the time of publication. The second alternative, while it might involve some losses, might on the other hand lead some subscribers to renew who otherwise would simply neglect to do so, and it would certainly avoid interruption of receipt by those who renew late. We are strongly inclined to adopt this latter policy for the future.

FINANCES

Financial statement.—A consolidation of the annual reports of the Business Manager of receipts and expenditures on account of the JOURNAL is appended (Table 7). The expenditures in the first column include those made in the latter half of 1932, when equipment was purchased and other expenses were incurred before publication began; the actual expenditure in 1933 was essentially similar to those in the next succeeding years. The total figures are slightly larger than they should be because they include the cost of reprints purchased by authors which is refunded by them (credited

TABLE 7.—*Financial reports of the Business Manager for the period 1932 to 1937.^a*

Item	1932-3	1934	1935	1936	1937	Total
RECEIPTS						
International Leprosy Association	P3,441.89	P2,014.00	P2,117.48	P3,482.70	P1,951.80	P13,007.87
Dues collected		50.00	200.00	369.83	279.84	899.67
(Total)	(3,441.89)	(2,064.00)	(2,317.48)	(3,852.53)	(2,231.64)	(13,907.54)
Subscriptions, nonmember-ship	204.50	165.34	364.51	821.47	851.31	2,407.13
Bank interest	71.94	2.87	1.11			75.92
Miscellaneous receipts	6.42		116.15	100.10	576.85	799.52
TOTAL	3,724.75	2,232.21	2,799.25	4,774.10	3,659.80	17,190.11
Subsidy, Leonard Wood Memorial	7,540.58	7,475.82	6,401.39	5,827.31	7,051.97	34,297.07
TOTAL	11,265.33	9,708.03	9,200.64	10,601.41	10,711.77	51,487.18
EXPENDITURES						
Salaries	4,911.26	3,900.00	3,688.33	3,900.00	3,900.00	20,299.59
Printing	4,787.53	4,647.51	4,380.50	5,427.65	5,388.98	24,632.17
Postage	499.81	599.35	578.51	682.24	704.18	3,064.09
Telegrams, etc	50.08	71.22	111.35	59.88	193.43	485.96
Translation	184.50	194.95	52.20	238.00	50.00	719.65
Sundry	179.47	253.58	339.48	231.04	390.09	1,393.66
Bank exchange, etc	(. . . .)	41.42	23.07	46.46	58.09	169.04
Equipment	652.68		27.20	16.14	27.00	723.02
TOTAL	11,265.33	9,708.03	9,200.64	10,601.41	10,711.77	51,487.18

^a Figures in Philippine pesos, the peso being equivalent to U.S. \$0.50.

under receipts). The increased expenses in 1936 and 1937 were due to increased cost of printing and size of the JOURNAL.

In total, the cost has been in the neighborhood of U.S. \$5,000 per year, which was the original rough estimate for a 500-page volume. The part borne by the Association is shown in the total of remittances from London and membership dues collected in Manila. The large item for 1932-33 includes a donation received from Dr. H. C. de Souza-Araujo, of Brazil, of a fund which he had collected sometime before for a similar purpose. The deficit met by the Leonard Wood Memorial in the first three years of actual publication amounted to 76 per cent of the total expenditures in those years; that for the last two years has been about 60 per cent, though the actual amount of the subsidy has not decreased.

Culion, Philippines
December 31, 1937.

H. W. WADE
EDITOR