

Should our fleet by any possibility be destroyed, and our country invaded by a foreign foe, it might cost us five billions of dollars and 500,000 lives to dislodge the enemy and to build another fleet such as we would then know we ought to have. Five billions of dollars would build us a navy far larger and more powerful than the combined navies of the world and place us in a position to enforce universal peace.

The peace advocates are so short-sighted that they do not see that if we build but a few guns, we are obliged to slaughter with them, whereas if we were to build guns enough, we could then make war on war and put an end to slaughter.

When we have only a few guns, and not enough to prevent war, then we must use them for killing. If we build guns enough, then we prevent war, and the gun is converted from a death-dealing implement into an instrument for saving life.

HUDSON MAXIM

*PUBLIC LECTURES ON MEDICAL SUBJECTS
AT THE HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL*

THE faculty of medicine of Harvard University offers a course of free public lectures, to be given at the medical school, on Saturday evenings at 8, and Sunday afternoons at 4, beginning January 3, and ending April 25, 1909. No tickets are required. Following is a list of the lectures and their subjects, with dates:

January 3—"Fifty Years of Surgery: A Review," Dr. David W. Cheever.

January 9—"Some Things Parents should know about the Teeth of their Children," Dr. Charles A. Brackett.

January 10—"Anatomical Variations," Dr. Thomas Dwight.

January 16—"Auditory Vertigo: Deafness due to Ear Disease," Dr. Clarence J. Blake.

January 17—"Inflammation," Dr. William T. Councilman.

January 23—"Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever," Dr. John H. McCollom.

January 24—"The Circulation of the Blood," Dr. William T. Porter.

January 30—"On the Work for the Relief of the Sick of Various Agencies Other than Medical," Dr. James J. Putnam.

January 31—"Rabies" (illustrated), Dr. Langdon Frothingham.

February 6—"Curvature of the Spine, and School Life," Dr. Edward H. Bradford.

February 7—"Methods of Testing the Acuteness of Vision and Color Perception," Dr. Charles H. Williams.

February 13—"Psychotherapy: Its Use and Abuse," Dr. Richard C. Cabot.

February 14—"Infantile Paralysis and its Treatment," Dr. Edward H. Bradford.

February 20—"The Teeth of Public School Children: How Related to the Children's General Health and Development," Dr. William H. Potter.

February 21—"Psychotherapy: Its Use and Abuse," Dr. Richard C. Cabot.

February 27—"A Study of the Inoculable Tumors of Mice, with Special Reference to Heredity" (illustrated), Dr. Ernest E. Tyzzer.

February 28—"The Hygiene of Pregnancy" (to women only), Dr. Charles M. Green.

March 6—"Glucose," Dr. Lawrence J. Henderson.

March 7—"Pneumonia," Dr. Elliott P. Joslin.

March 13—"Feeding and its Relation to the Infant's Development," Dr. John Lovett Morse.

March 14—"School Life and its Relation to the Child's Development," Dr. Thomas Morgan Rotch.

March 20—"Some Facts as to Disease of the Heart," Dr. Henry Jackson.

March 21—"The Relation of Gastroenteric Conditions to the Development of Early Life," Dr. Charles Hunter Dunn.

March 27—"Dental Hygiene in the School and Home," Dr. Samuel A. Hopkins.

March 28—"State Work in Tuberculosis," Dr. Arthur Tracy Cabot.

April 3—"The Work of the Boston Consumptives' Hospital," Dr. Edwin A. Locke.

April 4—"Psychotherapeutics," Dr. Philip C. Knapp.

April 10—"The Diagnosis and Prognosis of Surgical Affections, with Special Reference to their Early Detection and Treatment," Dr. Maurice H. Richardson.

April 11—"Progress in the Treatment of Cancer," Dr. James G. Mumford.

April 17—"Good and Evil Results of Athletics," Dr. Edward H. Nichols.

April 18—"The Artificial Illumination of Schoolrooms," Dr. Myles Standish.

April 24—"Athletic Sports at Various Ages and their Probable Results upon the Body" (illustrated), Dr. J. Bapst Blake.

April 25—"Louis Pasteur," Dr. Harold C. Ernst.

*THE SARAH BERLINER RESEARCH
FELLOWSHIP FOR WOMEN*

THE committee in charge of the Sarah Berliner Research Fellowship for Women will offer, every two years, a fellowship to the value of twelve hundred dollars, available for study and research in physics, chemistry or biology in either America or Europe. This fellowship is open to women holding the degree of doctor of philosophy, or to those similarly equipped for the work of further research; it will be awarded only to those who give promise of distinction in the subject to which they are devoting themselves.

Applications for this fellowship must be in the hands of the chairman of the committee by March 1 of the year of each award (March 1, 1909, for the first award). They should state as clearly as possible the candidate's claim to the appointment, and they should contain, in particular, (1) testimonials as to the value of work already done, (2) copies of published contributions, or other accounts of investigations already carried out, (3) evidence of thoroughly good health, (4) detailed plans for the proposed use of the fellowship. The members of the committee are Mrs. Christine Ladd Franklin, Chairman, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore; Miss M. Carey Thomas, President of Bryn Mawr College; Miss Laura D. Gill, President of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae; President Remsen, of the Johns Hopkins University; and Professor Howell, Dean of the Johns Hopkins Medical School. The donor of this fund is Mr. Emile Berliner, of Washington, well known as one of the perfectors of the telephone and the inventor of the gramophone. It is named in honor of the donor's mother.

*THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF
MEDICAL MUSEUMS*

THE second meeting of the International Association of Medical Museums was held in the

National Museum, Washington, on October 18 and 22, in connection with the International Congress of Tuberculosis. This association, formed for the furtherance and promotion of the efficiency of medical museums as storehouses of material useful for teaching and for research as well as for recording the results of research, will also serve as a medium for the interchange of specimens, and for the discussion and publication of technical methods useful in such work. To aid in making this work more generally available, a Bulletin is published in which the papers communicated will appear and through which exchanges may be effected.

All persons engaged in or interested in the work of medical museums are eligible for election to membership in the association, and the list of members is already large and includes many prominent pathologists and medical men from all countries of the world.

At this meeting Dr. W. G. MacCallum was elected president to fill the place vacated by the death of Major James Carroll, the first president, and Dr. Maude E. Abbott, of McGill University, was made secretary and treasurer. Beside the transaction of business and the discussion of questions of organization and policy, the following papers were presented:

"On the Preservation of the Results of Research as Material for Medical Museums," Dr. W. G. MacCallum, Baltimore.

"On the Classification of Museum Specimens," Dr. M. E. Abbott, Montreal.

"Demonstration des photographies en couleur des pièces et des coupes microscopiques," Professor Arloing and Professor Courmont, of Lyons.

"Preservation of Museum Specimens in their Natural Color," Professor Souchon, New Orleans.

"Demonstration of Methods of Mounting Specimens in Gelatin," Dr. Watters, Boston.

"Methods of Mounting Museum Specimens," Mr. E. L. Judah (presented by Dr. Adami, Montreal).

"A Rapid Method of Macerating Bone," Mr. Izzard, Cambridge, England.

"Demonstration of a New Form of Museum Jar," Dr. Warthin, Ann Arbor.

"Demonstration of Anomalies of the Heart," Dr. Abbott, Montreal.