

tion Federation, with headquarters at 456 Fourth Avenue, New York City, are published two resolutions passed by the New York Anti-vivisection Society at its annual meeting January 31, 1918, and forwarded to you officially. The second resolution reads as follows:

Be it further resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolution be forwarded to the Secretary of War as our official protest against the medical department's claim that serum inoculation is a necessary war measure and for that reason made compulsory, and as our protest against compulsory inoculation when the individual soldier conscientiously objects thereto; and we point to the provision of exemption now made by Great Britain, that power having been forced to rescind the rule of compulsion after the alarming effects of inoculation were disclosed.

It has long been a matter of common knowledge and deeply regretted by the medical profession that Great Britain has never made anti-typhoid vaccination compulsory, as it fortunately is in our own army.

In an article entitled "The Red Cross and the Anti-vivisectionists," a copy of which I am inclosing, I have shown by irrefutable facts how extraordinary the protection of the anti-typhoid vaccination has been in our own army and in the British army.

Although I knew that the statement in this resolution was an absolute falsehood, I preferred to have an authority which was beyond all question. Accordingly, on Saturday, April 27, I sent the following cable to Surgeon-General Goodwin, who occupies the same post in Great Britain that General Gorgas does in this country:

SURGEON-GENERAL GOODWIN, War Office, London.
Has anti-typhoid vaccination ever been compulsory in British army?

KEEN

To this on Monday, April 29, I have received the following reply:

London, Professor Keen, Philadelphia.

Anti-typhoid inoculation has never been compulsory in British army.

GOODWIN

You will observe, therefore, that this is a flat contradiction of the false assertion of the New York Anti-vivisection Society.

Nearly all of the British army has been voluntarily vaccinated against typhoid fever. Colonel F. F. Russell, in Surgeon-General Gorgas' office, authorizes me to say that he understands that ninety-nine per cent. of the British soldiers are vaccinated against typhoid fever. The reason for this is that they have seen how extraordinarily complete is the protection offered by the anti-

typhoid inoculation. At this time the fate of the war depends largely on the health of our army. It is in my opinion equivalent to disloyalty to deprive our soldiers of this protection and sacrifice their lives instead of the lives of a few rabbits, guinea pigs, cats and dogs.

Yours very respectfully,

W. W. KEEN

THE SILLIMAN LECTURES

The Silliman Lectures at Yale University, to be delivered from May 21 to 29, will be based on seven of the twelve chapters contained in the anniversary number of the *American Journal of Science*, to be published about July 1. A Silliman lectureship volume, embracing the contents of this number, with some additions, will also be issued later by the Yale University Press. The lectures will be as follows:

I. The American Journal of Science from 1818 to 1918, by E. S. Dana. May 21, 4 P.M.

II. A Century of Geology—Historical Geology, by Charles Schuchert. May 22, 4 P.M.

III. A Century of Geology—The Growth of Knowledge of Earth Structure, by Joseph Barrell. May 23, 4 P.M.

IV. The Development of Vertebrate Paleontology, by Richard S. Lull. May 24, 8 P.M.

V. The Progress of Chemistry during the Past One Hundred Years, by Horace L. Wells. May 27, 4 P.M.

VI. A Century's Progress in Physics, by Leigh Page. May 28, 4 P.M.

VII. A Century of Zoology in America, by Wesley R. Coe. May 29, 4 P.M.

THE BALTIMORE MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE

The annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and of the national scientific societies affiliated with it will be held at Baltimore, from December 27 to December 31. Boston had been selected as the place of meeting this year, action recommending that the meeting be held in that city having been taken at the meeting in New York City two years ago. In view, however, of war conditions and of the large number of scientific men now working at

Washington, it seemed desirable to select a place to which the amount of traveling would be reduced as much as possible, and where a meeting concerned with problems of national defense and national welfare could be held to best advantage. The situation was carefully considered at the meeting of the committee on policy held in Washington on April 22, and it was decided that it would be desirable to meet in Baltimore. President Goodnow and the professors of the scientific departments of the Johns Hopkins University having cordially welcomed the plan, it has been definitely decided that the meeting will be held in Baltimore. A committee consisting of the permanent secretary, Dr. L. O. Howard, Dr. W. J. Humphreys and Professor J. C. Merriam has been appointed to report on a general plan for a program that will make the meeting of the greatest possible service to the nation.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

At the annual meeting of the council of the Boston Society of Natural History, it was voted that the Walker Grand Honorary Prize, in the shape of a one-thousand-dollar Liberty bond, be awarded to Professor Jacques Loeb, of the Rockefeller Institute, New York, in recognition of his many published works covering a wide range of inquiry into the basic concepts of natural history. The Walker Grand Prize is awarded every five years, under the terms of the will of the late William Johnson Walker, "for such scientific investigation or discovery in natural history," first made known and published in the United States, as the council of the society shall deem deserving thereof.

At the annual meeting of the Boston Society of Natural History, Professor Edward S. Morse, of Salem, was reelected president. He has been a member of the society for 60 years, and in point of seniority is exceeded only by President Emeritus Eliot of Harvard University. Other officers elected were: *Vice-Presidents*, Nathaniel T. Kidder, William F. Whitney, Charles F. Batchelder; *Secretary*, Glover M. Allen; *Treasurer*, William A. Jeffries; *Councillors for three years*, Reginald

A. Daly, Merritt L. Fernald, William L. W. Field, George H. Parker, John C. Phillips, William M. Wheeler, Edward Wigglesworth, Miss M. A. Willcox. A single Walker prize, of sixty dollars, was awarded in the annual competition. The Prize essay was on "The Seasonal Distribution of Diatoms at Woods Hole, Massachusetts," by Miss Elizabeth D. Wuist, of the Osborn Botanical Laboratory, Yale University.

THE Franklin Institute has awarded its Howard N. Potts Gold Medal to Dr. A. E. Kennelly, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass., for his original work on the hot-wire anemometer. The purpose of the device is to balance the heat produced by a measured current of electricity through a small wire against the cooling effect of a current of air, or other gas, moving across the wire. The same award was also made to Professor Louis Vessot King, of McGill University, Montreal, Canada, for his improvements in the hot-wire anemometer, his successful investigations of various physical problems, and for his making of this instrument a practical device for anemometry.

THE Academy of Sciences of Vienna has awarded the Baumgartner prize to Professor A. Einstein.

SIR AUREL STEIN has been awarded the Tchihatchef Prize of the Paris Academy of Sciences for his geographical work.

DEAN EDWARD M. FREEMAN, chief of the division of plant pathology and botany of the college of agriculture of the University of Minnesota, has been asked to become chairman of the agricultural committee of the National Research Council.

DR. RALPH ARNOLD, of Los Angeles, the geologist, has been appointed as a member of the Board of Tax Reviewers, in connection with the administration of the War Revenue Act.

DR. CHARLES F. BOLDUAN, director of the Bureau of Public Health Education of the Health Department of New York City, has resigned.