

in the Arctic Islands over which the Dominion exercises control. The previous report had described the establishment of the police detachment at Ponds Inlet, one of three posts which it was intended to establish, the plan being to place the other two on North Devon and Ellesmere islands respectively. In July, 1922, the C.G.S. *Arctic*, Captain Bernier, sailed from Quebec with Inspector Wilson—a commissioned officer—and eight other ranks of the police, the Department of the Interior being represented by Mr. J. D. Craig. She carried building materials and stores for two of the posts, those for the North Devon post being left to be taken north in 1923. The entrance to Ponds Inlet was reached on August 15, but, pack-ice making it impossible to enter, the *Arctic* proceeded to Jones Sound. Ice likewise blocked Fram Fiord, on the south coast of Ellesmere Island, which had been chosen as the site of the post; but a fairly suitable place was found on the shore opposite Smith Island and here Inspector Smith decided to winter, the landing of stores being completed after hard work on August 28. The spot has been named Craig Harbor and here the inspector remains with one non-commissioned officer and five constables. A postoffice has been established, but it can hardly be expected to function for any large part of the year. As the headquarters of the three northern detachments it is thought that Dundas Harbor on the south coast of North Devon offers the best advantages, Lancaster Sound being usually clear of ice for a longer time than Jones Sound. The stores, etc., for Ponds Inlet were landed on the return voyage early in September, access to the post being still much hampered by ice. From the west of Arctic Canada it is reported that the headquarters of the "Arctic" Sub-district are being removed from Herschel Island to Aklavik in the Mackenzie delta, which has of late become the trading center of the district. Fort Macpherson is being abandoned, while the Tree River detachment is being strengthened and a new detachment will be established at Cambridge Bay, on the south coast of Victoria Island, about two hundred miles from Tree River, itself a very remote post. The report states that in April, 1922, a patrol visited Mr. Knud Rasmussen's camp on an island near Melville peninsula.

#### THE CONGRESS OF THE GERMAN SOCIETY FOR INTERNAL MEDICINE<sup>1</sup>

THE German Society for Internal Medicine, which meets every two years in Wiesbaden, has arranged to hold its meeting every alternate year in another large German town and Vienna was chosen for this year. Professor Wenckebach organized the convention. More than 1,400 physicians took part in the proceedings, including visitors from northern Europe, Asia, Italy and the New World, so that this meeting was really international, the first of its kind in Vienna since 1913. The proceedings were grouped under three heads: (1) epidemic (lethargic) encephalitis; (2) hypertension and (3) internal secretion. Two eminent men were asked to give an introductory report on each of these subjects, one dealing chiefly with the anatomic or physiologic, the other with the clinical side of the problem.

In connection with the congress, an exhibition of the latest achievements of chemistry, electrotherapeutics and medical technic was opened, in which the changes brought about by these factors in the medical armamentarium were well illustrated. The blood pressure apparatus, the microscope, the fluoroscope, the roentgenogram and metabolimeter are now indispensable and ready-made pills and hypodermics are always at hand.

The scientific program was carried out in magnificent surroundings in the reception hall of the former emperors of Austria, which was selected and adapted for the purpose. The municipality of Vienna and the president of the republic gave receptions in honor of the guests, and social gatherings and excursions to neighboring watering places and health resorts in the Alps served to relieve the sober work of the convention. The scientific proceedings lasted from April 9 to 12, with Professor Wenckebach in the chair. As a large number of papers and reports were presented, with the exception of the introductory papers, ten minutes was allowed for each paper and discussion was limited to four minutes.

#### EXPERIMENTS ON LIVING ANIMALS

At the fifth annual stated meeting of the American Society of Mammalogists, held May

<sup>1</sup> From the *Journal of the American Medical Association*.

15 to 17, 1923, in the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, Pa., the following resolution was adopted:

*Whereas*, it is a fact known to all thinking people that most of the great advances in medicine and surgery have been made as a result of experiments on living animals, especially mammals, and

*Whereas*, it is the belief of our eminent physicians, surgeons and veterinarians and all others having great responsibility for the health of human beings and of animals, that future advances in these fields will be made chiefly as the result of similar experiments, and

*Whereas*, it is known that these experiments almost invariably are conducted humanely and with a minimum of discomfort to the animals used, and

*Whereas*, there is an organized movement being carried on by certain misinformed and misguided individuals who seek to prevent or seriously interfere with such experiments;

*Be it resolved*, that we, members of The American Society of Mammalogists, in annual convention assembled in the city of Philadelphia, on the sixteenth day of May, 1923, are of opinion that, in the best interests of real humanity, animal experimentation, including vivisection, as practiced in our laboratories to-day, should continue unhampered.

#### ACTIVITIES OF THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

A REVIEW of the work of the Rockefeller Foundation in 1922, written by its president, Dr. George E. Vincent, will be issued shortly. As the close of the year brought the Foundation almost to the completion of its first decennium, a résumé of the activities of the organization since its establishment in 1913 has been included in the annual report. The work done by the foundation in 1922 directly and through its departmental agencies—the International Health Board, the China Medical Board and the Division of Medical Education—is summarized as follows:

Endowed chairs of medicine and of surgery in Hongkong University;

Pledged \$1,125,000 toward new buildings for the College of Medicine of the State University of Iowa;

Contributed to the current maintenance of two medical schools in Canada;

Completed the buildings, strengthened the faculty and wholly financed the Peking Union Medical College;

Agreed to appropriate \$300,000 toward laboratories and premedical teaching in two Chinese institutions and in one missionary university in Peking;

Helped 19 hospitals in China to increase their efficiency in the care of patients and in the further training of doctors and nurses;

Promised to cooperate in the rebuilding and reorganization of the medical school of São Paulo, Brazil, and of the medical school of Siam in Bangkok;

Made a survey of medical schools in Austria, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Hungary, Poland and Switzerland, and studies of English and Scotch methods of clinical teaching;

Sent eminent medical men as visiting professors or consulting officers to China, the Philippines, Brazil and Salvador;

Arranged for a commission of medical scientists from Strasbourg to visit the United States and England;

Gave emergency aid in the form of medical literature, laboratory supplies and apparatus, fellowships and stipends to promising investigators and teachers in the Pasteur Institute of Paris and in many other European centers;

Pledged two million dollars toward the site, building and equipment of a school of hygiene in London;

Cooperated with state boards of health in maintaining institutes and instruction for health workers;

Shared in malaria control in 34 county-wide and 32 town demonstrations in ten southern states and continued field studies and surveys in the United States, Porto Rico, Nicaragua, Brazil, Palestine, Australia and the Philippines;

Cooperated with the Mexican and other governments in restricting the prevalence of yellow fever;

Resurveyed centers of hookworm infection in four southern states, and carried on control work in 21 foreign governmental areas;

Took part in promoting full-time health service in 163 counties in 18 states of the United States, and in several counties in Brazil;

Agreed to support for five years the disease-reporting service and for three years the international exchange of health personnel program of the Health Section of the League of Nations;

Provided fellowships in public health, medicine,