

well, and will have very little trouble from the treatment.

To admit this much is not to excuse the anti-vivisectionists; indeed, it makes their behaviour look blacker than ever. For example, they discover a case of pneumonia, coming on after the treatment, and forthwith they proclaim it as "septic pneumonia from inoculation." Or they discover a case of a bad arm after ordinary vaccination; this may have been the man's own fault; later he was discharged from the Army for a cause which had nothing to do with his arm. And forthwith they declare that the man's health was so impaired by the protective treatment against typhoid that he had to leave the Army. "Proved to be useless and dangerous"—that is the opinion—if we can call it an opinion—of these people. They are a very small handful of people, in proportion to the general public; but they are trying hard to prevent our men from being protected.

It is probable that some of them are incapable of clear thought on the subject. We may wonder what they will make of the statement just issued from the War Office, and published in Sir Frederick Treves's letter in the *Times* of January 26. Up to date, among our men abroad there have been thirty-five deaths from typhoid. Of these thirty-five men, thirty-four were not protected; it was two years or more since they had received any sort of protective treatment. Among our protected men there has been only one death, and this patient had only had a single dose of the protective treatment, instead of two doses as directed.

What will the anti-vivisectionists say to this? Which way will they look? Will they say that we do not know the proportion of non-protected to protected men throughout the Expeditionary Force? But we do know what strenuous and incessant efforts are made to avoid the sending out of non-protected men. Surely it is a safe guess that the great majority of the Expeditionary Force are protected. Nature leaves these alone; she picks out the non-protected. Two men shall be sleeping in one tent, fighting in one trench; the one shall be taken, and the other left. The anti-vivisectionists know that, lots of them; and we come back to Newman's saying, "Perhaps it is wrong to compare sin with sin, but I declare to you, the more I think of it, the more intimately does this *Prejudice* seem to me to corrupt the soul, even beyond those sins which are commonly called most deadly."

MR. F. W. RUDLER.

AS announced with regret last week, Mr. F. W. Rudler died on January 23 at his residence, Tatsfield, Surrey, after a brief illness, in his 75th year. He will be lamented by a large number of scientific friends, who have known him not only as the genial curator of the Museum of Practical Geology, but also as a prominent member of many scientific societies and at the meetings of the British Association.

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It was some fifty-five years ago that Mr. Rudler was appointed Assistant Curator of the Jermyn Street Museum. He rapidly made his mark as a mineralogist, and became more and more in request as a specialist in that department. In 1876 he was appointed lecturer in natural science at the University College of Wales at Aberystwyth; but in 1879 was recalled to succeed Mr. Trenham Reeks, as Registrar of the Royal School of Mines and Curator of the Museum of Practical Geology, which post he held until his retirement in 1902, when the high appreciation of his services was marked by the bestowal upon him, by King Edward, of the Imperial Service Order.

Beyond his official duties, Mr. Rudler was a busy worker and a voluminous writer. He was at different times president of the Anthropological Institute, also of the Geologists' Association and of the Essex Field Club. He was for years an active member of council of the Geological Society, and was awarded the Lyell Medal of the Society in 1903.

Mr. Rudler's popularity as a science lecturer caused him to be much sought after. His writings were largely in connection with technical works, such as "Ure's Dictionary of Arts and Manufactures," "Thorpe's Dictionary of Applied Chemistry," "Muir's Dictionary of Chemistry," the "Encyclopædia Britannica," etc. Articles and reviews flowed from his pen in a continuous stream for years, and he will long be remembered as a man of wide scientific attainments and high literary ability.

NOTES.

THE committee of users of dyes appointed to confer with the Board of Trade as to a national dye scheme has come to a unanimous decision in favour of the adoption of a scheme which differs in certain important respects from those of the scheme previously made public. The proposal is to form a company with an initial share capital of 2,000,000*l.*, of which 1,000,000*l.* will be issued in the first instance. The Government will make to the company a loan for twenty-five years corresponding to the amount of share capital subscribed up to a total of 1,000,000*l.*, and a smaller proportion beyond that total. The Government advance will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable only out of net profits, the interest to be cumulative only after the first five years. In addition, and with the desire of promoting research, the Government has undertaken for a period of ten years to make a grant to the company for the purposes of experimental and laboratory work up to an amount not exceeding in the aggregate 100,000*l.* The modified scheme has been received with more approval from users of dyes in Leeds and the district than the original scheme, and the feeling appears to be general that it will meet with a considerable measure of success. The grant for scientific research in connection with the manufacture of dyes is a particularly satisfactory provision of the new scheme.