

# SCIENCE

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1912

SOME PROBLEMS IN INFECTION AND  
ITS CONTROL<sup>1</sup>

## CONTENTS

<i>Some Problems in Infection and its Control:</i> DR. SIMON FLEXNER .....	685
<i>Faculty Participation in University Govern- ment:</i> PRESIDENT J. G. SCHURMAN .....	703
<i>The Cleveland Meeting of the American Asso- ciation for the Advancement of Science ..</i>	707
<i>Scientific Notes and News .....</i>	710
<i>University and Educational News .....</i>	713
<i>Discussion and Correspondence:—</i>	
<i>A Simple Demonstration of the Action of Natural Selection:</i> DR. J. ARTHUR HARRIS. <i>The Domain of Computational Astronomy:</i> PROFESSOR W. D. MACMILLAN .....	713
<i>Scientific Books:—</i>	
<i>Gould and Pyle's Cyclopedia of Practical Medicine and Surgery:</i> DR. A. ALLEMAN. <i>Genera Insectorum:</i> DR. W. J. HOLLAND. <i>Hegner's College Zoology:</i> PROFESSOR A. S. PEARSE .....	715
<i>Special Articles:—</i>	
<i>The Explanation of a New Sex Ratio in Drosophila; Complete Linkage in the Sec- ond Chromosome of the Male of Drosophila:</i> PROFESSOR T. H. MORGAN. <i>The Probable Recent Extinction of the Muskox in Alaska:</i> DR. J. A. ALLEN .....	718
<i>Societies and Academies:—</i>	
<i>The National Academy of Sciences. The Anthropological Society of Washington:</i> W. H. BABCOCK .....	722

MSS. intended for publication and books, etc., intended for review should be sent to the Editor of SCIENCE, Garrison-on-Hudson, N. Y.

I EXPERIENCE a high sense of honor on this occasion with which is mingled no less trepidation in view of the master in whose memory this lectureship was founded, and the great names that in the past have been linked with the post I am to-day asked to fill. I must believe that Huxley would have felt a deep interest in the theme which I have chosen to discuss before you and would have found in its intrinsic importance a compensation for any shortcoming that may appear in the presentation. For Huxley evinced a penetrating appreciation of that branch of biological science that has come to be called bacteriology, and as president of the British Association in 1870 devoted the occasion of his address to an illuminating examination of the doctrine of abiogenesis, or spontaneous generation, versus the doctrine of biogenesis or descent from living ancestors. This subject, long holding a merely academic interest, had become in the two decades immediately preceding the ground over which the conflict raged and out of which was to emerge the modern science of microbiology. While Huxley clearly pointed out that Redi in the seventeenth century and Spallanzani in the eighteenth had delivered the first telling blows that later, through Pasteur, led to the overwhelming defeat of the spontaneous generationists and the establishment on an indisputable basis of the extrinsic origin of the contagious and infectious diseases, he did not fail

<sup>1</sup> The Huxley lecture, delivered at Charing Cross Hospital School of Medicine, London, October 31, 1912.

# Science

**36 (934)**

*Science* **36** (934), 685-722.

**ARTICLE TOOLS**

<http://science.sciencemag.org/content/36/934.citation>

**PERMISSIONS**

<http://www.sciencemag.org/help/reprints-and-permissions>

Use of this article is subject to the [Terms of Service](#)

---

*Science* (print ISSN 0036-8075; online ISSN 1095-9203) is published by the American Association for the Advancement of Science, 1200 New York Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20005. The title *Science* is a registered trademark of AAAS.

Copyright © 1912 The Authors, some rights reserved; exclusive licensee American Association for the Advancement of Science. No claim to original U.S. Government Works.