

He was an excellent companion with a variety of personal interests and always a man of stability.

Collegiate institutions have learned to rate at its true worth the teaching service of men like Professor Foote, and their ability to give sound training in special fields of science. We need more than ever during these critical times young men who can apply successfully the technique of sound pedagogies. This calls for the ability to inculcate habits of keen observation and deduction; to teach the essential facts having a direct bearing on the activities of everyday life, and stimulate progressive thought during the next fifty years.

Harry Ward Foote was born in Guilford, Connecticut, on March 21, 1875. He received his degree of Ph.B. from Yale in 1895, and his Ph.D. degree from Yale in 1898. He was appointed an instructor in 1898 and served as assistant professor of chemistry from 1904-1912, and as professor of chemistry from 1912 to the time of his death. He was a fellow of Silliman College, a member of the scholastic Society of Sigma Xi and an honorary member of Chi Chapter of the chemical fraternity, Alpha Chi Sigma. He was a member of the following scientific societies, namely—American Chemical Society, Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences and the Royal Geographical Society. For several years he was associate editor of the *American Journal of Science*.

TREAT B. JOHNSON

YALE UNIVERSITY

PAUL STILWELL McKIBBEN

1886-1941

DR. PAUL S. McKIBBEN, until recently dean of the School of Medicine, University of Southern California, was born in Granville, Ohio, on March 14, 1886, and died in Los Angeles, California, on November 11, 1941. His parents were George F. McKibben, professor of Romance languages in Denison University, and Elizabeth Stilwell McKibben, a graduate of Wellesley College, a very kindly and strong character. Paul McKibben's education was obtained in the public schools of Granville, Doane Academy and Denison University, where he was graduated in 1906, a bachelor of science with honors in zoology. He was appointed a fellow in anatomy in the University of Chicago in October, 1907. Professor C. Judson Herriek, who had been professor of biology in Denison University before going to the University of Chicago, was a great friend of the elder McKibbens. This friendship was shared by the younger McKibben when he went to Chicago, and under Herriek's direction and kindness, McKibben's scientific qualities developed. This resulted in the production of one of the great anatomists, teachers and administrators of this gen-

eration. Paul S. McKibben received the degree of doctor of philosophy in June, 1911, and was immediately made instructor in anatomy at the University of Chicago.

In 1913 Dr. McKibben was offered and accepted the professorship in anatomy at the University of Western Ontario. The department of anatomy soon became the outstanding department of the Medical School. From March, 1918, for one year, Dr. McKibben was first lieutenant in the U. S. Army attached to the Neuro-Surgical Laboratory of the Johns Hopkins University where, in association with others, he did some original work on brain injuries. On his return to the University of Western Ontario, he was appointed acting dean and, because of his outstanding administrative abilities, was soon made dean. A new Medical School building was constructed largely through Dr. McKibben's efforts. Even the design was his, and it is considered one of the finest and best-equipped medical buildings in Canada. Dr. McKibben realized the advantages of a good library with the result that the University of Western Ontario Medical Library now has over 30,000 volumes. The School of Public Health was established during his deanship, mainly through his efforts. His work at the University of Western Ontario was a major factor in the development of one of the outstanding medical schools in Canada. He was very strong for the integration of primary subjects with the clinical.

In 1927 Dr. McKibben was appointed professor of anatomy at the University of Michigan, where he remained for two years. He was called in 1929 to the chair of anatomy in the newly established Medical School of the University of Southern California. In 1931 he was made dean of the School of Medicine but continued as chief of the department of anatomy. Here again his great administrative ability came to the fore and he gathered together a fine group of teachers in both the pre-clinical and clinical years.

Dr. McKibben's knowledge of medicine in general was tremendous. His ability to pick students was uncanny. He combined the qualities of a great mind with those of an outstanding teacher and administrator and, above all, was a tolerant and understanding friend to many fortunate people. Dr. McKibben was given the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Western Ontario in 1928 and Sc.D. from Denison University in 1936. He was a fellow of the Royal Society of Canada, the American Association of Anatomists, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and was a member of Beta Theta Pi, Gamma Alpha, Phi Rho Sigma, Phi Beta Kappa and Sigma Xi. He leaves his widow, Elizabeth Kendall McKibben, whom he married at Baltimore while doing research at the Johns Hopkins University, four children, Paul Stilwell, Jr., Richard Ken-

dall, John H. and Elizabeth, as well as a host of tremendously loyal and admiring friends.

JOHN MACKENZIE BROWN

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DEATHS AND MEMORIALS

DR. HERBERT FOX, professor of comparative pathology at the University of Pennsylvania and director of the William Pepper Laboratory of Clinical Medicine, died on February 27 in his sixty-second year.

REGINALD PELHAM BOLTON, consulting mechanical engineer; president and chairman of the board of the Electric Meter Corporation, New York City, died on February 18 in his eighty-sixth year.

DR. JAMES JOSEPH WALSH, professor of physiological psychology at Cathedral College, New York, and medical director of the School of Sociology at

Fordham University, died on February 28 in his seventy-seventh year.

DR. PARKE REXFORD KOLBE, president of the Drexel Institute of Technology, Philadelphia, died on February 28, at the age of sixty years.

Two Eggleston Prizes in botany at Dartmouth College have been established in memory of Willard W. Eggleston, an authority on plants poisonous to stock on the western ranges of this country.

A CEREMONY in memory of Polish professors who lost their lives as a result of the German occupation of Poland recently took place at the Royal Institution, London, under the presidency of Sir David Ross, vice-chancellor of the University of Oxford. Tribute to their work was paid by Sir William Bragg, formerly president of the Royal Society; by Professor Gilbert Murray, of the University of Oxford, and by Professor Antoni Jurasz, dean of the Polish Medical School at the University of Edinburgh.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

NATIONAL PARKS AND RESERVES IN GREAT BRITAIN

A PRELIMINARY memorandum on "Nature Preservation in Post-War Reconstruction" has been issued in Great Britain by a conference which, under the chairmanship of Lord Onslow, has been considering the matter since June. It is stated in the account given by the London *Times* that the conference came into being as a result of the announcement that Lord Reith had appointed a committee on the use of land in post-war planning. The organizations taking part are the following:

Association of Municipal Corporations, British Association, British Ecological Society, British Museum (Natural History), British Ornithologists' Union, British Trust for Ornithology, County Councils Association, Geological Society, Linnean Society, Royal Entomological Society, Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, Society for the Preservation of the Fauna of the Empire, Society for the Promotion of Nature Reserves, Urban District Councils Association and Zoological Society.

The memorandum states that there are three distinct needs—the preservation of (a) rural amenities; (b) forest areas as a part of the nation's resources; and (c) the natural fauna and flora for the advancement of scientific knowledge and education. In the view of the conference there are four ways in which these needs can be met:

1. National parks, providing facilities for the recreation of the public with no more restriction than is essential to preserve their amenities.
2. Forest and wild life reserves, to which the public would be admitted, subject to necessary restrictions.

3. Areas in which further development would be prohibited or drastically restricted. Here the existing movement of the public would not be interfered with, but additional facilities would not be provided.

4. Nature reserves or sanctuaries, from which the public would be excluded, except by permit for study.

It is pointed out in the *Times* that in some instances all these needs could be met in the same area. Areas of the first three types must be large. Those of the fourth type could be much smaller, usually measurable in hundreds or tens of acres, or even less. The conference makes the recommendation that "The provision of such areas should be among the matters comprised in National Planning."

The later part of the memorandum gives more detailed consideration of each type of area, and in regard to the first urges that the recommendations of the "Report of the National Park Committee," issued by the Stationery Office in 1931, should be put into effect.

Nature reserves should be selected upon an ecological basis, and should be of different types, such as fen, moorland, mountain, cliff, beach, woodland, and so forth, so that the typical animals and plants of each kind of country would be preserved. Some of these reserves could form part of the larger schemes for national parks and areas protected from development.

An official body should be appointed to draw up detailed proposals upon this highly technical problem of nature reserves, the control of which should be in the hands of a central body. The management of the national parks might, it is suggested, be in the hands of local bodies, acting under two national park