

SCIENCE

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MEDICAL ZOOLOGY IN EUROPE¹

My appointment as a representative of the school of hygiene and public health of the Johns Hopkins University to the Congress of the Royal Institute of Public Health which met in Brussels on May 20 to May 24, 1920, made it possible for me to spend over four months at institutions where medical zoology is taught and investigated in Belgium, France, England, Switzerland, Italy and Monaco. Among the institutions visited were faculties of science and medicine connected with universities and medical schools, research institutions both private and governmental, biological stations at the seashore, natural history and medical museums, veterinary schools, sanitary institutes, schools of tropical medicine, army and navy medical colleges, experiment stations, and academies of science. In all 67 such institutions were visited and over 150 men who are more or less interested in protozoology, helminthology or medical entomology were interviewed. An opportunity was thus afforded to become fairly well acquainted with the status of medical zoology in Europe.

Paris is, of course, the most active educational center in France. Here are located the faculties of science and medicine of the University of Paris, the Pasteur Institute, the National Museum of Natural History and the National Veterinary School. In the medical school courses are given in parasitology, tropical medicine, and colonial medicine and work is carried on for the Doctor of Science degree. The recent death of Blanchard has taken from France the grand old man in parasitology. His laboratory is now in charge

¹ From the department of medical zoology of the school of hygiene and public health of the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland, U. S. A. Read before the Society of Hygiene of the Johns Hopkins University, November 3, 1920.