

rating animals (and human beings) such that all the series of events plot as substantially parallel straight lines on logarithm paper. The writer has heard him give a lecture on Macaulay, the historian, that would do credit to an arts professor. He was also a natural linguist and could converse fluently in French, German and Italian.

He was an excellent teacher as well as investigator and scientist. He not only had a clear conception of the intricate relations that often exist in electrical circuits, but he was able to present them in direct and simplified form that is characteristic of the good teacher. He was held in the highest esteem by students and colleagues alike, and at all times was most congenial and courteous. The hospitality of Dr. and Mrs. Kennelly to students and the younger members of the instructing staff was long a tradition at Harvard.

Nothing was more delightful than an informal conversation with him, for he had a wealth of the most interesting experiences from which to draw, and the quiet humor that was always innate in him would inevitably come to the surface. He was a most interesting and resourceful speaker and his services as

such were always in great demand, both in the United States and abroad.

When he retired as professor emeritus in 1930 his eyesight had begun to fail, and although operations served to prolong it, during the last year or two of his life he could barely distinguish even large objects. However, in spite of this and of rapidly failing health, he pluckily refused to give up the work to which his life had been devoted. Assisted by a chauffeur, he went regularly to his office each morning, and with the assistance of a secretary attended the considerable correspondence and other matters that came to him. Current technical literature, frequently in foreign languages, was read to him. At times a graduate student in electrical engineering assisted him in interpreting and making drawings, which he was unable to do himself because of his eyesight. It was under such difficulties that he wrote several recent papers dealing largely with electrical units and systems, particularly the MKS system. He continued thus to carry on until stricken down in his last illness. With the passing of Dr. Kennelly the world has lost a great scientist, teacher, scholar and gentleman.

CHESTER L. DAWES

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

PUBLIC HEALTH IN GERMANY IN 1938

THE Berlin correspondent of the *Journal* of the American Medical Association states that the report of the Public Health Service contains information regarding public welfare. Of those intending to marry, 47 per cent. made use of public consultations (36 per cent. in 1937). Of these, 38 per cent. received a marital loan, that is to say an addition to the expenses incidental to getting established. Maternity advice was sought by 6 per cent. of pregnant women. Infant welfare stations were available to the public in the ratio of one for seventy-seven infants born and were actually consulted on the average by sixty mothers per station. Consultation for pre-school children was offered in the proportion of 718 per hundred thousand inhabitants. More than 3,000,000 children of school age received attention, that is, about 4,545 per hundred thousand inhabitants. The schools of almost all districts, with few exceptions, were furnished dental supervision.

The care of tuberculous patients was extended during 1938. About 1,500,000 patients, against 1,250,000 in 1937, received attention. The number of roentgen treatments rose from about 1,250,000 to about 1,750,000. Hospitalization in public institutions increased from 45,000 to 49,000. Average x-ray examinations were 100 to thirteen patients. Somewhat greater facilities were provided for the treatment of venereal diseases, but the number of individual cases decreased

(192,000 in 1938 against 200,000 in 1937). Consultation stations for cripples were increased and, on the average, 242 persons were advised per hundred thousand inhabitants. The increase in stations for alcoholic persons is more than counterbalanced by the decrease of the individual's consulting. However, other agencies not identical with these cooperated in the care for alcoholic patients, and their reports are not included in these figures. About 107,000 persons with psychic troubles were advised against 91,000 in 1937. The care for the infirm and aged is likewise organized according to regions. It is pointed out that these facts should not be regarded as completely evaluating the achievements of public health welfare in Germany, because there are other agencies besides the official health stations connected with public health bureaus.

THE HALL OF MAN AT THE WORLD'S FAIR

THE American Museum of Health, which has offices at 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City, and a series of exhibits at the World's Fair, will have, according to *Museum News*, the cooperation of Mayor La Guardia in the endeavor to acquire a permanent building for the museum at the close of the fair. At the dedication ceremonies of the museum on the Theme Plaza of the fair on June 17 the mayor announced that he had in mind to assign for this purpose the court house building now occupied by the Appellate