Table 4 presents, for American men of science residing in the 48 states and the District of Columbia, the number born in each of various foreign countries and the proportion which this number is of the total number of persons born in that country and residing (in 1930) in the United States. These proportions (each of which is the number of American men of science from the country in question × 1,000,000 divided by the total number of U. S. A. residents in 1930 from that country) are not measures of the contributions of the nations listed, because of differences in the times at which the immigrations occurred, in the proportions which the children of Americans temporarily abroad (as missionaries, government employees, etc.) are of the numbers born in the countries in question, and in other respects. But they are instructive if used with wisdom and caution.

The men of science born in the 48 states and the District of Columbia who were reported as residing in Alaska, the Territory of Hawaii, the Philippines, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and in foreign countries are enumerated in Table 5; but I am unable to estimate how many in any of the groups are permanently residents outside of the states.

The Cattell list includes 901 men of science residing in Canada. Of these 577 were born in Canada; 106 in the 48 states and D. C.; 110 in England; 30 in Scotland; 4 in Wales; 46 in other European countries.

OBITUARY

JOHN GERALD FITZGERALD

ON June 20, Dr. John Gerald FitzGerald, director of the Connaught Laboratories and of the School of Hygiene, University of Toronto, died in his fifty-eighth year. Dr. FitzGerald was internationally known as an authority on medical education, as a leader in preventive medicine, as a scientific investigator and as a director of medical research. As a result of his vision, initiative and leadership, there were established in the University of Toronto the Connaught Laboratories and the School of Hygiene. Returning to his alma mater in 1913 as associate professor of hygiene and preventive medicine, University of Toronto, he devoted himself to an endeavor to create, within this university, a non-commercial scientific institute to fulfil two functions in the interests of medical public-service, *viz.*, research in the field of preventive medicine, and the preparation of diphtheria antitoxin and certain other biological products so that these products might be supplied throughout Canada in such a fashion as would ensure their being of high quality and low price. His insistent perseverance soon yielded success in this endeavor, and the antitoxin laboratory which he established at that time, and which shortly became known as the Connaught Laboratories, later proved to be a major contributing factor in the establishment of a national School of Hygiene at the University of Toronto. The achievements of these two institutes, the Connaught Laboratories and the School of Hygiene, are due in no small measure to Dr. FitzGerald's constant encouragement and promotion of intimate relationships and integration among teaching, research and public-service activities.

Serving as a member of the International Health Board of the Rockefeller Foundation from 1923 to 1931, subsequently as a scientific director of the foundation's International Health Division, and as a member of the Health Committee of the League of Nations from 1930 to 1936, Dr. FitzGerald evidenced his keen interest in international public health. In 1933–34, he joined General F. F. Russell and Dr. W. W. Jameson in making, for the International Health Division of the Rockefeller Foundation, a survey of health conditions in India, Ceylon and Egypt. In 1936–37, at the instance of the Division of Medical Sciences of the Rockefeller Foundation and in company with Dr. C. E. Smith, he undertook a survey of the teaching of preventive medicine to medical undergraduates in Europe and North America. For four years, 1932–36, he served as dean of the Faculty of Medicine, University of Toronto.

He gave generously of his time to various important administrative and research undertakings in Canada—the Dominion Council of Health, of which he was one of the original members, the National Research Council of Canada, the Ontario Research Foundation and the Banting Research Foundation—and to various professional societies, including the Canadian Medical Association, the Canadian National Committee for Mental Hygiene and the Canadian Public Health Association. He was elected a fellow of the Royal Society of Canada in 1920 and was honored by Queen's University with the degree of LL.D. in 1925. He was one of the charter fellows of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada.

He made many contributions to scientific literature. To meet the needs of medical students he early published a "Laboratory Guide in Bacteriology," and later "An Introduction to the Practice of Preventive Medicine," an extensively used text-book.

Within and far beyond the institutes to which John Gerald FitzGerald devoted his life, his work will continue to live, and he will be remembered as one who

of the distributions, but if there were close resemblances in production, retention and attraction, the skewness would not reduce the coefficients greatly.

contributed richly to the advancement of public health throughout the world.

R. D. DEFRIES

RECENT DEATHS AND MEMORIALS

DR. STUART PRITCHARD, for the last ten years president and general director of the W. K. Kellogg Foundation at Battle Creek, Mich., an authority on tuberculosis, died on August 3 at the age of fifty-eight years.

DR. FRITZ SCHIFF, of the Beth Israel Hospital, New York City, died on July 30 at the age of fifty-one years. A correspondent writes: "Dr. Schiff, who was one of the outstanding bacteriologists in Europe, came to this country in 1936 and was appointed bacteriologist at the Beth Israel Hospital, New York City. He made important contributions to the subjects of the blood groups and the Salmonella group of organisms."

THE death is announced of Dr. Giuseppe Sanarelli, professor emeritus and formerly dean of hygiene and director of the Hygienic Institute of the University of Rome.

ACCORDING to the *Journal* of the American Medical Association, the old autopsy house of the Philadelphia General Hospital, where Dr. William Osler worked from 1885 to 1889, has been restored to be used as a museum of Osleriana. At the dedication in June eleven resident physicians who served with and under Dr. Osler were present, as was Dr. Howard A. Kelly, of Baltimore, the only living member of the group that served with Osler at the Johns Hopkins University. Dr. Joseph McFarland, who was resident physician at the hospital, then known as Blockley, in 1889, spoke on "Osler as I Knew Him," and Dr. William G. MacCallum, Baxley professor of pathology at the School of Medicine of the Johns Hopkins University, a former pupil, spoke on "Osler at Blockley." Other speakers were Dr. William E. Hughes, physician at the hospital from 1889 to 1914, now honorary consultant, and Dr. William E. Robertson, who paid tribute to Dr. David Riesman, one of those most active in the establishment of the memorial. Dr. Riesman died a week before the dedication. A painting of "Osler and Old Blockley," by Dean Cornwell, was unveiled.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

DISPERSAL OF SCHOOLS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

THE report issued by the principal of the University of London for 1939–40 describes the dispersal of the schools of the university to Wales, Oxford, Cambridge, Bristol, Leeds and the Scottish universities. In an abstract published in the London *Times*, it is said:

The dispersal had been planned early in 1939, but it was complicated by the government's unexpected decision not to call up men under the age of 20, which resulted in some 80 per cent. of the normal complement of male students requiring accommodation, instead of 25 per cent. Thanks largely to the cooperation of other universities, the difficulties of dispersal were successfully overcome, but war conditions have inevitably thrown much additional work on the staff and officers. Examinations have been held, and there has been no lowering of the university standard. The only schools to return to London have been those of medicine, for the sake of their clinical centers.

The university is faced with the double prospect of diminished revenues and increasing expenses. The London County Council has reduced its grant by £8,600 for the year 1939–40; but almost all other grants from public bodies have been maintained. Private benefactions have been remarkably generous in the present circumstances; even the support granted by the Polish Government to the chair of Polish literature and history is being maintained. In spite of the withdrawal of a grant promised by the National Fitness Council towards the building of a new Students' Union, Lord Nuffield has decided to let his own grant for the same purpose stand.

The Ministry of Information has occupied the Senate House, but has left the senate room and libraries to the university. The building of the Great Hall, the School of Oriental Studies and Birkbeck College is proceeding.

There are 10,964 internal students reading for degrees and diplomas, as compared with 14,415 in 1939. An unexpected number of external students have enrolled, and, although extra-mural work has been drastically curtailed, extensive arrangements have been made for courses of instruction for troops, both in large camps and the smaller units.

University College and King's College have agreed, in view of the recent occupation by the government of the buildings of University College, that both colleges alike should continue to carry on their work in the universities and colleges to which they have been dispersed.

EXPEDITIONS OF THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

DR. WALTER GRANGER, curator of paleontology of the American Museum of Natural History, is continuing his more than forty years of exploration for fossil mammals with an expedition into the Big Badlands of western South Dakota this summer. He left New York on July 25 for the headquarters of the expedition in Rapid City, S. D., to join Albert Thomson, preparator in paleontology, and Junius Bird, assistant in anthropology. The main objective of the expedition is to collect specimens of the small, three-toed horse, *Mesohippus*, a rhinoceros that was smaller than any