maintain the patrol from March to July, as well as a close plotting of the drift-tracks of individual bergs.

The result has been a great increase in knowledge of the interaction of the Labrador and Gulf Stream currents around the Grand Banks, which finally, we hope, will enable the drifts of bergs to be predicted to a much greater extent than is now possible.

Lieutenant Commander E. H. Smith, who has taken the oceanographic records and made the observations on the ice for the past few years, is now working up the hydrodynamic aspect of the results at the Geophysical Institute in Bergen.

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BRAYTON HOWARD RANSOM

DR. BRAYTON HOWARD RANSOM, chief of the zoological division, Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, died in Washington, D. C., at 11:00 p. m., on September 17, 1925, after an illness of about three weeks. He was only forty-six years old, a comparatively young man, but in the short space of that brief lifetime he had crowded more of valuable achievement than most men may hope for in the biblical allotment of three score years and ten. In the scope comprehended in his investigations he was quite unusual and in his grasp of the broad field of veterinary parasitology the writer would rank him next to the illustrious Railliet of Alfort, a much older man, retired from teaching a few years ago at the age of seventy.

It would be difficult to find another man who on the scientific side had done monographic systematic work on parasites and had established basic facts in the life histories of such important parasites as *Ascaris, Haemonchus, Strongyloides, Gongylonema, Habronema, Syngamus* and *Taenia ovis,* and who on the practical side had first found in the United States many of our economically important parasites, had contributed to our knowledge of the true pathological conditions or causes in the case of infestations with *Davainea echinobothrida, Cooperia punctata, Syngamus trachea* and *Ascaris lumbricoides,* had developed measures for the control of stomach worms in sheep and had originated and developed the famous swine sanitation system popularly known as the McLean County System, had developed the basic regulations of the United States Department of Agriculture for the control of parasites, especially trichinae and cysticerci, through the meat inspection service, and had established some of the fundamental facts on which dipping for cattle ticks is based. Such a man has nothing to do with the debates on pure science versus applied science; he sees only the field of science and does well the tasks before him. The investigations noted above are only the high lights selected from those represented in his bibliography of over 160 titles. This represents a quarter century of productive work. His bibliography is devoid of padding. He was not a dabbler. His most prominent characteristics were his extreme thoroughness and carefulness. He was painstaking to a degree, in spite of the fact that the responsibilities of life weighed on him unusually heavily and that he paid an excessive toll of nervous energy for this painstaking work.

Dr. Ransom was born in Missouri Valley, Iowa, March 24, 1879, and educated in the public schools of Bancroft, Nebraska. He received the following degrees: S.B., University of Nebraska, 1899; M.A., University of Nebraska, 1900; Ph.D., University of Nebraska, 1908. It was proposed by the University of Nebraska to confer on him the honorary degree of D.Sc. at the June commencement of this year, but owing to a misunderstanding he was unable to be present to receive the degree at that time. He was a fellow in zoology at the University of Missouri in 1900–1901 and at the University of Nebraska in 1901–1902. In 1902 he came to Washington as assistant in zoology in the Hygienic Laboratory of the U. S. Public Health and Marine Hospital Service and the following year succeeded Dr. Ch. Wardell Stiles in charge of the Zoological Laboratory of the federal Bureau of Animal Industry. In 1906 he was made chief of the laboratory and the laboratory was at that time made the zoological division. As chief of this division he became assistant custodian of the U. S. National Museum.

His sound counsel and scientific achievements were widely recognized among scientific groups. He was U. S. delegate to the Seventh International Zoological Congress, the Fourth Fisheries Congress and the First Pan-American Scientific Congress and a member of the editorial boards of the *Journal of Parasitology* and the *American Journal of Tropical Medicine.* He was a member of the American Microscopical Society (president), American Society of Naturalists, American Society of Zoologists, American Association for the Advancement of Science (fellow), American Society of Tropical Medicine (secretary-treasurer), American Veterinary Medical Association (honorary member), American Society of Parasitologists (councilor), Biological Society of Washington, Entomological Society of Washington, Helminthological Society of Washington (past president), Washington Academy of Sciences (vice-president), Société de Pathologie Exotique (foreign correspondent), Reale Accademia d'Agricoltura di Torino (foreign correspondent), Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi, Beta Theta Pi and the Cosmos Club. In recognition of his work

on ascarids he recently had conferred on him the Gold Medal of the Seamen's and Tropical Diseases Research Association of Kobe, Japan.

As an executive Dr. Ransom was a man of vision in his attitude towards his problems and just, considerate and generous towards his associates in the laboratory. Although an outstanding figure himself, nevertheless he did not believe in the policy of a one-man laboratory consisting of a head surrounded by "dieners," and preferred to surround himself with scientific associates rather than with personal assistants. Under his supervision the zoological division has had a steady and healthy growth from the time he took charge in 1903, and at the time of his death Dr. Ransom had a technical staff of six associates at Washington and four technical associates in charge of as many field projects at various places in the United States. His death is a personal loss to all his staff. They were devoted to his interests, deeply concerned when his health and life were imperilled, and have maintained throughout a high morale consistent with the obligations imposed by his kindly treatment and intelligent supervision.

What has been said of Dr. Ransom as a scientist and executive implies correctly what may be said of him as a man and as a friend. He did not maintain one attitude in his professional and executive capacity and another in his personal relations. In all his relationships he was uniformly courteous, kindly, helpful and considerate, and these qualities, coupled with a certain personal charm, ensured him the regard and admiration of all who knew him. It has developed during his last illness that he had many troubles and burdens which he kept to himself, and it is the one regret of his many friends that they could not have shared or lightened these burdens. With a dignified and quiet reserve he carried these to the end by virtue of an extraordinary strength of mind and fineness of character. That this man should have fallen beneath his burdens in the prime of life and achievement is a tragedy. The only consolations of his friends are that he leaves an unblemished record and that it is not always an unkindly fate that one is spared the vicissitudes of old age and the uncertainties of life. Whatever there may be of reward for life well spent, work well done and service to humanity—that reward is his.

MAURICE C. HALL

HENRY ROSE CARTER

DR. HENRY ROSE CARTER, assistant surgeon general of the United States Public Health Service, a distinguished authority on yellow fever and malaria, died at his home in Washington, September 14, following an illness of several months.

Dr. Carter was born in Caroline County, Virginia, August 25, 1852. In 1873 he received the degree of civil engineer from the University of Virginia, and in 1879 he took his medical degree at the University of Maryland School of Medicine. In May of the latter year he entered the Marine Hospital Service (now the United States Public Health Service) as assistant surgeon. Later he held the posts of surgeon and senior surgeon in this Service, and in 1915 he was appointed assistant surgeon general. From 1904 to 1909 he was director of hospitals of the Panama Canal Zone.

Dr. Carter's work has been mainly in the fields of yellow fever and malaria. His name is not so well known to the layman as the names of General Gorgas and Walter Reed, but he undoubtedly belongs with them in the small company of men who have made the most significant contributions to our scientific knowledge of yellow fever and methods of combating it. It was a suggestion from Carter that led Walter Reed to undertake the experiments in Cuba which resulted in the epoch-making discovery of the mosquito transmission of yellow fever. As an officer of the Public Health Service he took a leading part in banishing the disease from the United States.

Dr. Carter was one of the small group who began the fight against yellow fever in Panama in 1904. For the last ten years he has been closely identified with the campaign which the International Health board has waged for the complete eradication of this disease. In 1915 he served as a member of the Board's Yellow Fever Commission, headed by General Gorgas. Since 1920 he has been a member of its Yellow Fever Council. Because of his intimate acquaintance with the yellow fever work of the last three decades and his position as the leading authority on the subject, he was asked by the International Health Board to prepare a history of the disease and to this work he devoted most of his time for the last few years.

In the field of malariology Dr. Carter has long held, as an officer of the Public Health Service, the same position of preeminence that he enjoyed in relation to yellow fever. His opinion has been eagerly sought in everything related to problems of malaria control.

The officers of the International Health Board of the Rockefeller Foundation join with the United States Public Health Service and public health workers everywhere in lamenting the death of a man who has done so much to rid the world of the two dread plagues—malaria and yellow fever.