this study remain unpublished and the work is known only by his intimate laboratory associates. It was Dr. Brown's plan to start the organization and publication of the material this fall, and his untimely death deprives medicine of basic contributions. It is essential that some arrangement be made to organize and report the work, for its implications from the point of view of human constitution and the inheritance of disease types are revolutionary and demand a reconsideration of fundamental tenets in genetics and pathology.

Dr. Brown's interest was focused on the relationship borne by constitutional factors to disease susceptibility, and his natural abilities combined with great patience and an unlimited capacity for work rendered him particularly fit to undertake the problem. His observational powers were developed to an unusual degree and his eyes and fingertips sufficed for laboratory equipment. The last thirteen years were spent in intimate contact with his animals and he was able to tell accurately the remote ancestry of any particular rabbit from its physical conformation and habits. Moreover, in the majority of cases, he could foretell the ultimate fate of an animal on a basis of past history and pedigree. His patience exceeded the patience of Job, and the constitutional project was undertaken with the full knowledge that several generations of research workers would be required to finish the experiments he began. His capacity for work was also proverbial. His day began at 9 and rarely terminated before midnight. No task was too arduous for him if a grain of knowledge could be extracted from its performance. He had great sympathy for his technicians and helpers but hesitated to relinquish any phase of the work, however menial, for fear that essential data should be misjudged or lost through careless observation.

He possessed a broad sense of humor and a ready wit and his vast knowledge of public as well as of scientific affairs made him a brilliant conversationalist. A remarkable ability to organize and present a complex subject without forewarning or to clarify a confounded situation with a concise and penetrating analysis made his discussions and opinions sought after and remembered. His advice and time were always at the disposal of any one in need and his concern was not altered by the status or problem of the petitioner.

Dr. Brown was a gentleman in an almost forgotten sense of the word. His old-fashioned courtesy, consideration and tolerance, his great interest in everything and everybody and his unfailing friendliness set him apart, and his memory will be inspiration and refreshment to all who knew him.

HARRY S. N. GREENE

DEATHS AND MEMORIALS

DR. STEPHEN WALTER RANSON, professor of neurology and director of the Neurological Institute of the Medical School of Northwestern University, died on August 30 at the age of sixty-two years.

MARCUS STULTS FARR, associate professor emeritus of geology and paleontology of Princeton University, died on August 27 at the age of seventy-two years. He had been a member of the faculty for forty years.

DR. HOWARD CHESTER PETERS, since 1937 instructor in the department of physiology of the University of Tennessee, died on July 13 at the age of thirty-three years.

THE Lake County, Indiana, Medical Society has established the Oberlin Award in memory of the late Dr. Thomas W. Oberlin, of Hammond, one of its charter members. It will be presented each year to a Lake County citizen or institution making the greatest contribution to the health of the people of Lake County. The award consists of a plaque with the following inscription: "Presented by the Lake County Medical Society in recognition of significant contributions to the health and consequent welfare, security and happiness of the people of Lake County."

ACCORDING to the *Journal* of the American Medical Association, a tablet was unveiled at St. Anthony, Newfoundland, on August 4, to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the landing of the late Dr. Wilfred Grenfell on the coast of Labrador. Sir Wilfred established the mission in Labrador in 1892. Since his death on October 9, 1940, the activities of the mission have been carried on under the direction of Dr. Charles S. Curtis, St. Anthony. During the fifty years of Sir Wilfred's missionary work five hospitals have been established there, five nursing stations, two boarding schools, one day school and children's home, social services to improve the lot of the coast people, two hospital ships and a supply ship. The inscription on the new tablet reads "In gratitude to God for the Labrador Doctor."

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

MILITARY TRAINING AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

TRAINING leading to an officer's commission in the Navy or Army is available at the University of Michigan to physically fit male students through the Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps and the Army Reserve Officers' Training Corps.

Enrolment in either of the R.O.T.C. programs is on

a voluntary basis, limited by the quotas fixed for the university by the War and Navy Departments. The Naval R.O.T.C. unit, which is starting its third year, has a quota of 250 students, while the Army R.O.T.C., which has been in existence since 1919, can accept 1,100 for basic training and 370 for advanced training.

Instruction provided by the two programs is designed to promote qualities of leadership as well as to impart essential information in regard to military and naval affairs. Both units are an integral part of the university, and academic credit is given to students taking the work. The Navy and Army officers assigned to duty at the university are listed as members of the faculty.

The Naval R.O.T.C. unit, known as the department of naval science and tactics, is under the direction of Captain R. E. Cassidy. Freshmen are admitted only at the start of the fall term in October. A physical examination, similar to that given at the Annapolis Naval Academy, must be passed. A general intelligence test also is given to aid the Naval R.O.T.C. officers in selecting the most promising freshmen from those who make application for admittance. Qualities of character, scholastic standing, age, potential qualities of aptitude, force, honesty, integrity, leadership and loyalty also are considered.

The course of training given by the Naval R.O.T.C. provides the student with a knowledge of seamanship, ordnance, gunnery, engineering, electricity, communications, military law and navigation. Uniforms are provided by the Government and certain compensation is paid to students during the last two years of the course. Enlistment in a special section of the Navy's V-1 program brings exemption from selective service for members of the Naval R.O.T.C.

Successful completion of a four-year course and one sea cruise of approximately four weeks on a naval vessel will qualify the student for a commission as ensign, United States Naval Reserve, or as second lieutenant, United States Marine Corps, provided he also receives a degree from the university.

The Army R.O.T.C., known as the Department of Military Science and Tactics, is under the direction of Colonel W. A. Ganoe. Any physically fit student is eligible to enroll for a basic period of training, covering four terms. An advanced course of training, covering another four terms of work, is limited to the most promising students who successfully complete the basic training. Enrolments in the basic course are accepted at the beginning of any regular term. The Government bears all the expense of uniforms and pays the students who qualify for the advanced course approximately $200. Training is provided in infantry, ordnance departments, signal corps, corps of engineers, medical corps and quartermaster corps, with students receiving instruction appropriate to the unit in which they specialize.

Members of the advanced course of Army R.O.T.C. are exempt from selective service. Students taking the basic training may join the Army Enlisted Reserve Corps and thus be permitted to continue the joint project of completing their education and seeking a commission in the Army.

Successful completion of both the basic and advanced training plus a tour of duty at one of the Army's service schools qualifies the student for a commission as a second lieutenant in the Officer Reserve Corps.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS FOR JUNIOR METALLURGISTS

THE U. S. Civil Service Commission has issued the following statement:

Increasing numbers of scientifically and technically trained men and women will be required for the war effort this year and next. Junior metallurgists are urgently needed to conduct investigative, developmental or production work in various branches of metallurgy; to assist in the design, construction, installation and operation of metallurgical equipment; or to perform metallurgical work in the recovery or fabrication of metals.

The U. S. Civil Service Commission is recruiting junior metallurgists under a new announcement (No. 254) for which the qualifications are: (1) completion of a four-year college course in metallurgy or metallurgical engineering or (2) completion of a 4-year course in chemistry, geology, physics or engineering, supplemented by (a) one year of paid experience in metallurgy (college teaching in metallurgy is acceptable) or (b) 15 semester hours in metallurgy or metallurgical engineering or (c) completion of two War Training Courses in metallurgy.

There is provision for the acceptance of applications from college senior or graduate students who expect to complete the required courses within six months after filing applications.

In addition to the positions which pay $2,000 a year, there are a large number of vacancies in sub-professional positions at $1,800 and $1,620 a year. Applications will be accepted until the needs of the service have been met. There is no maximum age limit. No written test is required. Persons rated eligible as junior metallurgists under examination announcement No. 210 need not apply under the new announcement. Consult announcement No. 238 for information on higher grade positions.

Announcements and application forms may be obtained at any first- or second-class post office or from the Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

COMMITTEE ON THE LOCATION OF NEW AND RARE INSTRUMENTS

REQUESTS have been received by the Committee on the Location of New and Rare Instruments for instruments from research workers who urgently need them.