WILLIAM MASSEY CARRUTH, for twenty-six years Samuel F. Pratt professor of mathematics at Hamilton College, died on January 23, at the age of sixty-three years.

DR. HERMANN JOHANNES BOLDT, emeritus professor of gynecology of the New York Post-Graduate School of Medicine of Columbia University, died on January 13, at the age of eighty-six years.

DR. JAMES MARSHALL BRANNON, assistant professor and assistant chief in dairy bacteriology at the College of Agriculture of the University of Illinois, died on January 21, at the age of sixty years.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

MICROFILM RECORDS OF THE LINNEAN COLLECTIONS AND MANUSCRIPTS

THE Carnegie Corporation of New York in April, 1941, made a grant to the Linnean Society of London to enable that organization to prepare a photographic record of all the extant Linnaean natural history specimens, and the Linnaean manuscripts in the possession of that society. After surveying the possibilities, the council of the Linnean Society decided to have microfilm records made. In making its appeal for a grant, the council of the society agreed to deposit a complete set of the proposed photographic records in some American institution. It has actually exceeded this condition in that after the microfilm records were made, two sets of positives were delivered to the Arnold Arboretum, each containing about 60,000 exposures. The ultimate plan is to deposit complete or partial sets in selected European and Colonial institutions.

The council of the Linnean Society selected Harvard University as the place of deposit of one set and directed the delivery of the second set to the Smithsonian Institution. Thus two American institutions benefit through this action of the Linnean Society and through the generosity of the Carnegie Corporation in making a grant to cover the cost of preparing this extensive microfilm record.

The Harvard University set, in so far as it appertains to botany, will be deposited at the Gray Herbarium, and the remainder at the Museum of Comparative Zoology. The second set has been delivered to the Smithsonian Institution. A very extensive series represents all the specimens in the Linnaean Herbarium, while other rolls represent the insects, molluscs and fishes in the Linnaean collections. An even larger part of the microfilm record represents Linnaean manuscripts and his published texts wherein he had made corrections and additions.

Arrangements will ultimately be made whereby specialists in other institutions may be able to have access to this most important record. All biologists realize the fact that the Linnaean collections are absolutely basic to the binomial system of nomenclature and that in order to interpret various Linnaean species it is essential that his material be examined, either the original specimens or photographic records of them.

E. D. MERRILL

ASSETS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

ASSETS of the University of Michigan amounted to $83,014,263 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, according to the annual financial report of Shirley W. Smith, vice-president and secretary, which has been approved by the University Board of Regents.

This year's total is an increase of $3,054,708 over last year, with the greatest rise shown in current assets—cash, including restricted expendable gifts, student loans, inventories, etc., which jumped $1,258,281, and plant and endowment funds which rose $848,928 and $683,379, respectively.

The total value of the educational assets, including lands and buildings, this year is $59,972,085, a rise of $823,988. The increase was largely in equipment and buildings whose value rose $384,119 and $323,404, respectively, over the figures for 1941.

The increase of $105,454 in lands is due to the purchase of the site for the Rackham Memorial Building in Detroit, partially offset by the sale of property in Ann Arbor, various transfers and reallocations. Increase in the amount for buildings is due principally to the completion costs of $175,582 for the Rackham Building in Detroit and initial construction costs of $143,615 for the School of Public Health Building.

Current operating income of the university was listed at $12,100,716, which includes $2,452,334 hospital receipts, or 20.27 per cent. of the total amount. State appropriations of $4,972,084 were the chief items of income, amounting to 41.09 per cent., while student fees amounted to $2,292,199, or 18.94 per cent. The only other appreciable item of current income is the total of $1,328,089 in gifts and grants for current use, or 10.97 per cent. of the total. The four other receipt items were each less than five per cent.

The current operating expenditure reached $10,702,896 this year, with the outstanding item of expense being $4,974,710 or 46.48 per cent., for instruction, followed closely by the University Hospital, which cost $2,420,522, or 22.61 per cent. of the grand total. Only one of the other nine items of expense

stands out, that being the operation and maintenance of the physical plant at a cost of $987,970, or 9.23 per cent. All other expense items are each less than 6 per cent. There remained, however, fairly large unexpended amounts of gifts and grants for purposes restricted by the donors.

University trust funds increased $1,662,012 over last year's total, with the total figure listed at $20,-399,040, as compared with $18,737,028. Endowment funds in the hands of the university were $13,179,025, and in the hands of the state treasurer, $550,744, with an additional $2,130,700 in trust. The increase in endowment funds is largely due to the $400,000 Horace H. Rackham Fund addition, the original gift amounting to $4,000,000. Student loan funds were $687,836, agency and deposit funds amounted to $1,778,404, and expendable funds were $2,072,330.

THE WAR-TRAINING CENTER OF NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY has transformed its 50-acre campus at University Heights into a war-training center for engineering, science and related activities. Plans are now in operation, according to Chancellor Harry Woodburn Chase, to expand and consolidate war-training efforts through the establishment of a coordinated program to be directed by Dr. Thorndike Saville, dean of the College of Engineering. Courses in the University College of Arts and Pure Science, under Dean William B. Baer, will give right of way to students preparing for vital war service. Such portions of its program as can no longer be cared for at University Heights will be continued at the Washington Square center for the duration of the war.

The teaching staff and technical facilities of the engineering college are being called upon to train increasing numbers of cadets and enlisted men of the Air Corps in meteorology, to conduct specialized classes for various other branches of the military forces, and to give intensive courses for the personnel of war industry. Furthermore, preparations are being made to accept additional men in uniform who are likely to be sent for training in engineering, science and pre-medical studies.

To meet the directives of the War Manpower Commission it is equally important to maintain the training of regular undergraduate and graduate students in engineering, and those enrolled in pre-medical, pre-dental and science majors. These programs will be continued. The organization at University Heights will enable activities to be coordinated, and will provide for some 2,500 full-time day students.

In addition evening classes will be conducted for about 1,500 civilians under the program sponsored by the Government for war training in engineering, science and management. There will be at least 800 regular degree students in the evening and graduate divisions. During the second semester it is expected that nearly 5,000 students engaged in studies directly concerned with the war will be trained.

A research program in the technological as well as the pure sciences engages the facilities of every department. The wind-tunnels of the Guggenheim School of Aeronautics, as well as the laboratories in other branches of engineering science, are now being utilized for wartime research.

A new mess hall for the use of Army and Navy personnel is being constructed. Facilities will be available for the complete housing, feeding, drilling and training of the men.

The Washington Square College of Arts and Science, despite its own emphasis on war work, will maintain a full liberal arts curriculum. Its special war courses include cryptography-cryptanalysis, radio communications, foreign languages and the basic and pre-professional sciences required by the armed services.

In addition to the concentration of war work at University Heights, the downtown center at Washington Square will offer programs related to the war in the fields of education, liberal arts and business, as well as in public service. Dean Charles Maxwell McConn will supervise the arts and science curricula, which in the second semester will offer an accelerated program for entering men and women freshmen which will enable them to complete their degree requirements in two years and eight months; a one-year pre-induction course for seventeen-year-old male freshmen; an accelerated pre-medical and pre-dental program, and evening pre-induction war service courses.

The School of Commerce, Accounts and Finance, under the direction of Dean John T. Madden, will add to its regular business curriculum on February 1 an intensive six-weeks evening program for men and women seeking war work and for others already employed who want to improve their skills.

AWARD OF THE RESEARCH COUNCIL ON PROBLEMS OF ALCOHOL

THE Research Council on Problems of Alcohol has announced an award of $1,000 for "outstanding research on alcoholism during 1943." The work must contribute new knowledge in some branch of medicine, biology or sociology important to the understanding or prevention or treatment of alcoholism. Citizens of the United States, Canada or Latin America are eligible for the award.

The project may have been inaugurated at any time in the past or during the year 1943, provided (a) that a substantial part of the work be carried on during the year 1943; (b) that it be developed to a point at which significant conclusions are possible before the