

canoes, national parks and mountains. His classes at the university were among the favorite science courses. During his travels he had collected a valuable collection of picture slides which he often used with his lectures.

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DEATHS AND MEMORIALS

DR. IVIN SICKELS, professor emeritus of geology at the College of the City of New York, died in his ninetyeth year on August 5.

THE death is announced of Baron Gerard de Geer, from 1877 to 1924 professor of geology at the Uni-

versity of Stockholm, founder of the Geochronological Institute there and an authority on glacial and post-glacial problems. He was eighty-four years old.

THE *Journal* of the American Medical Association reports that a public campaign to raise at least \$300,000 to be donated to the University of Cincinnati College of Medicine as a fund dedicated to the memory of Dr. Mont R. Reid was opened on July 12. The fund is to be used to supplement the regular budget of the College of Medicine and is intended "to honor the memory of a great citizen, to advance the cause of medical science and teaching and to promote the health of our community." An annual deficit varying from \$18,000 to \$25,000 has been met usually through the personal efforts of Dr. Reid.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

THE ROSS INSTITUTE OF TROPICAL HYGIENE

It is pointed out in *The British Medical Journal* that the part played by the Tropics in providing indispensable products of all kinds has never perhaps before been so forcibly brought to the notice of the public as now. Nor in this connection has the importance of malaria and the need for controlling this most deadly of tropical diseases been so clearly demonstrated. Measures of control of malaria have now been developed in many parts of the world, but in none has progress in this respect been more conspicuous than in India. Particularly has the work of the Ross Institute of Tropical Hygiene (India Branch) in the Indian tea, jute and mining industries been a striking example of such progress. We have previously drawn attention to the part played by the institute in coordinating the resources of individual interests in these industries and in organizing and developing systematic research and active prosecution of measures throughout the many gardens, estates and labor forces concerned. The *Journal* summarizes as follows the information given in the annual report for 1941-42:

Among contributors to the cooperative action initiated by the institute are listed over twenty agents and companies controlling more than 200 estates, with a total acreage of nearly half a million; extracts from reports by medical officers and others give evidence of the scale and beneficial results of the measures undertaken. In the account of the year's activities malaria control naturally takes first place, and some interesting facts are given of the result of anti-malaria work on a number of estates. Methods of biological control have been widely made use of, because owing to their cheapness and permanent character such measures have largely eliminated the high recurrent cost of oiling schemes. There are now

at least 4,000 miles of streams and drains on tea estates in which the breeding of *Anopheles minimus*, the chief malaria carrier in this region, has been controlled by the "dense shade" method, whilst the regular training and cleaning of streams and the institution of "flushing" devices and other anti-larval operations have been widely extended.

Perhaps the most immediately interesting part of the report concerns the branch's activities in relation to the military situation in India. The invasion of Burma by the Japanese has introduced many acute problems, not the least of these being malaria in the frontier districts and among refugees passing into India by this route from Burma. Dr. Ramsay, principal of the India Branch, has with his great knowledge of the local malaria problems involved been able to give much help, at their request, to the military authorities. The branch has also been able to forward the war effort by providing trained Indian malaria surveyors. About 600 Indians, many of whom have volunteered for service, have now been trained at Ross Institute training centers. Several British medical officers formerly employed by the tea industry are also now, as a result of training and experience in anti-malaria work, rendering invaluable service as malariologists with the Army in different theaters of the war. The report notes the retirement for health reasons of Dr. David Manson, in whose laboratory at Cinnemara much research work has been carried out and over 200 malaria surveyors trained. Mention is also made of the very valuable results from the researches of Dr. Muirhead Thomson, of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, upon the bionomics of the carrier species *A. minimus*, whose life history has been intensively investigated in the field.

THE BUDGET OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

THE budget of the University of Wisconsin for the 1943-44 fiscal year, including funds for teaching and