Dr. Afanasii Nikolaevich Danilov (1879–1942), senior specialist of the ecological department of the Institute of Botany, who died in January of 1942 in Leningrad, was an old plant physiologist well known for his works on symbiosis of lichens and phytosynthesis of cryptogams and higher plants. He was born in Mogilev and graduated in 1911 from St. Petersburg University. In the same year he became conservator of the Tifliss Botanical Garden but in 1914 returned to St. Petersburg as a member of the staff of the Botanical Garden. In the Institute of Botany he worked first in the cryptogamic department and since 1937 in the department of ecology. His writings include: "La symbiose, comme facteur de l'évolution" (1921); "Hydrochrome der Cyanophyceen und Florideen" (1922) and many other articles in periodicals.

Dr. Ivan Ivanovich Sprygin (1873–1942), well-known geobotanist, was born on July 5, 1873, at Penza and died on October 1, 1942, in the same city. After his graduation from Kazan University he taught natural history from 1897 to 1919 and made several exploring trips to Penza and Saratov provinces and to Turkestan. He was professor of botany of the Middle Asia University (Tashkent), 1920–21, and director of the Penza sanctuary, 1925–38, and the Botanical Museum, 1938–40. He is the author of many articles on plant geography.

Konstantin Illarionovich Solonevich (1903–42), geobotanist and specialist on the flora of arctic and northern regions, was born on March 12, 1903, at Tosno and educated at Leningrad, attending first the Institute of Agriculture and then the university, from which he was graduated in 1930. He explored Kola Peninsula in 1927, 1932–34 and 1935–36, Karelia in 1928–29 and directed paleobotanical investigation of the Leningrad region in 1935–36. He was connected with the geobotanical department of the Institute of Botany until his death on February 9, 1942, in Borisova Griva. His publications include "Ein Beitrag zur Vegetation des nordöstlichen Teils des Lowosero Gebirges" (*Kola-Halbinsel*) (1936); "Notes sur la régression de l'aire du pin en la péninsule de Kola" (1940), etc.

Nikolai Fedorovich Komarov (1901–42), geobotanist and student of steppe vegetation, was born in 1901 at Tver and, after teaching for some years in lower schools, entered the University of Voronezh and was graduated in 1926. He served in the Museum of Natural History of Voronezh and lectured on botany and soil science in the Institute of Agriculture and the university of the same city, becoming docent of botany in 1932. Since 1935 he was associated with the Institute of Botany, working first in the Botanical Museum and then in the department of raw materials. He is the author of "Nature of Voronezh Province" (Russian, 1929); "Les unités géobotaniques de Voronège et de Koursk" (1940); "Relief and Geographical Distribution of Plants" (Russian, 1940) and some other articles.

In the death of Woldemar H. (Vladimir Andreevich) Tranzschel (1868–1942) plant science lost one of the most prominent mycologists of our time. We have to add only a few facts to the appreciation of his work which has already been published in SCIENCE (99: 443, 1944) by Rolf Singer. He was born on January 16, 1868, at St. Petersburg and educated in the same city. After his graduation in 1889, he served as assistant in botany and curator of the Botanical Museum of the St. Petersburg University, 1891–92, assistant in botany at the Institute of Forestry, 1892–98, and assistant in plant morphology and systematics at Warsaw Universiy, 1898–99. In 1900 he returned to St. Petersburg as curator of the Botanical Museum of the Academy of Sciences and since that time was connected with this institution until his death late in 1942. He founded the cryptogamic herbarium which, under his guidance, became one of the best in Europe. But he was not only a herbarium scientist, he collected extensively in Viborg (Vipuri), Novgorod and St. Petersburg provinces, in Turkestan, the Far East and the Crimea. He was deservedly considered a great authority on Uredinales and the results of his 50 years' study are incorporated in his masterpiece, "Rusts of the U.S.S.R." (Russian, 1938).

VLADIMIR C. ASMOUS

ARNOLD ARBORETUM,
HARVARD UNIVERSITY

RECENT DEATHS

DR. JOSEPH BRENNEMANN, until a year ago professor of pediatrics and head of the department of the School of Medicine of the University of Southern California, died on July 2. He was in his seventy-second year.

WILLIAM CATESBY JONES, of the division of chemistry of the State Department of Agriculture of Virginia, died on July 10 at the age of sixty-three years.

ALEX. W. MCCOY, consulting geologist of Tulsa, Okla., died on July 1 at the age of fifty-five years.

DR. A. H. REGINALD BULLER, emeritus professor of botany and founder of the department of botany of the University of Manitoba, died on July 3. He was in his seventieth year.

J. R. NORMAN, deputy keeper in the Department of Zoology of the British Museum (Natural History), died on May 26 at the age of forty-five years. Since early in the war he had been in charge of the Tring Museum, now a branch of the British Museum.

THE death is announced of Professor J. Shaw Dunn, who has held the chair of pathology in the University

of Glasgow since 1936, in succession to Sir Robert Muir.

AN Associated Press dispatch reports that William Lutley Sclater, zoologist and ornithologist, formerly director of the South African Museum at Cape Town, has been killed by a German flying bomb. He was eighty-one years old.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

RECENT CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE PREVENTIVE MEDICINE SERVICE OF THE U. S. ARMY

THE objectives of the Preventive Medicine Service of the Office of the Surgeon General are the maintenance and conservation of the health of the Army through the prevention and control of infectious diseases and the elimination of sanitary, occupational and other health hazards. Its recent accomplishments as outlined in a statement from the Office of the Surgeon General are reflected in the current health picture of the Army. The total disease admissions and death rates from troops have been extremely low; in fact, the current death rate from disease of only 0.6 per one thousand per annum is the lowest ever recorded in the history of the Army. Seasonal waves of mild influenza have occurred, but the death rate from this disease has been insignificant. Meningitis occurred almost in epidemic proportions during the past year, but due to early recognition of the disease and adequate treatment with sulfonamides the mortality was less than 5 per cent. as compared with a death rate of 38 per cent. in World War I. Venereal disease rates have been significantly lower than during the last war and are continuing to decline. The rates of certain insect-borne diseases and bacillary dysentery in some sections of the overseas theaters have been undesirably high where adequate control measures have been difficult to carry out under combat conditions, but the incidence from these diseases is steadily declining. There have been no reported cases of plague, cholera or yellow fever, and fewer than fifty cases of epidemic typhus have occurred with no deaths.

Specifically, among the accomplishments of the service during the past year were the following:

1. The Army Epidemiological Board and the ten commissions operating under the board increased the scope of their activities, particularly in overseas theaters, and made important contributions in the control of scrub typhus, meningococcal meningitis, measles, sandfly fever and respiratory diseases. Its Commission on Influenza has succeeded in developing a promising vaccine against influenza. Other commissions are making critical studies of infectious hepatitis, rheumatic fever, dengue fever and certain neurotropic virus diseases.

2. The prevention of insect-borne diseases among troops, particularly in combat areas, has been extensively studied and effective methods of control have been promulgated. The development and establishment of standard practices of application of DDT powder, aerosol insecticides and certain insect repellants have been effective in reducing the incidence of insect-borne diseases.

3. Days lost from duty because of venereal diseases have dropped from 1,278 per one thousand in 1940 to 400 per one thousand per annum and even lower non-effective rates are to be expected with the newer treatment methods utilizing sulfonamides and penicillin. In addition, during the past year over 100,000 civilians with venereal diseases have been inducted into the Army and successfully treated.

4. Sanitary engineering activities have ensured pure drinking water, adequate swimming and bathing facilities, waste and sewage disposal for troops; laboratories have been created and staffed with trained personnel; the Army industrial program has been expanded to ensure healthful working conditions and adequate treatment facilities for over 850,000 civilians employed in Army owned and operated arsenals, depots and plants; and training and assignment of nutrition officers has continued and studies are continually being made in cooperation with the Office of the Quartermaster General to improve existing rations.

THE BUDGET OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

IT is announced that the budget of the University of Wisconsin for 1944–45 has been approved by the Board of Regents. It amounts to $7,105,288 for educational, science research and public service work during the fiscal year beginning on July 1.

Of this amount $4,277,144 is appropriated by the state. The university earns the remaining 40 per cent. of its budget from direct receipts, from federal grants or from gifts from business, industry, foundations and individuals.

The budget makes provision for the return of salary waivers, left over from depression days, to about a hundred faculty members in the higher salary ranks, whose salary waivers, first imposed in 1932, have never been restored. The waivers in the lower salary ranks were restored in 1937.

In addition, in order to comply with the requirement that civil service employees receive systematic increases on July 1 of each year, it will be necessary to request an appropriation of $60,344 from the State Emergency Board. This includes the appropriation for general operation, books and equipment; maintenance and operation of the physical plant; agricultural extension service; the agricultural experiment