products other than fuels and of mineral fuels produced in the United States in 1928.

ESTIMATED VALUE OF MINERAL PRODUCTS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1928

Metallic	$1,260,000,000
Nonmetallic (other than fuels)	1,240,000,000
Mineral fuels	2,900,000,000
Total	$5,400,000,000

These estimates are subject to revision and replacement by precise figures as soon as the Bureau of Mines can complete the canvass of mineral industries just begun to obtain accurate statistics for the year 1928. In this canvass the bureau is sending to every mining, quarrying and well operating company an inquiry soliciting a report on the output of each mineral commodity by each producing establishment. Early success in this undertaking is dependent upon the continuation of the prompt and cordial response on the part of the mining companies which has been the basis of success in this statistical endeavor through many years.

THE AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY

ACCORDING to a statement sent from the society the 435 members were asked on February 1 to put in writing their views as to how the society can best carry out its program of intellectual stock-taking which was announced on January 12.

In the letter, Dr. Francis X. Dercum, president of the society, asked four questions and in making the letter public also gave out a statement setting forth what the stock-taking purposes to accomplish.

"The project of an intellectual stock-taking is as large an undertaking as we care to make it," Dr. Dercum wrote. "I believe that we can never approach finality; but I also believe that the society, which numbers among its membership leaders in all fields of intellectual advancement, is equipped to perform a distinctive service in promoting coordination of scientific and social efforts."

The questions incorporated in Dr. Dercum's letter are said to hold closely to the four tentative questions made public at the time of the announcement of the society's plan for an intellectual survey. They are as follows:

What to-day is the world's intellectual need?

Is there a drifting apart of the purely scientific interests and the humanistic interests?

Is there a loss of perspective and of grasp of fundamental principles by reason of specialization in education and in thought?

How can these interests and these branches of individualistic learning be coordinated into one program with one common purpose—the promotion of all useful knowledge?

The answers to these questions, Dr. Dercum believes, will prove an invaluable guide to the society in its stock-taking enterprise.

The present American members of the society, according to Dr. Dercum, are divided by profession into 26 groups representing as many branches of learning. These groups and the numbers of members in each is as follows:

Anatomists, 7; anthropologists, 5; archeologists, 3; astronomers, 25; authors, 6; botanists, 24; chemists, 36; classical and modern philologists, 12; educators, 20; electrical engineers, 11; engineers, 17; geographers, 6; geologists, 25; historians, 18; lawyers, 23; mathematicians, 13; men of affairs, 10; meteorologists, 1; orientalists and comparative philologists, 10; paleontologists, 8; physicians, 17; physicists, 32; physiologists, 10; political economists, 4; psychologists and philosophers, 6; zoologists, 30.

In explaining what the society hopes to accomplish by means of its survey, Dr. Dercum pointed out that "all through the ages scientists, humanists, theologians, economists and inventors have been adding to the world's store of useful knowledge but that due to a lack of coordination and loss of perspective this store of knowledge is not being fully utilized. For this reason this intellectual stock-taking is being undertaken to determine, by symposium and synthesis, how all this materialism, this specialization, economic and intellectual, these divergent scientific and social opinions, can be brought together for human advancement."

THE ECLIPSE EXPEDITION OF THE NAVAL OBSERVATORY

THE eclipse of the sun in May will be observed by an expedition under the auspices of the Naval Observatory, which sailed for the Philippines on January 28, on the naval transport *Chaumont*, from San Diego, California. Commander C. H. J. Keppler is in charge of the expedition, while the scientific work is under the direction of Professor Wilbur A. Cogshall, of the University of Indiana. Mrs. Cogshall accompanies him as scientific assistant. The staff of the Naval Observatory is represented by Mr. Paul Sollenberger, the technical supervisor of the observatory's time service and an expert observer.

Lieutenant H. C. Kellers, Medical Corps, U. S. N., surgeon, is also acting in behalf of the National Museum for the collection of specimens of fauna and flora in the vicinity of the eclipse site, as he did in Sumatra during the 1926 eclipse.