if she realized during her illness that her most recent group of more than fifty gifted children, gathered exclusively from financially poor homes and now averaging about twelve years of age, must carry on without her. This intense interest in and devotion to the living individual, undistorted by sentimentality, and coupled with the clear-eyed vision of the scientist, of whose tools she was a master, account for the unique scientific validity and practical value of Professor Hollingworth's work.

Professor Hollingworth cherished a deep faith in the power of honest scientific work to promote human welfare. Her faith was well expressed in an address given before an audience of educators and laymen a year ago under the title, "What We Know About the Early Selection and Training of Leaders," from which a paragraph is quoted.

"All this knowledge has been gleaned since 1900, and it is a goodly amount. It is enough to modify education and social-economic procedure radically, if it becomes generally disseminated and accepted. These facts would be epoch-making, if applied to the limit of their power to apply. For a long time people will not believe them, will be afraid of them, will not know what to do with them, but in the end the truth will be admitted and utilized, as everything is finally utilized that has power to bring order to human life."[1]

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RECENT DEATHS

DR. WILLIAM SNOW MILLER, professor emeritus of anatomy at the University of Wisconsin, died on December 26. He was eighty-one years old.

DR. CHARLES DAVID MARX, professor emeritus of civil engineering at Stanford University, died on December 31. He was eighty-two years old.

DR. GEORGE EMERSON BREWER, professor emeritus of surgery at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University and surgical director of the Presbyterian Hospital, New York City, died on December 24. He was seventy-eight years old. In recent years he had been research associate in somatic anthropology at the American Museum of Natural History.

Nature records the death of Sir William Prout, authority in tropical medicine, at the age of seventy-seven years; of P. H. Grimshaw, keeper of the department of natural history in the Royal Scottish Museum; of Professor Anton Freiherr von Eiselsberg, the Vienna surgeon, at the age of seventy-nine years; of Dr. Richard I. Meyer, professor of inorganic chemistry at Berlin, at the age of seventy-four years; of Dr. F. Y. Loewinson-Lessing, director of the Petrographical Institute of Moscow, at the age of seventy-eight years, and of Sir Ernest Scott, emeritus professor of history in the University of Melbourne and president in 1939 of the Australian and New Zealand Association for the Advancement of Science, aged seventy-one years.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

OCCURRENCE OF A DEPOSIT OF TRONA

OCCURRENCE of a thick deposit of trona at a depth of about 1,600 feet on government land in Sweetwater County, Wyoming, is announced by the Geological Survey, Department of the Interior. The mineral, which is composed of sodium carbonate, sodium bicarbonate and water and which contains when pure the equivalent of 70.35 per cent. sodium carbonate, was found in the core of the John Hay, Jr., oil and gas well drilled by the Mountain Fuel Supply Company.

The drill log of the well indicated that a deposit of a crystalline sodium salt streaked with greenish gray clay extended from a depth of 1,590 feet to a depth of 1,612 feet, and that a dark oil shale containing sodium salt crystals extended from a depth of 1,612 feet to a depth of 1,620 feet.

Sections of the core obtained between the depths of 1,590 feet 3 inches and 1,619 feet 9 inches and between 1,653 feet 2 inches and 1,659 feet 3 inches were subsequently identified as trona and analyzed in the chemical laboratory of the Geological Survey with the following results:

Depth				*Equivalent sodium carbonate*
Ft.	*inches*	*to ft.*	*inches*	*per cent.*
1590	3	1591	6	69.27
1592	6	1600	4	67.38
1617	6	1619	9	69.05
1653	2	1654	8	64.45
1654	10	1659	3	68.64

The analytical results indicate the presence of relatively pure trona, which is soluble in water. The insoluble material associated with the trona included clay, 3.9 per cent.; shortite, 1.4 per cent., and one fourth of 1 per cent. of pyrite.

The core obtained between the depths of 1,185 feet and 1,820 feet is estimated by the survey to contain about 15 per cent. of the mineral shortite, a double salt of sodium carbonate and calcium carbonate, which mineral was discovered in this well. Pure shortite contains 34.6 per cent. of sodium carbonate.

Two other rare minerals, northupite and pirssonite, have been identified in the core in small quantities. This is the second known occurrence of northupite, a

[1] *The Teachers College Record*, 40: 579, April, 1939.