tion of realism and idealism, of sound science with practical application, soon put him into a position of leadership in both state and federal activities. The development of forest pathology from the status of an academic study of tree fungi to its present standing as a science on which the arts of silviculture and forest utilization are increasingly dependent, has been largely due to his own efforts and those of the organization which he developed. The study of shade tree diseases, to which he gave special attention, contributed to the development of a sounder base for tree surgery and general tree care. The many-sided efforts against chestnut blight and the precedent-making campaign against white pine blister rust are two of the best-known outgrowths of his early work. Despite sharp opposition by influential mycologists, he early established the Asiatic origin of the blight; his educational work on the menace of introduced diseases gave impetus to the legislative and quarantine action that ended what he characterized as the period of "free trade in plant diseases."

It was inevitable that a man with his knowledge, vision and executive ability should have to share them in many public relations. He was president of the American Phytopathological Society in 1914, of the Botanical Society of Washington in 1920, and of the National Shade Tree Conference in 1925–26; associate editor of *Phytopathology* (1910–14); member of the American Botanical Society, Society of American Bacteriologists, Society of American Foresters, Washington Academy of Sciences, New England Botanical Club, Washington Biological Society, American Phytopathological Society (sustaining life member) and a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He represented the United States in the International Conference on Phytopathology in Holland in 1923, and in Italy in 1908 arranged for importation of the colusa rice now grown extensively in California. He was a member of Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi and Delta Upsilon fraternities and of the Cosmos Club and Washington Country Club.

Metcalf published eighty-four articles on diseases of forest trees, sugar-beet soft rot, bacterium teutlium, nematodes in plant decay, rice blast, chromosomes, immunity and scientific administration.

Because of his quiet, judicial temperament, Metcalf's advice was sought by friends and colleagues and given freely. Many and generous were his private contributions to charity and to the education of young people.

When advised by physicians that he must give up all personal scientific work and restrict his activities entirely to administration, he and Mrs. Metcalf found great enjoyment in books, music, art, genealogy and the theater. Their carefully selected library of 5,000 volumes and their quiet social relations attested wide culture.

Tragically his body lacked the vigor of his personality and mind.

S. F. ACREE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

EDWARD PAYSON VAN DUZEE

EDWARD PAYSON VAN DUZEE, curator of the department of entomology, California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, died on June 2, 1940, after a brief illness. He was born in New York City on April 6, 1861, was educated in public and private schools, served as assistant librarian and as librarian of the Grosvenor Library of Buffalo, New York, for 27 years, going to California in 1912. After two years spent in San Diego and in the Scripps Institution at La Jolla, he became an instructor in entomology in the University of California for 1914–16, and was appointed curator of the department of entomology and assistant librarian in the California Academy of Sciences in 1916.

As a student of entomology from his earliest youth he became a leader in faunistic studies, especially in the Hemiptera, his list of scientific publications reaching 165 in number. His "Catalogue of the Hemiptera North of Mexico," a volume of over 900 pages published by the University of California in 1897, stands as an example of scholarly scientific research and is invaluable to entomologists everywhere. Under his guidance the entomological collections of the California Academy of Sciences have grown from some 30,000 to well over 1,000,000 specimens and form a national center of research. He founded the *Pan Pacific Entomologist* in 1924, and continued as its editor-in-chief until the past few months, when his failing strength compelled its relinquishment.

His kindly, helpful attitude toward his colleagues, and especially toward younger students of insects, and his contagious enthusiasm and self-sacrificing devotion to his work will cause his memory to be cherished by all who knew him, while the department he built up will remain his enduring monument.

F. M. MACFARLAND

STANFORD UNIVERSITY

RECENT DEATHS

CHESTER O. REED, professor of agricultural engineering at the Ohio State University, died on June 11. He was fifty-four years of age.

DR. MELVIN RANDOLPH GILMORE, curator of ethnology in the Museum of Anthropology of the University of Michigan, died on July 25 at the age of seventy-two years.

PROFESSOR COUNT GIOVANNI LORENZINI, president

of the Italian Biochemical Institute at Milan, known for his studies of vitamins, was killed in an automobile accident on July 24.

Nature reports the death of Dr. L. S. Bagster, professor of chemistry in the University of Queensland, Brisbane, aged fifty-three years, and of Dr. Samuel Klein, professor of the historical geography of Palestine in the Hebrew University, Jerusalem.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

THE HALL OF INVENTIONS AT THE WORLD'S FAIR

THE Hall of Inventions at the World's Fair in New York celebrates the one hundred and fiftieth birthday of the U. S. Patent System. It illustrates the beginnings of industrial and technical life in America and includes early working models of devices and machines from which many of the most important industries have developed.

There are 4,000 items presented in the various exhibits. These include the cotton gin, sewing machine, automobile, railway devices, production machinery and household helps. One of the displays consists of a scale model of the snow cruiser now with Byrd's Expedition in Antarctica. Patented and trademarked formulas, and even patented plants and flowers, have their part in the exhibit.

It was the practice formerly to submit actual working models when applying for a patent. Many of these original models are on exhibition in the Hall of Inventions. They come from the Drexel Institute and the Franklin Institute; the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; the Stevens Institute of Technology, and the Smithsonian Institution.

There is also a fully equipped experimental shop where machines and projects are built from early blueprints. The shop includes 6″ and 10″ lathes, drill presses, shapers, grinders, vises, tools and attachments manufactured by the Atlas Press Company, Kalamazoo, Mich.

The exhibit is open from 10 A.M. to 10 P.M. daily.

THE AMERICAN COORDINATING COMMITTEE ON CORROSION

THE second annual meeting of the American Coordinating Committee on Corrosion was held on June 27, at Atlantic City. Dr. F. N. Speller, of Pittsburgh, consultant on corrosion, was formally named chairman for the coming year. Dr. R. M. Burns, of the Bell Telephone Laboratories, was named vice-chairman and Dr. G. H. Young, Mellon Institute of Industrial Research, secretary-treasurer.

The committee was organized two years ago to coordinate research activities in the field, and is patterned after similar organizations in England, Holland, Belgium and other countries abroad. Cooperation has been promised by all the major companies and independent laboratories that are actively engaged in corrosion investigations.

The committee is at present composed of official delegates from the American Chemical Society, the American Electroplaters Society, the American Foundrymen's Association, the American Gas Association, the American Institute of Chemical Engineers, the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Society of Refrigerating Engineers, the American Society for Metals, the American Society for Testing Materials, the American Water Works Association, Battelle Memorial Institute, the Electrochemical Society, Mellon Institute of Industrial Research, the National Bureau of Standards, the National District Heating Association, the Society of Automotive Engineers and the Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry.

At the meeting just passed, the American Welding Society, the Chemical Foundation, the Engineering Foundation and the National Research Council were also elected to membership.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE DR. W. E. BRITTON, STATE ENTOMOLOGIST OF CONNECTICUT

A TRIBUTE and biographical sketch of the late Dr. W. E. Britton, the first state entomologist of Connecticut, is printed as an introduction to the thirty-ninth report on entomological work in Connecticut. It is the first report of Dr. Roger B. Friend, Dr. Britton's successor.

The report, which occupies 112 pages, contains, in addition to the introduction, a complete review of the year in entomology, sections of which were contributed by members of the staff. There are chapters on the insect record of 1939; reports on inspection of nurseries and bees, control of the gipsy-moth, the Japanese beetle, carrier of the Dutch elm disease; miscellaneous insect notes, and the department publications of the year.

This report is the latest of an unbroken series that has been published annually since the office of state entomologist was created by an act of the General Assembly in 1901. Dr. Friend writes:

> The state entomologist undertook his duties with energetic enthusiasm. He not only met various situations as they arose, but, prophetically, anticipated future problems and was prepared for emergencies. The demands on his