Seminary, Williamsport, Pennsylvania, 1900–01; teacher of biology, Southwestern State Normal School, California, Pennsylvania, 1901–04; professor of biology, DePauw University, Greencastle, Indiana, 1904–14; investigator in the Eugenics Record Office of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, located at Cold Spring Harbor, New York, 1914–33. He was a member of Phi Beta Kappa and Sigma Xi.

His botanical interests, chiefly in the fungi, found expression in a monograph of the Hydnaceae of North America. He compiled a genealogy of the Bancker or Banker families. His interest thus shown in genealogy brought him to the Eugenics Record Office, where he compiled an extensive history of the Bowditch family of Boston as an example of heredity in an aristogenic family. He invented a method of measuring intelligence on the basis of teachers' marks, and this has been applied to the study of inheritance of mental traits in normal populations. His later contributions were in the field of aristogenic human heredity, and he promoted the introduction of personality traits into family histories in order to render genealogical studies of greater scientific and social value.

ALBERT F. BLAKESLEE

## RECENT DEATHS

DR. FRANK M. ANDREWS, professor of botany at Indiana University, with which he had been connected for forty-six years, died on November 26 at the age of seventy years.

MARIUS ROBINSON CAMPBELL, who retired as principal geologist of the U. S. Geological Survey in 1932, died on December 7 at the age of eighty-two years.

DR. JOHN AUGUSTUS HARTWELL, surgeon, of New York City, president of the New York Academy of Medicine from 1930 to 1933 and from 1934 to 1939 director of the academy, died suddenly on November 30. He was seventy-one years old.

DR. PAUL FERDINAND SCHILDER, research professor of psychiatry at the College of Medicine of New York University and clinical director of the psychiatric division of Bellevue Hospital, died on December 8 as the result of an automobile accident. He was fifty-four years old.

DR. JOSEPH BEAL STEERE, from 1879 to 1893 professor of zoology at the University of Michigan, died on December 7 in his ninety-eighth year.

A CORRESPONDENT writes that Dr. James Harvey Ransom, since 1921 professor of chemistry and head of the department at the James Millikin University, died on May 30 at the age of seventy-nine years.

SIR HERBERT WRIGHT, treasurer of the Imperial College of Science and Technology, London, known for his work on tropical agriculture, died on October 28 at the age of sixty-six years.

THE death of Dr. Charles Hesterman Merz, the well-known consulting electrical engineer of Great Britain, and his son and daughter as a result of enemy action is announced in *Nature*. He was sixty-six years old. Dr. Merz was a fellow of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers.

# SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

## DAMAGE TO SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS IN LONDON

A CORRESPONDENT writes: "A further bombing attack was made upon the British Museum (Natural History) during the night of October 15–16. The building was hit by high explosive and incendiary bombs. The damage was not very extensive and was almost entirely confined to the exhibition galleries, but water seepage was reported to have endangered the insect collections. The zoologists and botanists of every nation, including Germany, would view as a major calamity the destruction of the Natural History Museum and its enormous research collections."

The London *Times* reports that the Royal College of Surgeons, in Lincoln's Inn Fields, was comparatively little damaged when a bomb fell in the garden in the center of the square. Windows and their frames were destroyed, doors and partition walls blown down, and several ceilings damaged. The Hunterian Collection had been removed to a place of safety, but some damage was done to specimen jars, particularly in the army medical war collection.

## THE CLASSIFICATION OF TOOL STEELS

THE American Standards Association has announced that it has been requested by the American Society of Tool Engineers to undertake a new project on the classification of tool steels by classes of usage. The purpose of this will be to eliminate the guesswork in selecting the proper steel for various uses, thus prolonging tool life, wearing qualities, etc. This project does not concern tool steels alone but also other materials used for cutting tools, such as cemented carbides and stellite.

According to the American Society of Tool Engineers, there are about 1,000 brands of tool steel on the market, of which many are identical or nearly so. Since there are no standards by which the qualities of these multitudinous brands can be judged and classified, the user is bound gradually to drift into a general use of a certain few varieties of tool steel from