came to expression in print. Scattered comments in his lectures and theoretic papers show that his comprehension of the significance of his observations for psychology and philosophy was clear-cut and profound.

C. JUDSON HERRICK
THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

HARRY MILTON WEGEFORTH

HARRY MILTON WEGEFORTH, M.D., born in 1882, in Baltimore, Maryland, died in San Diego, California, on June 25, 1941, at the age of 59. He was a graduate of Maryland University in 1906. He practiced as physician and surgeon in San Diego from 1910 until 1935.

In 1916 he became interested in founding, organizing and developing the San Diego Zoo. He served as its president from its inception until his death, nearly 25 years. His first objective for the Zoo was to make it of value to the children of the community. To attain this objective, he pioneered many modern procedures; barless moated grottoes, animal family groups and lecture bus trips. To make the Zoo more realistic, he obtained plants from the countries from which the animals came and tried to make the entire background reflect the home environment.

He sponsored an animal hospital and research laboratory making available full utilization of animal exhibits both during exhibition and death for scientific study. Research fellowships made possible the study of special problems in animal health.

By his leadership and example, he gained the confidence and support of the many friends that have made the San Diego Zoo a monument to his memory.

W. C. CRANDALL
LA JOLLA, CALIF.

RECENT DEATHS

DR. CHARLES BRANCH WILSON, biologist, from 1897 to 1932 head of the department of science of the Massachusetts State Teachers College at Westfield, died on August 18 in his eightieth year.

DR. ELLISON ADGER SMYTH, JR., until his retirement in 1925 professor of biology and from 1903 to 1906 dean of the faculty at Virginia Polytechnic Institute, died on August 19 at the age of seventy-seven years.

DR. JOHN MORPHY SNELL, since 1937 research chemist of the Eastman Kodak Company, died on August 8 in his thirty-fifth year.

A CORRESPONDENT writes: "Dr. Mataro Nagayo, formerly president of the Tokio Imperial University, Japan, director of the Japanese Foundation for Cancer Research, and the editor of *Gann,* the Japanese journal of cancer research, died on August 16 at the age of sixty-three years. In recognition of Dr. Nagayo's achievements, the Emperor of Japan conferred on him the title of Baron."

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

FIELD WORK IN GEOLOGY IN CANADA

A PROGRAM of field work comprising the mapping and examination of many thousands of square miles of mineral areas throughout the Dominion of Canada is being undertaken this year by the Mines and Geology Branch, Department of Mines and Resources, Ottawa. Twenty-seven geological parties and nine topographical parties have been assigned to the work. A feature of the program is the investigation being made of possible commercial sources of tungsten, chromite and manganese, three of the strategic minerals, the production of which in Canada has been small.

Two of the geological parties are working in the Northwest Territories, one in Yukon, six in British Columbia, four in Alberta, one in Saskatchewan, one in Manitoba, two in Ontario, six in Quebec, one in New Brunswick and three in Nova Scotia. Two of the topographical parties have been assigned to British Columbia, two to Alberta, three to Quebec and two to Nova Scotia.

The program includes the following projects:

In British Columbia five of the geological parties are engaged in the mapping of areas in which deposits of mercury, chromite, gold, copper and other minerals occur, as an aid to prospecting and development. The areas are being mapped on a four-mile scale and have a total area of approximately 15,000 square miles. Another party is reexamining the geology of an important gold-producing area. A. F. Buckham is reexamining the Barkerville gold belt in the Cariboo district. Since 1934, when the area was last examined, its gold production has shown a threefold increase and developments at depth have disclosed structures, the relationship of which to the gold deposition is not clearly defined. The work in Alberta and Saskatchewan is part of the general effort to aid in the search for new oil fields. The Province of Alberta is the source of about 96 per cent. of Canada's annual output of crude petroleum.

In Quebec the geological and topographical exploration of the 40,000-square mile region east of James Bay, in charge of G. Shaw and J. Carroll, is one of the largest projects undertaken by the Mines and Geology Branch in recent years. The purpose is to produce an 8-mile-to-the-inch exploratory map; to outline areas favorable for prospecting, and to indicate the main travel routes. At

the request of the Metals Controller, investigation of the chromite deposits of southeastern Quebec is being continued. C. H. Stockwell is making the detailed investigations of the chromite-bearing rocks and is carrying out geophysical work for the purpose of locating deposits of the mineral. J. W. Ambrose is examining the igneous formations in which chromite occurs.

In New Brunswick F. J. Alcock is supervising the prospecting for deposits of manganese along the northwestern flank of Caledonia Mountain. The project is being undertaken at the request of the Provincial Government.

In the Yukon H. S. Bostock is continuing the geological mapping of the McQueston area near Keno on a four-mile scale. Rocks in the area contain tungsten, silver, lead and other minerals. He is also investigating occurrences of placer tungsten on Canadian Creek and is collecting information for use in a report on mining operations in Yukon.

In the Northwest Territories A. W. Jolliffe has been engaged in investigating the Gilmour Lake area about fifty miles due east of Yellowknife settlement as an immediate source of scheelite, an ore of tungsten.

THE AMERICAN COORDINATING COMMITTEE ON CORROSION

THE third annual meeting of the American Coordinating Committee on Corrosion was held on August 6 at Gibson Island, Md. The meeting was planned to coincide with the first Symposium on Corrosion, sponsored by Section C of the American Association for the Advancement of Science with the assistance of this coordinating committee. Dr. R. M. Burns, assistant chemical director of the Bell Telephone Laboratories, was chairman of the symposium. It was attended by approximately seventy invited specialists. The coordinating committee has offered its services to Section C to insure similar symposia in future years.

At the official committee meeting Dr. F. N. Speller, representing the American Chemical Society and the National Research Council, was reelected chairman for the year 1941–42; Dr. R. M. Burns, representing the Electrochemical Society, was named vice-chairman; and Dr. G. H. Young, of the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research, was named secretary-treasurer. Committee headquarters are at the Mellon Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The committee was organized three years ago under the auspices of the American Society for Testing Materials to coordinate research activities in this field, and is patterned after similar organizations abroad. It has been functioning as an independent body for the past two years. As its first contribution, it undertook to survey existing investigations on corrosion in this country. Requests for information were submitted to some six hundred individuals and companies, through the executive offices of the member organizations of the committee. From the data thus accumulated the committee issued in 1940 a confidential directory of corrosion investigators and a classified list of subjects, which was sent to all those officially listed in the directory. This directory has now been expanded to include additional investigators and to broaden its subject classification. The revised directory was released on August 15.

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

REPORT OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON EDUCATION FOR SERVICE OF THE AMERICAN MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY AND THE MATHEMATICAL ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

A REPORT of activities and recommendations was recently presented to Professor Marston Morse, chairman of the War Preparedness Committee of the American Mathematical Society and the Mathematical Association of America by its Subcommittee on Education for Service. The active members of the subcommittee, who subscribe unanimously to the report are: R. S. Burington, H. B. Curry, E. C. Goldsworthy, W. L. Griffin, W. L. Hart, M. H. Ingraham and E. J. Moulton.

According to the report:

> In arriving at an estimate of the mathematical background which is desirable for workers in government and industry, and for officers and enlisted men in the Army and Navy, we recognize the validity of the following pedagogical viewpoint: In order that an individual may be able to use effectively any particular body of technique, his school training should extend a reasonable distance beyond the level of difficulty at which he will apply the technique. Thus, if we wish to prepare a student so that, later, perhaps after some review, he can use elementary algebra, he should be exposed to advanced algebra, or to some other mathematical subject with elementary algebra as a prerequisite. This pedagogical viewpoint is at variance with emergency actions which would attempt to