*Westgate, Lewis G., 124 Oak Hill Ave., Delaware, Ohio.

*Wherry, Edgar T., 27 Oberlin Ave., Swarthmore, Pa.

Whiting, H. C., 602 South Main St., Fairfield, Iowa.

*Whitlock, H. P., American Museum of Natural History, New York City.

*Wigglesworth, Edward, Boston Society of Natural History, 234 Berkeley St., Boston, Mass. (Life Fellow).

Wilber, D. T., Rockefeller Hall, Ithaca, New York.

Willey, L. M., Research Lab., General Electric Co., Schenectady, New York.

Wills, L. C., 5733 Chester Ave., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Wilson, E. H., 37 Forest Ave., Caldwell, New Jersey.

*Winchell, Alexander N., Dept. of Geology, University of Wisconsin, Madison Wisconsin.

Winn, C. R., Box 577, Butte, Montana.

Withrow, James E., Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.

Wolf, J. Carlton, 401 South Broadway, Baltimore, Maryland.

*Wolff, John E., 360 South Grand Ave., Pasadena, California.

Woodward, Teynham, Box 5K, Palo Alto, California. *Wright, Fred E., Geophysical Lab., Washington, D. C.

Wuestner, Herman, 3335 Cavanaugh Ave., Westwood, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Yeaton, Walter J., Dept. of Geology, University of West Virginia, Morgantown West Virginia.

Zell, Lucian M., 522 5th Ave., at 44th St., New York City. Zodac, Peter, 157 Wells St., Peekskill, New York.

BOOK REVIEW

INTRODUCTORY ECONOMIC GEOLOGY. W. A. TARR. 664 pages and 249 figures. McGraw-Hill Book Co., New York, 1930. Price \$5.00.

In this recently published texbook on economic geology, the author reverses the order of treatment commonly used and discusses the metallic resources first. This order of treatment follows logically from his thesis, "All primary mineral deposits (i.e., all aggregates of a mineral or minerals) have their original source in magmas" from which secondary deposits have been formed by weathering. It may require a stretch of the imagination for some to see the connection between deposits of magmatic origin and deposits of coal, petroleum and natural gas, as shown in the "Classification of Mineral Deposits" on page 32.

After discussing the origin of different types of mineral deposits, the author describes each substance individually under the following general headings: history, mineralogy, composition of deposits, gangue minerals, tenor of ores, descriptions of the more important mineral deposits in the United States, foreign deposits, uses and production.

Aside from the clear presentation of the subject matter, there are a number of features which are worthy of commendation. For example, materials which are associated in use are associated in the book; thus, the discussion of iron is followed by a discussion of the ferroalloy metals. The general use of graphs instead of numerical data to show the statistics of production is a decided improvement over most other textbooks on the subject.

CHARLES W. COOK