

showed keen interest in the invention and construction of technical apparatus for use in investigations. Photography was the outlet for much of this natural bent, and several publications on the technique of obtaining photographs of biological material resulted. One of these was devoted to underwater photography. In his plankton work he introduced the new European methods to America and made important improvements upon them by modifications of equipment. In the coral-reef studies he contrived an ingenious device for recording his observations without taking his eyes off the fish. When the Natural Science Building at the University of Michigan was built and equipped, his mechanical propensities found expression in the design of the photographic and preparation rooms and their apparatus.

Scientific organizations have felt the influence of Professor Reighard's career in no small measure. Locally he helped found the Michigan Academy of Science in 1895 and was one of its early presidents; he was one of two coinstitutors of the founding of the Research Club of the university and appeared repeatedly on its programs, and was active in the Michigan chapter of Sigma Xi. He was largely responsible for the establishment of the university's biological station in northern Michigan in 1909, and was its director the first six years (though resident at the station only three of these). Beyond the university's immediate domain, he was president of the central branch of the American Society of Zoologists, president of the American Fisheries Society and vice-president and chairman of Section F of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; and he presided at two sessions of the section on animal behavior of the International Zoological Congress in Boston in 1907.

Professor Reighard was an outdoor man in recreational as well as scientific ways. Member of a local club having properties on a group of nearby lakes, he could frequently be found living for weeks at a time in its cottages. Journals of some of his camping trips with friends, and appended lists of equipment for the instruction of other campers, have been preserved among his papers. He was instrumental in forming a faculty club, with fencing, boxing and the broadsword as leading activities; but when this later led to the establishment of a university club with social functions, he gradually lost interest in it. Never an effusive person who made friends by sheer charm of manner, he was nevertheless one of a considerable group of loyal and devoted persons among whom there was genuine and strong affection—a fact well demonstrated at a testimonial dinner given him a year or so before his retirement, at which "Old Friends" participated to an important degree. His scientific attitude was one of rigorous discipline;

nothing was proved, in his estimation, short of proof. In his middle and earlier years his colleagues may have felt his driving industry, but he drove himself more than he drove any of them.

The passing of Professor Reighard will be regarded as a milestone in the progress of some of his fields of interest, in which there have followed still greater developments than any attained in his time. In others his work must still be seen in retrospect as a model scarcely equaled since, and, hopefully, as a stimulus to further advance.

A. FRANKLIN SHULL

REMEMBERING WILLIAM JAMES

THE *Harvard Alumni Bulletin* calls attention to the fact that January 11, 1942, marked the hundredth anniversary of the birth of William James, American philosopher. The *Bulletin* states that weeks before the actual date, societies, libraries, university departments and colleges the country over began to celebrate—as they are still celebrating—this significant event. William James taught at Harvard from 1872 to 1907, retiring as professor of philosophy emeritus.

A conference on methods in philosophy and the sciences was held in New York City at the New School for Social Research on November 23, 1941. One of the symposium titles was "Remembering William James," and the five speakers included Henry James, '99, of the Corporation; Dickinson S. Miller, '92, and Professor John Dewey of Columbia. On December 29, 1941, at Vassar the forty-first annual meeting of the American Philosophical Association held a William James symposium. Two of the speakers were Harvard teachers: Professor Ralph Barton Perry and Associate Professor Donald C. Williams. A William James exhibition opened at Widener Library on January 2. At the Harvard Club of New York, the club library held a special exhibition during the month of January of "Books Annotated by Great Harvard Scholars," centering on a few books comprising the William James collection in the Harvard College Library.

Then a William James centennial program was given by the department of philosophy in the University of Wisconsin, January 10, largely arranged by Professor Max C. Otto of that university. At Norwich University, January 11, the department of philosophy and psychology held a meeting in commemoration of William James. Professor J. Seelye Bixler, president-elect of Colby College, spoke at Colby (January 17); at the same time an exhibition of letters of William James and his father, Henry James, was arranged at the Colby Library. Scripps College in California carried out a centennial program, January 11, of which William Bennett Munro, Ph.D., '00, of the California Institute of Technology

(formerly a member of the Harvard faculty), was the honorary chairman. Professor William E. Hocking spoke on "William James' World-View."

Professor Hocking also opened a series of symposium lectures at Harvard, "William James and the Psychology of the Present," on January 28. Twelve men are contributing to the series, in which five lectures have already been given, with seven to come, concluding on April 22. In September the American Psychological Association will celebrate the James anniversary at Harvard, with James R. Angell, formerly president of Yale, as chairman.

RECENT DEATHS

EDWARD C. SCHMIDT, who retired two years ago as professor of railway engineering at the University of Illinois, died on March 21. He was sixty-seven years old.

DR. MARTHA TRACY, assistant director of the Public Health Department of Philadelphia, died on March 22, at the age of sixty-five years.

DR. GEORGE SHIRAS, 3D, of Marquette, Mich., known for his flashlight photographs of wild animals, died on March 24, at the age of eighty-three years. He had made biological expeditions to Newfoundland, Alaska, the West Indies, Mexico, Panama, Hawaii and the Rocky Mountains.

DR. I. SETH HIRSCH, since 1933 professor of radiology at the New York University College of Medicine and a practicing physician in New York City for forty years, died on March 24, at the age of sixty-one years.

THE death is announced of Professor Sir Robert Chapman, since 1939 president of the South Australian School of Mines.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

PHYSICIANS FOR THE GOVERNMENT SERVICES

It is reported in *The New York Times* that at a meeting of the Medical Society of the County of New York at the New York Academy of Medicine, Colonel S. F. Seeley, of the Army Medical Corps and the executive officer for the Procurement and Assignment Service for Physicians, Dentists and Veterinarians, a branch of the Federal Security Agency headed by Paul V. McNutt, announced that a questionnaire will be sent to every physician, dentist and veterinarian in the United States during the first week in April by the Procurement and Assignment Service, Washington, "designed to give an opportunity to the 270,000 persons in these professions to state their preference, should they be called, whether in military, governmental, industrial or civil activity."

Colonel Seeley said:

For the first time in history there is now to be concentrated in one office the data on the availability of professional men to supply the needs of the Army, Navy, U. S. Public Health Service, U. S. Civil Service Commission, Veterans Administration, U. S. Children's Bureau, physicians and dentists and veterinarians and other government services.

No service will commission or employ a person unless cleared by this Procurement and Assignment Service. This immense mobilization must be accomplished without the least jeopardy to the communities from which the men are taken.

The Navy will need a total of 3,000 doctors when its enlistment of 500,000 is reached. For the Army, 16,000 new physicians must be supplied by December 1.

Nearly two years ago the American Medical Association sent out a questionnaire and elicited replies

from more than 159,000 physicians in the nation, of whom more than half were willing to volunteer for medical service in case of war. Of the 62,000 under the age of 45, 63 per cent. of the unmarried and 48 per cent. of those married even at that early date before war seemed probable, twenty-two months ago, were willing to offer their services.

Colonel Seeley stated further:

Many physicians are especially interested in aviation medicine. Information blanks may be procured from the Office of the Air Surgeon, Army Air Force, Washington, D. C. Last week my office received a request for 2,500 medical officers for service with the Air Corps by July 1, and to provide 600 per month for the balance of the year. Of the men selected, 80 per cent. must be under 36 years, 20 per cent. may be selected from the group between 36 and 45 if they are recognized specialists, particularly in traumatic surgery, ophthalmology or neuropsychiatry.

No man will be assigned to duty if he is essentially needed on the staff of a teaching institution, industrial plant, hospital staff, public health service or in private practice, unless he can be replaced. But it is expected that all such positions ultimately can be filled by men over forty-five years, or those physically unfit for service under that age, and by women doctors, of whom the nation now has 8,000 in active practice.

A NEW BOTANICAL HALL AT CARNEGIE MUSEUM

THE Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, according to *Museum News*, has transformed its Botanical Hall so completely as to make it a new hall both in installation and architectural design. Daylight has been eliminated by closing all the windows with solid stonework; an illusion of spaciousness has been given by a concave dome-like ceiling over an octagonal opening in a