

sparkle in the eye and a good story. These latter qualities made him an interesting lecturer and were valuable aids in the search for funds for his scientific expeditions. He was a man of determination. It was this characteristic which added to his interest and zeal and carried him through the immense amount of work which he did. He was a fighter for what he believed to be the right. This was demonstrated again and again in the working out of university problems.

I think it should also be said that while on his scientific expeditions to South America and Cuba he always tried to further the friendly relations of those countries and the United States and, I think, to some extent succeeded.

FERNANDUS PAYNE

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THE death of Dr. Carl H. Eigenmann removes one of the most eminent workers in the field of systematic zoology and one of the ablest of natural history teachers, withal the most tireless of explorers.

He was born at Flehingen, Germany, in 1863. In 1865 he came to Rockport, southern Indiana, with an immigrant uncle, and worked his way upward to the State University of Indiana, when he proposed to study law. In his second year in college the old classical course was modified, and students in sophomore Latin were allowed to substitute natural science for the required subject. To the surprise of the professor of Latin it was his best and not the weakest students who took advantage of this breach of tradition. Of these, Carl Eigenmann was the leader. His work was of the highest order, and he soon adopted ichthyology as his specialty, becoming later instructor in zoology under Dr. Jordan; and when Dr. Jordan, with Professor Gilbert, left Indiana in 1891 for Stanford University, he appointed Eigenmann professor of zoology, which position he held for the rest of his life, becoming later dean of the graduate school.

In Indiana, Eigenmann was a vigorous and inspiring teacher of science, leading many of his students to do original work.

He soon carried out on a large scale a detailed exploration of the prodigious fish fauna of the Amazon and ultimately of the other rivers of Brazil. His collections of fishes from this region soon outnumbered all others put together. Before returning to Indiana, Eigenmann was curator of fishes in the California Academy of Sciences and later in the Museum of San Diego. In that city he married Rosa Smith, a fellow student in Indiana, and the author of some notable papers on fishes. In 1888 his great series of papers on Brazilian fishes was begun at

Harvard University where he was enabled to study the enormous and not exaggerated collections made by Professor Agassiz. This paper and seven others, mostly on Brazilian materials, were joint products of himself and his wife, being recorded as "Eigenmann and Eigenmann." On his return as instructor to Indiana a number of reviews of leading families of fishes were published by Jordan and Eigenmann. In 1894, his personal explorations in Brazil began, to be continued as time and funds permitted for the next twenty years. In this work various students assisted. A remarkable feature was the fact that he never failed to receive offers of help from business men who found out what he was trying to do. He made apparently little effort to get such help, but as in Agassiz's case, there were men "not willing to see so brave a man struggle without aid." A reason for such assistance lay in Eigenmann's plain, unaffected earnestness, and the total absence of any disposition to pose.

By 1904, the work of exploration was well under way and in 1908 it was taken up and supported by the Carnegie Museum at Pittsburgh, when Eigenmann, without leaving the faculty of Indiana, became curator of fishes, adding hundreds of species to the treasures of that museum. This relation was maintained until about 1922. In all, 155 new genera were defined by Eigenmann and his students, 35 by Eigenmann and Eigenmann, and 5 by Jordan and Eigenmann, making a total of 195 new genera, containing about 600 species. Eigenmann's technical papers number upwards of 170. One of the most important is the study of the blind cave-fishes of North America. Of most of the scientific societies of this country he was a member.

Eigenmann was an excellent teacher, a clear-eyed observer, with persistence and energy of the highest rank. Plain and direct, genial and kindly in all his relations, though with no special effort at elegance, he held the affection and respect of his colleagues and students.

In stature, Eigenmann was of medium height, stoutly built and of sturdy, though not distinguished appearance. He enjoyed robust health until his last two years, when he was somewhat broken as a result of mosquito-borne fevers of the torrid zone.

His wife and four children, three sons and one daughter, survive him.

DAVID STARR JORDAN

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

INSTITUTE OF PACIFIC RELATIONS

IN the summer of 1925, one hundred and forty unofficial representatives from eight countries met

in Honolulu for a consideration of the racial, political, economic and social problems of interest to nations bordering the Pacific. The apparent cultural conflict between the East and the West was frankly discussed. The conference came to more than one impasse but succeeded in opening windows into new racial backgrounds. The meetings were given over wholly to fact finding; the main Pacific issues were defined but no solutions were offered. It was realized that present knowledge of Pacific peoples and natural resources is quite inadequate for intelligent conclusions regarding desirable commercial and cultural relations. With a view to gaining fuller knowledge the representatives of the conference organized the Institute of Pacific Relations.

The institute is an unofficial body with constituent branches in seven of the countries in and bordering the Pacific Ocean, organized under an international council with headquarters in Hawaii.

The institute aims to serve in the field of social sciences in the Pacific much as the Pacific Science Association serves in the field of pure science. A practical liaison is effected between the two bodies through the presence of some of the same officers on the executives of both bodies and the recognition of the supplementary rôle that they play in the Pacific.

Its purpose is to provide a means for the interchange of opinion and discussion of the chief conflicting issues of the Pacific area, by the assembling of data to throw light upon them and to bring such data and other pertinent information to the attention of the people of the various countries.

For carrying out its aims the institute provides for (a) biennial conferences, at which selected representatives appointed by the participating branches meet for discussion; (b) research into questions of mutual concern of the Pacific peoples, such as food-supply, population, immigration, and culture conflicts, carried on by groups of specialists in the various branches; (c) interchange of research findings and more general facts bearing upon Pacific relationships aimed at increasing the understanding of the peoples of this area of one another.

The National Councils of the Institute command notable leadership, *viz.*, Sir Mungo McCallum, vice-chancellor of the University of Sydney, for Australia; Sir Robert L. Borden, for Canada; Dr. David Yui, for China; Hon. Junnosuke Inouye, former finance minister, for Japan; Sir James Allen, retiring commissioner to London, for New Zealand; Mr. F. C. Atherton, for Hawaii; and the late President Ray Lyman Wilbur, of Stanford University, for the United States. These branch officers constitute the Pacific Council, which is the governing body of the institute. President Wilbur was chairman of this

council for the period 1925-1927. Associated with these leaders in each national group are outstanding representatives of the universities, the press, business, labor, and social and religious activities.

The National Social Science Research Council of America is cooperating with the American branch of the institute through a committee on international research created especially for this purpose. Dr. James T. Shotwell, of Columbia University, is chairman of this committee.

Preparations are well advanced for the second conference of the institute, which will be held in Honolulu, July 15-29, 1927. In addition to notable delegations from the seven constituent branches, representatives are expected to attend from England and several of the chief island groups of the Pacific. The agenda will include such topics as food supply, population, immigration, effects of entrance of Western culture into Asia, race prejudice, communications, industry, labor, standards of living, and international finance and education.

The institute issues monthly a *News Bulletin* as a medium of exchange of information and news related to its field.

Mr. Frank C. Atherton is chairman of the central executive committee in Hawaii. The address of the Central Secretariat is McCandless Building, Honolulu.

AWARD OF PRIZES BY THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION FOR SCIENTIFIC EXHIBITS

THE committee on awards of the American Medical Association, consisting of Drs. P. M. Hickey, Guy C. Lane, Phillip Marvel, Dallis P. Phemister and Ludwig Hektoen, *chairman*, have made the following awards for exhibits and demonstrations made at the recent meeting of the association in Washington:

Gold Medal:

TO F. W. HARTMAN, ADOLPH BOLLIGER and H. P. DOUB, Henry Ford Hospital, Detroit, for the great significance and excellence of presentation of exhibit on cardiodrenal and cardiac studies, illustrated with specimens showing heart and kidney lesions produced by deep roentgen rays.

Silver Medals:

TO CHEVALIER JACKSON, Philadelphia, for exhibit showing household accidents to children, and their prevention.

TO HIDEYO NOGUCHI, Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, New York, for exhibit illustrating studies of Oroya fever; verruga peruana and trachoma.

Bronze Medals:

TO VILRAY P. BLAIR, St. Louis, for an exhibit on