He was alert in acquiring the technique of the production of x-rays and wireless waves following their discovery in Europe in the late nineteenth century.

This intellectual keenness in grasping the importance of new results is to be observed again in Dr. Hering's method of teaching. When the great Cavendish Laboratory was opened at Cambridge University in 1874 the laboratory method of instruction in physics was well inaugurated. This example was followed by Johns Hopkins University, where Rowland converted the kitchen of an old residence into a laboratory. Dr. Hering, realizing the value of this innovation, established an instructional laboratory by partitioning off a part of his lecture room at New York University. His convictions in this method of instruction are expressed in an article written by him in 1893 entitled "Laboratory Instruction in Physics."

Beyond the realm of physics Dr. Hering found many joys and interests in life. First among these was, perhaps, the James Arthur collection of timepieces. With characteristic energy he examined minutely every clock and watch and then prepared a careful catalogue of the collection. His enthusiasm for this work and his scholarly study of timepieces is splendidly portrayed in his beautifully illustrated book, "The Lure of the Clock," published by the New York University Press in 1932. Another major interest of Dr. Hering was the history of the public attitude toward science. This is exemplified in his very entertaining volume entitled, "Foibles and Fallacies of Science," published in 1924; and again in his James Arthur Lecture, delivered at New York University on April 2, 1936, dealing with "The Time Concept and Time Sense Among Cultured and Uncultured Peoples."

One can not conclude a minute to the memory of Daniel Webster Hering without reference to that remarkable mental and physical energy of his which remained, unabated, to the day of his death. Although suffering from impaired hearing for many years, he maintained an extraordinary sense of humor in every personal contact and radiated cheerfulness and enthusiasm to all who were fortunate enough to know him.

In 1881, Dr. Hering married Mary Hollis Webster, of Baltimore. Following her greatly lamented death in 1930, Dr. Hering continued living with his two daughters, the Misses Doris and Hollis Webster Hering, who survive him.

WILLIAM H. CREW
NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

RECENT DEATHS

COMMANDER MILTON UPDEGRAFF, professor of mathematics of the United States Navy, retired, formerly on duty at the Naval Observatory, died on September 12 at the age of seventy-seven years.

DR. WILLIS R. GREGG, chief of the United States Weather Bureau, died on September 14 at the age of fifty-eight years.

DR. JOHN CLEMENT HEISLER, emeritus professor of anatomy at the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania, died on September 9 at the age of seventy-six years.

DR. JOHN JENNINGS LUCK, for fifteen years professor of mathematics at the University of Virginia, died on September 15 at the age of fifty-five years.

DR. JOHN B. WENTZ, associate professor of farm crops at the Iowa State College, died on August 24 at the age of forty-seven years.

DR. THOMAS C. HEBB, professor and head of the department of physics at the University of British Columbia, died on August 13 at the age of fifty-nine years. He had been connected with the university since 1916.

MARY FREYER MONTGOMERY, San Francisco, assistant clinical professor of surgery at the Medical School of the University of California, died on August 30 at the age of thirty-eight years.

WILLIAM ROBB BARCLAY, consulting metallurgist of the Mond Nickel Company, Ltd., of London, known for his work on the technique of non-ferrous metallurgy, died on September 16 at the age of sixty-two years.

THE death at the age of sixty-eight years is announced of Dean Reinhold Matsson, of Sweden, churchman and botanist.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

THE HERTY FOUNDATION LABORATORY

Industrial and Engineering Chemistry reports that the Pulp and Paper Laboratory of the Industrial Committee of Savannah, Inc., has become the "Herty Foundation Laboratory" under an act of the Georgia Legislature. The change took place last February. Up to that time the laboratory had been supported financially chiefly by the Chemical Foundation, Inc., and by contributions of the Industrial Committee of Savannah, supplemented by appropriations of the Georgia Legislature.

At the close of 1937 it became evident that the major part of these funds would not be available in future and that in the event that other support was not secured the laboratory faced possible closure. However, an emergency fund was raised by equipment