is seen to consist chiefly of cartilage surrounded by a thin cylinder of bone, thus exhibiting the structure to which the name *Coelacanth* (hollow spine) refers, for the cartilage disappears and leaves a hollow space in the fossils.

The only new character described in the fins is the extension backwards of the membrane of the anterior dorsal fin beyond its eight rays. The extension is low and rapidly tapers behind, without any skeletal stiffening. The scales appear normal, and Prof. Smith observes ring-markings which he thinks prove the age of the fish to be between twenty and twenty-five years.

The exceptionally oily nature of *Latimeria*, already mentioned in the preliminary notice, is interesting geologically, because it indicates one possible source of the oil in many stratified rocks. Like most of the extinct *Coelacanth*s, there is no doubt that it is a sea fish, not a straggler from a river. As Prof. Smith remarks, however, the annulation of the scales shows that it cannot be a denizen of the ocean depths. It must be well within reach of the ordinary fishermen, and the interest now aroused should induce the trawlers off the east coast of South Africa to save any more specimens which they may find.

OBITUARIES

Sir James Baillie, O.B.E.

SIR JAMES BLACK BAILLIE, who died on June 9 at the age of sixty-seven, was vice-chancellor of the University of Leeds from 1924 until 1938. A Scotsman, he was educated at the Universities of Edinburgh, Cambridge, Halle, Strasbourg, and Paris. At Edinburgh he had a particularly distinguished record, gaining the Ferguson scholarship and Shaw fellowship in philosophy, both open to graduates of the four Scottish universities. After graduation he was an assistant at the University of St. Andrews. Later he was lecturer in philosophy at University College, Dundee. He was professor of moral philosophy at the University of Aberdeen during 1902–24. He was knighted in 1931.

The most significant period of Baillie's life was when he was vice-chancellor at Leeds. He was keenly interested in problems of administration, and at Leeds this interest was fully satisfied. The University of Leeds saw great developments under his leadership. In 1925 an appeal was made by the University for the sum of half a million pounds for the purpose of erecting more adequate buildings. This appeal had realized about £700,000 at the time of his retirement, and many fine buildings had been erected, notably the Brotherton Library. Five new chairs and many lectureships and scholarships were instituted during Baillie's period of office, and valuable benefactions received. But human life is not merely thought or intellect in a narrow sense, as he himself showed in his "Studies in Human Nature"; there are other highly important activities. So Baillie did not forget, for example, the athletic and social sides of university life. Playing fields were developed at a cost of more than £50,000 and a beginning was also made with a new Students' Union, which has recently been completed.

In his administrative work Baillie showed great tenacity of purpose. He had the mind of an arbitrator, and indeed, both during the War of 1914–18 and since, he served in the capacity of arbitrator on several important Government com-

missions. His attitude of mind and methods were perhaps sometimes rather cold and impersonal. He had weighed the pros and cons, he had come to a conclusion, he must give effect to the conclusion for the conclusion's sake. But there was a warm and sympathetic side to Baillie's nature. He was an excellent host to a wide circle of friends and he was a good conversationalist and a good listener.

Baillie's main philosophical interest was Hegelianism. In 1901 he published a commentary, "The Origin and Significance of Hegel's *Logic*". His "Outline of the Idealistic Construction of Experience", 1906, is avowedly based on Hegel's "Phänomenologie des Geistes". Perhaps Baillie's most important contribution to philosophy was his translation, with an introduction and notes, of the "Phänomenologie". It appeared in 1910 and in a second edition, with a much improved text, in 1931. Its first appearance was particularly notable, for here was a major work of Hegel's made available in English for the first time. In 1924 Baillie was a contributor to the first series of "Contemporary British Philosophy", a collection of personal statements by leading philosophers, edited by J. H. Muirhead. He was also a contributor to Hastings' "Encyclopædia of Religion and Ethics", the *Hibbert Journal*, *Mind*, and other periodicals. As a philosopher Baillie was an ingenious and acute dialectician. He was, too, a most stimulating lecturer, illuminating his theme from all sides of human nature. In many respects his outlook was not unlike that of his illustrious predecessor, Thomas Reid, expounder of common sense. W. M. DICKIE.

Prof. Giuseppe Sanarelli

PROF. GIUSEPPE SANARELLI, the eminent Italian hygienist, whose death occurred recently, was born on September 24, 1865, at Monte San Savino, Arezzo. He studied medicine at Siena, Pavia, under Golgi, Munich under Pettenkofer, and Paris under Pasteur, and qualified in 1889 at Siena, where he began his