

our illustration? The message I have attempted to convey may be stated in the following propositions:

1. Technical psychology may be so employed as to furnish qualitative and quantitative classified knowledge about a singer.

The question as to the nature of mental measurement does not enter into this discussion. That question has had its day. I am using the term measurement in the accepted sense in which we use it every day in the psychological laboratory, taking for granted that there is general agreement in regard to its nature and its limitations. The selection has been made on the theory that measurements of the kind we commonly accept in psychology may be so employed as to furnish a serviceable invoice of the natural capacity, plasticity, skill and knowledge a particular individual may have for doing a particular thing.

2. This more or less exact knowledge may be so gathered as to serve immediate and direct practical purposes. We have insistent demands for applied psychology from the various arts, professions and sciences. Our illustration shows how one such demand may possibly be met. The effect of such an illustration should be to awaken confidence in our method, to awaken a wholesome respect for actual facts, and to ward off superficial and hasty promises of results.

3. Applied psychology, if such there is to be, must be experimental in method and spirit. It is the introduction of the principle of measurement that has given us a science of pure psychology; and there will be no science of applied psychology until the same principle is believed in and acted upon seriously by those who would make its applications. This does not imply a narrow insistence upon experiments everywhere, but rather a whole-hearted accept-

ance of the spirit of experimental method.

4. There is need of consulting psychologists, trained in pure psychology and in the work to which it is to be applied, who shall devote themselves professionally to applied psychology. The field of the psychology of music is promising.

5. This attitude of modern psychology toward the human individual and the art of music will lead to a keener and more penetrating insight into the nature and the conditions of both the individual and his art, and this will result in helpful guidance and a more vital appreciation and respect for the wondrous possibilities of the singer and the song.

6. We must not entertain the idea that applied psychology is to live merely upon the crumbs that fall from the table of pure psychology, nor that it can be reduced to a set of ready-made rules which may be handed down to the uninitiated. Applied psychology "must recognize itself, its diversities, its stupendous difficulties, its essential limitations and withal its promise and worth."⁶

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THE AMERICAN SCHOOL HYGIENE ASSOCIATION

THE next meeting of the American School Hygiene Association is scheduled to occur in Boston, March 28, 29 and 30, probably at the Harvard Medical School. The following is a partial program for the meeting: Demonstrations of ventilating systems, school nursing, medical inspection, out-of-door schools and school furnishings in certain public and private schools of Boston; reports of committees on "Ventilation," and on "Standardization of School Books"; papers by Dr. Ernest B. Hoag, lecturer on hygiene, University of California; Willard S. Small, principal, Eastern High School, Washington, D. C.;

⁶ Seashore, "The Consulting Psychologist," *The Popular Science Monthly*, March, 1911, p. 290.

Henry H. Goddard, director of research in the Training School for Backward and Feeble-Minded Children, Vineland, N. J.; Guy Montrose Whipple, Cornell School of Education; Dr. G. S. C. Badger, Boston, Mass.; David Snedden, Massachusetts Commissioner of Education; Dr. Thomas D. Wood, Teachers College, New York City; L. N. Hines, superintendent of schools, Crawfordsville, Ind.; William H. Burnham, professor of pedagogy and school hygiene, Clark University; Dr. Leonard P. Ayres, Russell Sage Foundation; David Spence Hill, Tulane University; Miss Alice L. Griffith, San Francisco; "Hygiene of Swimming Pools in Schools and Universities," Dr. M. P. Ravenel, director, Wisconsin State Hygiene Laboratory; "The Deaf Child," Dr. Helen MacMurchy, Toronto; "Contagious Skin Diseases in Relation to Schools," Dr. C. J. White, Boston; "Defects in the School Curriculum in Physical Training shown by the Disabilities of College Students," Dr. Dudley A. Sargent, Harvard University; "Health Problems encountered in Home Visits to School Children," Dr. A. E. Shipley, Brooklyn, N. Y.; "The Mentally Defective Child," Dr. Isabel Thompson Smart, New York City; "Recent Tests of Heating and Ventilating Apparatus in Public Schools," Frank I. Cooper, Boston; "The Hygiene of the Ear," Dr. C. J. Blake, Harvard Medical School; "Ventilation," Dr. Luther H. Gulick, director, department of child hygiene, Russell Sage Foundation; "The Hygiene of the Nose and Throat," Dr. E. A. Crockett, Boston; "The Importance of School Hygiene from the School Committee Standpoint," Joseph Lee, president, Playground Association of America; "Applications of Hygiene in a Preparatory School for Boys," Dr. Elias G. Brown, director, the Mountain School for Boys, Allaben, N. Y.; "Scoliosis in Relation to School Life," Dr. Robert W. Lovett, Harvard Medical School; "Venereal Contagious Diseases in Children as affecting School Conditions," Dr. W. P. Lucas, Harvard Medical School; "Sewage Disposal in Rural Schools," Dr. J. N. Hurty, state commissioner of

health, Indiana; "School Room Air and Its Relation to Disease," Dr. M. J. Rosenau, Harvard Medical School, and "Oral Hygiene," by Dr. W. H. Potter, Harvard Dental School.

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

MR. JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER has consented to a modification of his plan for the establishment of the Rockefeller Foundation under federal auspices in deference to criticism in congress and from other sources.

The modified bill has been introduced in the senate and house. The changes in the scheme are: (1) Congress to retain the right to impose such limitations on the objects of the corporation as public interest may demand. (2) The total amount of property to be held by the Foundation is limited to \$100,000,000. (3) The income of the corporation is not to be added to the principal. (4) The foundation may wind up its affairs in fifty years, or congress may do so after a century has passed. (5) Instead of being a self-perpetuating corporation, its new members are to be chosen subject to the veto of an outside body.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

DR. GEORGE JARVIS BRUSH, emeritus professor of geology in the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University, eminent for his contributions to the science of mineralogy, died on February 6, aged eighty years.

It is proposed to have painted and to present to the American Philosophical Society a portrait of its president, Dr. William W. Keen, who, on January 19, celebrated his seventy-fifth birthday.

DR. CHARLES E. MUNROE, professor of chemistry and dean of the Faculty of Graduate Studies at George Washington University, who has completed his fortieth anniversary as an academic investigator, educator and administrator, will be given a banquet at the Cosmos Club, Washington, on the evening of February 23.

THE American Museum of Safety has presented its gold medal to Dr. Alvah H. Doty for progress and achievement in the promotion of hygiene and sanitation and the mitigation of occupational diseases.