of the Kellogg University Fellowship, his tenure of which lasted from 1894 to 1900. In 1900 he was appointed professor of psychology in Smith College. He was an active member of the American Psychological Association, being for three years its secretary (1908–1910) and for another three years a valued member of the council (1911–1913). For the past four years he was editor-in-chief of the *Psychological Bulletin*. His first contribution to psychological science was an investigation on phenomena of attention conducted in collaboration with J. R. Angell in the Harvard laboratory and published in 1892. Two years later he published a paper on the localization of sound. For several years he made a careful study of geometrical-optical illusions. The results of these researches were collected into a volume, the "Studies in Auditory and Visual Space-Perception," published in 1901. Since then his attention as a psychologist was largely given to phenomena of dreams, hypnotism, subconsciousness and synesthesia, in which field the most important of his publications was the noteworthy paper entitled, "An Appeal from the Prevailing Doctrine of a Detached Subconsciousness," published in the Garman memorial volume in 1906.

Arthur Pierce was a man of singular breadth, balance and clarity of mind, of equable temper and of rare personal charm. All his work as teacher, investigator and administrator was marked by thorough conscientiousness and careful attention to details. His cheerful disposition, his unvarying courtesy, his quick, yet unobtrusive, sympathy, his resourcefulness and his practical good sense made him universally admired and beloved and his loss will be deeply and widely felt not only by his psychological colleagues, but by many in diverse walks of life who counted him as a loyal friend.

H. N. G.

THE FAIRPORT BIOLOGICAL STATION

THE biological laboratory of the United States Bureau of Fisheries, Fairport Station, will be opened for general biological investigations in the early part of the coming summer. This is the first permanent laboratory established by the government for the special study of freshwater biology and problems relating to freshwater fishery resources. The station is located on the Mississippi River twenty miles west of Davenport and eight miles east of Muscatine, Iowa, on the main line of the Rock Island railway between Chicago and Kansas City. Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway trains from Chicago to Kansas City also pass through Fairport, using the Rock Island tracks.

The Fairport station was established by Act of Congress for mussel propagation and biological investigations. It has been in construction for several years, during which period the permanent staff of the station and a few associates have been engaged, apart from the propagation work, in experiments and other forms of investigation, both at the station and in the field in various parts of the Mississippi basin. Small temporary quarters were occupied.

The permanent laboratory building, which is about 50×100 feet, was constructed last year, and it is now largely equipped and ready for summer occupancy. The two main stories of the laboratory building comprise a general laboratory, and several smaller special laboratories, a library, storeroom, offices and six bed-chambers. On the third floor are additional bed-chambers and storage compartments, while the dining-room and kitchen are located in the basement. The building is supplied throughout with filtered water from an underground concrete cistern on the hillside.

On the grounds below and above the railway are ten earth ponds, the largest of which is an acre and a quarter in extent, and fourteen small concrete-lined ponds of different forms and depth. There is also a tank house, twenty-five by fifty feet, in which are various tanks and troughs. The ponds and the tank house are supplied with unfiltered river water drawn by gravity from a storage basin holding about two million gallons. The pumping equipment consists of three steam-turbine-driven pumping units of a maximum pumping

capacity of about three million gallons per day. An artesian well on the grounds near the river offers a limited flow of hard water, which is not stored.

The grounds comprise sixty acres of cleared and wooded land, mostly with a gentle slope, and extending from the banks of the river to the top of the bluffs. The river frontage is about a quarter of a mile.

The station has two launches and a number of rowboats, with one portable Evinrude motor. A fishing crew is engaged almost daily. Opportunities are, therefore, offered for collecting in the various parts of the river or in the lakes and slues which are found in the islands and the lowlands of the Illinois shore. Interesting aquatic environments are also presented by the ponds on the station grounds, which are generally very rich in plankton.

The laboratory will not only be used by the permanent staff and associates of the bureau engaged on special problems, but it is desired to extend the facilities of the institution to other investigators desiring to study problems for which the conditions at Fairport may be particularly favorable.

The laboratory is furnished with the ordinary glassware and scientific apparatus. No charge will be made for occupancy of tables or dormitory rooms, but the mess will be operated upon a cooperative plan, each participant sharing in the expense. Further conditions and information will be supplied upon request.

Since only a limited number can be accommodated in the first season, it is requested that applicants for tables address the Commissioner of Fisheries, Washington, D. C., or the director of the biological station, Fairport, Iowa, as early as practicable. Investigators requiring the use of special or unusual apparatus should communicate particularly with the director, in order that they may be informed as to the special equipment of the station related to their needs.

ROBERT E. COKER,
Director

March 2, 1914

A NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS

IN the spring of 1913 a circular letter, signed by most of the full professors of the Johns Hopkins University, was sent to members of the faculties of nine other universities, inviting them to consider the advisability of the formation of a national association of university professors, and to send delegates to an informal conference for the discussion of the matter. The letter contained the following statement of the reasons actuating the signers of it:

> The reasons which seem to demand the formation of such an association are fairly evident. The university teacher is professionally concerned with two distinct, though related, interests. Both of these interests can be furthered by cooperation and the interchange of views, and therefore, by organization; for only one of them has suitable organization yet been attained. As scholar and investigator the teacher is interested in the advancement of learning and the diffusion of knowledge in his specialty; and cooperative effort for these ends is already effectively organized, through our numerous technical societies and the several sections of the American Association. But the university professor is also concerned, as a member of the legislative body of his local institution, with many questions of educational policy which are of more than local significance; he is a member of a professional body which is the special custodian of certain ideals, and the organ for the performance of certain functions essential to the well-being of society; and concerning the character, efficiency, public influence and good repute of this body he can not be indifferent. It is on this side that there is need for more definite and more comprehensive organization. The general purposes, therefore, of the contemplated association would be to promote a more general and methodical discussion of the educational problems of the university; to create means for the authoritative expression of the public opinion of the profession; and to make possible collective action, on occasions when such action seems called for.

A favorable response was received in all cases, and statements expressing the belief in the desirability of the formation of such an association were drawn up and signed by members of the faculties of most of the uni-