pletion in 1884. Under the style of director, Sir William Flower succeeded Sir Richard Owen, and he retired in 1898. For the next decade Sir E. Ray Lankester was director, and he was followed by Sir Lazarus Fletcher early in 1910.

DR. J. D. FALCONER, lecturer in geography in Glasgow University, has been granted further leave of absence in order that he may act at the first director of the Geological Survey of Nigeria.

UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NEWS

A GIFT of $50,000 from Lieutenant Howard H. Spaulding, has been made for the physiological laboratory building fund of Yale University. The principle of this fund may be used by the university at any time in its discretion for the construction of a physiological laboratory and meanwhile the income is to be used annually in meeting the expenses of the department of physiology.

MR. GEORGE BONAR, president of the Dundee Chamber of Commerce, has given £25,000 for commercial education in University College, Dundee.

THE Royal Edinburgh Asylum for the Insane has offered an endowment of £10,000 towards a chair of mental diseases in the University of Edinburgh.

PLANS for the introduction of a course on public health and industrial medicine in the college of medicine of the university of Cincinnati are being made by Dean C. R. Holmes. The course has the support of the United States Public Health Service and it is planned to conduct it on the cooperative basis somewhat like that used in the college of engineering.

PROFESSOR HAL W. MOSELEY has been promoted to be associate professor of chemistry in Tulane University, New Orleans, La.

PROFESSOR E. O. HEUSE, formerly instructor in physical chemistry at the University of Illinois, and later professor of chemistry at Monmouth College, Monmouth, Ill., has been appointed professor of chemistry and head of the department at Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas.

DISCUSSION AND CORRESPONDENCE

APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY

TO THE EDITOR OF SCIENCE: At the close of his interesting address on "Scientific Personnel Work in the Army," Professor Thorndike remarks: "Making psychology for business or industry or the army is harder than making psychology for other psychologists, and intrinsically requires higher talents." It is well that a man should believe whole-heartedly in his own work and magnify it accordingly. But it is a pity to draw comparisons of this sort.

Reduced to its lowest terms, Professor Thorndike's question is: Which is the harder taskmaster, one's employer or one's conscience? And he decides unequivocally in favor of the employer. I should rather say: It depends! For Professor Thorndike, the employer is a creature of iron, who demands an adequate solution of a given problem by a fixed and early date, and who has no grain of sympathy with unsuccessful work and the unsuccessful worker. It is possible, however, that the employer might extend the date: even if he had not the good will, he might be obliged to. It is possible also that he might sympathize with the unsuccessful work, enter into it, and find in it something worthy of commendation and even of publication. Conscience, on the other hand, is for Professor Thorndike an easy mistress; she allows you yourself to ask the questions for which you proceed to find answers. That sort of conscience seems to me to pertain to the dilettante rather than to the man of science. To the scientific investigator the whole front of his science is one great problem, and he plunges in where the obscurity is thickest. He may hesitate between two or three calls: experimental psychologists have, in recent years, been divided on the question whether the problem of perception or the problem of thought is the more insistent: but Professor Thorn-

dike's notion of "ten thousand" possible directions of activity is pure illusion.

The relations of pure and applied science—not that I like those terms—are extraordinarily complex. No one, so far as I know, has ever worked them out with the fulness the subject deserves. It lies on the surface, however, that applied science furnishes its counterpart with a vast number of appliances and procedures which represent standardizations and short-cuts of method, and that pure science on its side furnishes applied science with ideas. If anyone doubts the latter part of this statement, I refer him to the address by my colleague, Professor Nichols, printed in Science of January 1, 1909. There are, in point of fact, all manner of mutual dependences and mutual relations, and there is no clean-cut antithesis of conscience and employer.

I believe very strenuously in pure science. But I think I see that there is no end of work to be done on both sides of the line that Professor Thorndike draws. I wish him more power to his elbow; and I wish him graduate students as talented, ingenious, adaptable and persistent as our colleges can provide. Only I think it foolish to tell these students how superior they are to their fellow-students in the other field: because—apart from the question of fact—they will do better work in a spirit of humility. Surely there is enough downright, sweating labor for all of us, and surely it is waste of time to argue about priority of talent.

E. B. Titchener

THE PUBLICATION OF ISIS

To the Editor of Science: The publication of *Isis*, an international quarterly devoted to the history and philosophy of science, was brutally interrupted in 1914 by the German invasion of Belgium. As I have no direct way of reaching all those who at that time had subscribed to Volumes II. and III., I would be grateful to you if you would kindly insert this account of the future projects of the journal.

The sixth part of *Isis* was in the press in Brussels when war broke out. It will appear as soon as circumstances permit, but I fear this will not be until next autumn. The publication of Volume III., however, will take place soon after, perhaps in 1919, but at the latest in the early part of 1920. The undertaking in its original form met with encouraging support from many quarters; I may be permitted to mention for example that it is for my work in connection with it that the Prix Binoux was awarded to me by the Académie des Sciences of Paris in December, 1915. Yet after four years of work and thought the weaknesses of *Isis* are very obvious to me and I shall endeavor to correct them. Of course, the latter part of Volume II., as well as Volume III., which had already been prepared for publication in 1914, will not greatly differ from Volume I. But from Volume IV. onward considerable changes will be made. It is my ambition to make *Isis* the main center of information in all matters pertaining to the history and philosophy of science and the international organ of New Humanism.[1]

Some of the features which I propose to introduce are as follows:

Instead of publishing in four languages an effort will be made to use only French and English—chiefly, and perhaps exclusively, the latter. Articles written in other languages will be translated into English. More illustrations will be added and will consist mainly of portraits, facsimiles of manuscripts and of rare books. The bibliographical section will contain a larger number of short critical notes. Moreover, from Volume III. or IV. onward I hope to share the editorial responsibilities with other scientists, chiefly with Dr. Charles Singer, of Exeter College, Oxford, who is known as a historian of medicine and a medieval scholar.

The new *Isis* will only publish shorter articles. The longer and more monographic ones would be included in Singer's *Studies in the*

[1] Those who are not already acquainted with this movement to humanize science and to show its relationship to all other aspects of human life and thought, will find an explanation of it in *Scientia*, Bologna, March, 1918, or in the *Scientific Monthly*, New York, September, 1918.