

considerable degree of precision, the comparative physiological values of different salt solutions without being able to describe adequately the climatic conditions under which the tests are made.

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THE AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

THE Psychological Association met at the University of Wisconsin December 27 to 29. This is the first time the association has met at Madison. The choice of this place of meeting, although it is somewhat out of the direct line of travel, was justified by the size and enthusiasm of the assembly. The registration up to Friday noon was 120, which is not far short of the registration at recent meetings. Still more significant was the wide geographical distribution of the residence of those in attendance. Of the papers presented, fifteen were by members in the Alleghenies or east of them, six by members in the Rockies or west of them, making a total of twenty-one. Psychologists living between the Rockies and Alleghenies contributed the same number—twenty-one. When it is considered that there must always be some preponderance of papers from the immediate neighborhood, these statistics indicate the genuinely national scope of the meeting. The choice of Madison as a meeting place this year acquires significance from the fact that Dr. Jastrow is now completing the thirty-fifth year of his professorship at the University of Wisconsin—the longest consecutive service of a professor of psychology in the United States.

The next meeting of the association will be held at Washington, D. C., on December 29, 30 and 31, 1924, in conjunction with the quadrennial convocation of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Dr. L. L. Thurstone is local representative.

The president of the association for next year is Dr. G. Stanley Hall, famous as president of Clark University and as leader in the study of the psychology of childhood and youth. Only once before has the same man been elected twice to the presidency, the former case being that of William James. The Psychological Association was founded in Dr. Hall's house thirty-two years ago, and he was its first president.

The other officers who were elected at this meeting were as follows: New members of the council, R. Pintner and A. T. Poffenberger; representatives of the council of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, R. M. Yerkes and W. V. Bingham;

representatives on the Division of Anthropology and Psychology of the National Research Council, E. L. Thorndike and Knight Dunlap.

The dues of the association were raised to \$5.00. A committee was authorized to report at the next meeting on the desirability of constituting a second type of membership with less rigid requirements than those in force for full members. The council is developing plans for a very systematic survey of prospective members, and in accordance with these plans applications for election at the ensuing meeting must be in by March 15. Twenty-two new members were elected at the recent meeting.

Announcement was made of the meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science at Toronto, on August 6 to 13, 1924. American psychologists are invited to become members for the meeting and to contribute papers. A good attendance of British psychologists is expected. Professor Wm. McDougall, formerly of England, now of Harvard, is chairman of the psychological section, Section J.

The papers which were presented at the meeting were, on the whole, of much interest. Two novel and very successful features were a session for papers by graduate students and a symposium on a topic of rather general interest and practical import. The reports by the graduate students contained good material and manifested a care in preparation which in some cases might be imitated to advantage by members of the association. The symposium was on the general topic of psychoanalysis. It indicated that some scientifically trained psychologists believe that the data which the psychoanalysts call attention to call for an enlargement of the point of view of traditional psychology, although the theories and interpretations which they make are highly imaginative; while others regard Freudianism as wholly erroneous. The willingness of the association to venture upon the discussion of some of the problems which are agitating many outside the circle of professional psychologists augurs well for the influence of the profession.

The program of technical papers indicated that there is considerable interest in the questions which relate to the fundamental theory and technique of the science. The reports of actual investigations indicate that while behaviorism is generally regarded as incomplete as a theory, behavior is the chief subject of investigation. The studies of behavior, furthermore, have a considerable practical slant. They include studies of learning, mental measurement, the application of psychology in industry and education, and clinical examination. The address of the president, Dr. L. M. Terman, dealt with mental testing as a psychological method.

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