

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

PITTSBURGH TRAINING SCHOOL'S LECTURE COURSE ON SCIENCE AND EDUCATION

THE Pittsburgh Training School for Teachers is an institution under the direct control of the Board of Public Education. In 1921 the Alumnae of the Training School, under the direction of Dr. H. B. Davis, principal of the school, established an annual course of lectures on the scientific aspects of education. The thought of the organization was that such a contribution to the intellectual life of the city would be a more significant expression of its real and vital interests than the usual round of social affairs. These lectures are free to the public and have usually filled the lecture hall of the Carnegie Central Library with an average audience of six hundred.

In the establishment of the course it was primarily conceded that, if there is a science of education, then original investigators ought to be able to give light on the subject, but, if there should prove to be no such science, then we ought to cease talking about it. The lecturers who have thus far appeared, together with their subjects, are as follows:

SEASON OF 1921

The significance of intelligence levels in a democracy: H. H. GODDARD, Columbus, Ohio.

Experimental studies in the emotional life of children: JOHN B. WATSON, New York City.

Psychoanalysis in the light of modern psychiatry: ADOLPH MEYER, Johns Hopkins University.

The relation of heredity to education: HERBERT S. JENNINGS, Johns Hopkins University.

SEASON OF 1922

The problem of the nervous child: CHARLES MACFIE CAMPBELL, Harvard University.

The effect of emotions on the body: WALTER B. CANNON, Harvard University.

Psychology and Science: EDWARD B. TITCHENER, Cornell University.

The rôle of education in race development: EDWIN GRANT CONKLIN, Princeton University.

SEASON OF 1923

Do types of growth determine mind?: CHARLES R. STOCKARD, Cornell Medical School, New York City.

The new psychology and the teacher: THOMAS W. SALMON, Columbia University.

The population problem: RAYMOND PEARL, Johns Hopkins University.

Some human inadequacies and their relation to the internal glandular system: WALTER TIMME, New York City.

This course of lectures has already earned the repu-

tation of offering the most evident results of scientific investigation that the city of Pittsburgh affords.

H. B. DAVIS

PITTSBURGH TRAINING SCHOOL FOR
TEACHERS

BARRO COLORADO ISLAND BIOLOGICAL STATION

As recently noted in *SCIENCE*, the biological station on Barro Colorado Island in Gatun Lake (Panama Canal), which has been developed by the Institute for Research in Tropical America, with the cooperation of the division of biology and agriculture of the National Research Council, now has laboratory and housing quarters sufficient for a limited number of workers. Such workers enjoy certain commissary privileges and may receive material assistance in going to and returning from the Canal by means of a limited number of steamer passes generously provided by the United Fruit Company, and by transportation on army transports just authorized by special order of the Secretary of War. By this order scientific workers furnished with proper credentials from the chairman of the executive committee of the Institute for Tropical Research will be carried on government transports when space permits. Not more than four applicants may be scheduled for any one transport. These transports usually leave New York between the 5th and 8th of each month and San Francisco between the 8th and 11th of each month.

Arrangements have already been made by several scientific men to work at the station this summer, but a few more can be accommodated. In the absence from Washington of Dr. David Fairchild, Dr. Thomas Barbour is acting chairman of the executive committee of the Institute for Research in Tropical America, and inquiries should be addressed to him, either at the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Massachusetts, or in care of the Division of Biology and Agriculture, National Research Council, Washington, D. C.

VERNON KELLOGG,
Permanent Secretary,

NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

THE THIRD PAN-AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC CONGRESS

ON December 20, the third Pan-American Scientific Congress will assemble at Lima, Peru, and will continue in session for two weeks. The organizing committee is now actively engaged in making arrangements for the congress, and cooperating committees in the different republics of the American continent are also engaged in arousing interest among the scientific and educational institutions of the respective countries in the forthcoming meeting.

Prior to 1908 congresses of a scientific character had been held at irregular intervals at which only representatives of the Latin-American republics were present, but in that year the first Pan-American scientific congress assembled at Santiago, Chile, at which nineteen republics, including the United States, were represented. The second congress was held at Washington in 1915-16, at which delegates from all the American republics were in attendance.

The scientific congresses have been instrumental in bringing together the leaders of scientific and educational thought of the republics of the American continent. The interchange of views and opinions which takes place at these meetings and the contacts established between the scientists and educators of the American republics are of great importance in the development of closer cultural and economic ties between the countries of the western hemisphere.

Reports received from Lima indicate that the forthcoming congress will be fully as important as its two predecessors. At the meeting held at Santiago, in 1908, ten associations and institutions of the United States sent delegates to the congress and in all probability as large a delegation will go to Lima in December.

The work of the congress will be sub-divided into sections devoted to anthropology and history; physics and mathematics; mining, metallurgy and applied chemistry; engineering; medicine and sanitation; biology and agriculture; private, public and international law; economics and sociology, and education.

GEOLOGY AT THE TORONTO MEETING OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION

AMONG overseas geologists who will be present at the Toronto meeting of the British Association are the following:

President of Section C—W. W. Watts, D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S., professor of geology, Imperial College of Science and Technology and foreign secretary of the Mineralogical Society, London. Will speak on some phase of economic geology.

Vice-President—Gertrude Elles, D.Sc., Newnham College, Cambridge, former president of Section C, Liverpool meeting.

Recorder—W. T. Gordon, M.A., D.Sc., F.G.S., professor of geology, King's College, London.

F. A. Bather, M.A., D.Sc., F.G.S., F.R.S., head of the department of geology, British Museum.

P. G. H. Boswell, O.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S., professor of geology in the University of Liverpool.

Arthur Hubert Cox, professor of geology in University College, Cardiff.

J. S. Flett, O.B.E., M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S., director of the geological survey of Great Britain and the Museum of Practical Geology.

H. L. Hawkins, D.Sc., F.G.S., professor of geology, University College, Reading.

G. Hickling, D.Sc., F.G.S., professor of geology and botany, Armstrong College, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Sir Thomas Holland, F.G.S., F.R.S., rector of the Imperial College of Science, London. Delivers one of the evening discourses, during the meeting, on the subject, "The formation and destruction of mineral deposits."

Owen Thomas Jones, D.Sc., professor of geology in the University of Manchester; formerly of the geological survey of Great Britain.

Sidney Hugh Reynolds, Sc.D., professor of geology in the University of Bristol.

William Johnson Sollas, D.Sc., F.R.S., professor of geology and paleontology in the University of Oxford, and ex-president of the geological society of London.

L. J. Spencer, D.Sc., of the British Museum (Natural History), editor of *Transactions* of the mineralogical society of London.

W. B. Wright, of the Manchester branch of the geological survey of England.

GIFTS TO HARVARD UNIVERSITY

SUPPLEMENTING the report of Bishop Lawrence made to the alumni of Harvard at their annual meeting in which gifts of \$9,289,595 to the university were announced, gifts which had come as the result of the university's drive to add to its equipment, President Lowell has announced other bequests to the university amounting to \$5,158,000. These include:

An anonymous gift of \$50,000 for the Arnold Arboretum.

From the same donor to found a George Lincoln Goodale Fund in memory of Professor Goodale, to be used for the current expenses of the Botanical Museum, making from that donor \$100,000.

From the estate of William Brewster, \$60,000, three quarters of it to be used for the payment of the salary of a competent ornithologist and the remainder for the renewal and repair of cases of birds in the museum.

From the estate of Harry Butler, \$100,000.

From the Class of 1903, on account of its 25th Anniversary Fund in the future, \$34,500.

From the estate of Joseph R. DeLamar for the Medical School (an additional) \$100,000.

From the General Education Board for the Medical School for the endowment of the department of psychiatry and neuropathology, \$386,000.

From the estate of A. Paul Keith, unrestricted (an additional) \$1,964,000.

From Mr. and Mrs. George A. McKinlock toward the dormitory to be named in memory of their son, George A. McKinlock, Jr. (additional) \$55,000.

From the estate of Hiram F. Mills for investigation of cancer, \$103,000.

From the estate of William F. Milton \$1,030,000.

From Miss Susan Minns, the income to be used for the Botanical Museum, \$50,000.

A bequest from Mrs. Lewis H. Plympton, \$50,000.