This rigid specialization is to-day somewhat exceptional. In most American universities the ideal is to teach a science rather than a system or school. At Cornell the aim was to teach and develop a single type of psychology. This policy has its advantages and disadvantages, both of which have been clearly shown at Cornell. We find on the one hand a splendid body of experimentally obtained contributions to science—on the other hand an increasing lack of sympathy with non-introspective methods of investigation and with the important psychological problems which they suggest.

The same characteristic appears in Titchener's personality. Like Wundt, he preferred to work alone; it was difficult for him to cooperate. He seldom attended the meetings of the American Psychological Association, and for many years withdrew from membership. On the other hand, with his own pupils and his immediate circle of friends he was unreserved and genial. One could always count on him for advice and sympathy. Many years ago he brought together a small group of experimentalists and graduate students from various universities, who were accustomed to meet at various places during the spring recess, to discuss laboratory problems informally and give mutual advice. In these gatherings Titchener ignored all distinctions of age and degree, and treated every one on terms of close intimacy.

The contrast between these two sides of his personality is after all not difficult to understand. Titchener was wholly wrapped up in his work. He had no time to devote to miscellaneous social activities, nor to general meetings, where a large proportion of the papers were quite foreign to his own line of research. But his friends and coworkers were part of his scientific environment, and their interests were closely related to his own. His punctiliousness in certain directions was often misunderstood by those who did not know him and gained for him the reputation of being "difficult." His friends understood him better. They knew that at heart he was sympathetic and thoroughly human, unbending only in matters which seemed to affect his scientific ideals and his standards of conduct. Thoroughly sincere himself, he was deeply offended at anything which seemed to savor of scientific dishonesty. Difference of standpoint had little effect on his friendships, but he was touched to the quick when these differences seemed to result in a lowering of scientific ideals. This distress he covered with a defense reaction of harshness, which was frequently misinterpreted.

It is difficult to estimate at this time Titchener's real place in the development of psychology. But one may safely predict that the value of his extensive experimental contributions will be fully recognized, whatever direction the science may take in the future. It is to be hoped also that Titchener's real personality, the underlying humanity and honesty of the man, may come to be more widely known and appreciated, and that his strict adherence to scientific ideals may have a lasting influence.

HOWARD C. WARREN

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

MESSAGE FROM THE RETIRING PRESIDENT OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION

THE following message from the Prince of Wales, on laying down the presidency of the association, was read at the opening session of the Leeds meeting on August 31:

My year of office as president of the British Association has come to an end, and I can only express my regret to the members of the association, and to our hosts, the City and University of Leeds, that I am unable to attend personally in order to take my leave.

At Oxford last year I ventured in my address to lay before the meeting a view of the relations between science and the state. I felt subsequently some justification for having chosen this topic, when I observed in the proceedings of the Imperial and Colonial Conferences of the past year the extraordinary emphasis laid upon the value of scientific research in relation to imperial development. Both conferences set up special committees on research, and we can not but believe and rejoice that the foundations of an imperial scientific service are being firmly laid. The prime minister of Australia indicated "the application of science both to our primary and secondary industries" as "the most important thing for empire trade"; more recently our ex-president, the Earl of Balfour, invited the attention of the House of Lords to "the enormous value of the work given by men of science, with the most lavish generosity," to the study of problems of the common welfare.

Such events as these place it beyond doubt that one of the main objects of the British Association itself is in process of achievement, namely, that of "obtaining more general attention for the objects of science." The association, the so-called parliament of science, is one of the chief instruments to that end, and I trust that the public support will continue, in increasing measure, to be accorded to its work. Its powers, I am happy to say, have been very materially strengthened, during my own term of office, through the splendid generosity of Sir Alfred Yarrow, in making a gift of £10,000 for the general purposes of the association, to be expended, in accordance with his wise provision, in the course of twenty years. I gladly take this opportunity of publicly repeating the thanks of the association to Sir Alfred Yarrow.

In resigning the chair to Sir Arthur Keith, I can wholeheartedly congratulate the association on its choice of my successor. His name stands very high in the science of

man's origin and early biological history. I have reason to believe that when any one in this country digs up a bone his first instinct (subject to the intervention of the police) is to send it to Sir Arthur Keith. You are to hear from him an address on Darwinism as it stands today—a subject of perennial interest, and more than once one of warm controversy at our own meetings. The occasion of the presidential address does not (I am thankful to say) lend itself to controversy, but the warmth I am sure you will supply in your welcome to Sir Arthur Keith, and, meeting as you are in Leeds, that warmth will be increased by the traditional quality of Yorkshire hospitality.

THE FIFTH INTERNATIONAL GENETICS CONGRESS

As has already been recorded here, the Fifth International Genetics Congress will be held in Berlin from September 11 to 17, with headquarters at the University of Berlin. The general program will begin with a visit to the Zoological Gardens at five o'clock on Sunday afternoon and a reception at seven at the restaurant in the gardens. Following is the program of general sessions for the week:

Monday, September 12—Opening session (Address of welcome, Election of the Presiding Committee). Address: R. v. Wettstein, Vienna: Das Problem der Evolution. Evening: Informal reception by the Reichsregierung and the Preussische Staatsregierung.

Tuesday, September 13—General meeting. Addresses by R. Pearl, Baltimore: Eugenics; O. Rosenberg, Stockholm: Speziesbildung mit Vervielfältigung von Chromosomen, and H. Federley, Helsingfors: Chromosomenverhältnisse bei Mischlingen. Evening: Reception by the Municipal Government of Berlin, in the Rathaus.

Wednesday, September 14—General meeting. Addresses by A. Pézard, Paris: Hormones sexuelles et hérédité mendélienne chez les Gallinacés; N. I. Vavilov, Leningrad: Geographische Genzentren der kultivierten Pflanzen, and A. F. Blakeslee, Cold Spring Harbor: Genetics of Datura. Evening: Special performances in the Staatlichen Opernhaus and the Städtischen Oper.

Thursday, September 15—General meeting. Addresses by C. Correns, Dahlem: Nichtmendelnde Vererbung; H. J. Muller, Austin: The problem of genic modification, and H. Winkler, Hamburg: Zur Theorie der Crossing-over-Erscheinungen. Afternoon: Visit to the institutes at Dahlem.

Friday, September 16—General meeting. Addresses by F. A. E. Crew, Edinburgh: Organization and function of an animal-breeding research department, and J. Seiler, München: Die Geschlechtschromosomenfrage. Afternoon: Excursion to Potsdam and Sanssouci.

Saturday, September 17—Business meeting to determine the next meeting-place and to elect the committee for the preparation of the next congress. Evening: Closing dinner in the Zoologischer Garten.

Divisional meetings have been arranged as follows: (1) General Genetics, with 57 papers; (2) Cytology and Genetics, with 20 papers; (3) Genetics of cultivated plants, with 16 papers; (4) Genetics of domestic animals, with 8 papers; (5) Human Genetics, with 15 papers, and (6) Eugenics, with 9 papers.

Americans contributing to the congress are: Dr. Chas. B. Davenport, Dr. E. C. MacDowell, Dr. M. Demerec, Dr. A. M. Banta and Dr. Th. R. Wood, of Cold Spring Harbor; Professor H. E. Crampton and Dr. L. J. Stadler, of Columbia University; Professor E. M. East, of Harvard University; Professor W. H. Eyster, of the University of Maine; Professor E. W. Lindstrom, of Iowa State College; Professor F. B. Hanson, of Washington University; Professor G. H. Shull, of Princeton University; Professor Charles Zeleny, of the University of Illinois; Professor R. E. Cleland, of Goucher College; Dr. K. Sax, of the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station; Professor N. E. Hansen, of the South Dakota College; Professor Leon J. Cole, of the University of Wisconsin; Dr. L. C. Dunn, of the Connecticut Agricultural College; Dr. W. S. Anderson, of the University of Kentucky; Professor R. E. Clausen, of the University of California; Dr. C. J. Lynch, of the Rockefeller Institute; Dr. P. W. Whiting, of Boston; Dr. O. E. White, of the Brooklyn Botanic Garden; Professor Raymond Pearl, of the Johns Hopkins University; Professor A. F. Blakeslee, of Cold Spring Harbor; Professor H. J. Muller, of the University of Texas.

Several excursions of special interest to geneticists are planned at the conclusion of the congress.

THE AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY

THE American Chemical Society will hold its seventy-fourth meeting at Detroit, beginning on September 5.

The general program is as follows:

Monday, September 5

10:00 A.M.—Registration, Lobby of Ball Room, Statler Hotel.

2:00 P.M.—Council Meeting (continued in evening if necessary).

8:30 P.M.—Informal Reception and Dance.

Tuesday, September 6

11:00 A.M.—General Meeting, Statler Hotel Ball Room.

Addresses of Welcome:

In the name of the Detroit Section: L. W. Rowe, Chairman, Detroit Section.

In the name of the City: Mayor John Smith.

Response:

George D. Rosengarten, President, American Chemical Society.

1:30 P.M.—Ladies' trip to Bonstelle Playhouse.

2:00 P.M.—General Divisional Meetings:

Agricultural and Food, Biological, Chemistry of Medicinal Products, and Dye Divisions.