

tulip poplars. Since then the rods have been installed on Norway spruce, red oak, white oak, black hemlock, linden, elm and other types of trees. In all 61 trees have been protected. Nine of these trees had been struck one or more times before the installation of the rods. Since the installation of the rods no one of the 61 trees has been struck. Two cases have been reported in which a tree in the neighborhood of the protected trees has been struck, the protected tree remaining immune; in one case, at a distance of 280 feet, and in another at a distance of 150 feet.

The vagaries of lightning discharges and strokes are well known. The only certain and permanent protection would be some approach to the Faraday cage. The experience described above, however, would seem to indicate that the simple protective measures described afford a high degree of protection to trees.

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INDUSTRIAL JOBS FOR PSYCHOLOGISTS

At the present time the number of academic posts is being curtailed, while in industry a drive to create jobs for the unemployed is in effect. It is logical, therefore, to expect that a certain percentage of the younger psychologists may find places for themselves in positions outside the colleges and universities.

Industrial executives do not telephone or write to college placement bureaus for a psychologist to fill a vacancy. Because of various popular misconceptions that have grown up around the name, psychology may mean anything to the uninitiated. In the average employment office it would not be an asset to announce that one is a psychologist. Since business men are not going to ferret out the academic psychologist and lure him into industry, the unemployed psychologist must apply for work in person.

For the employment interview it is a mistake to go armed with a thesis and to discuss in detail a problem that may be out of the range of interest or understanding of the man who is doing the interviewing. It is a mistake to emphasize a narrow field of training, or to stress that one is looking for an opportunity to continue a particular line of investigation. The chances are that the business man is not interested in that special problem.

The psychologist who is looking for a position in industry should not emphasize the fact that he wants to work on so-called psychological problems. He should apply for work as a college graduate and should not stress his psychological training any more than he would emphasize the fact that he had had several courses in English, history or mathematics. Throughout the depression young college graduates

who have made favorable impressions when interviewed have found places for themselves on industrial payrolls. They have been willing to accept every conceivable type of employment in order to gain an industrial foothold. The psychologist should not scorn a job as clerk, salesman, truck driver, laboratory helper or machine tender if it is offered to him. As an employed individual, he is in a better position to get a job more to his liking at some later date than if he has no work at all. Many employers believe that the man who is working is a better man than the one who is unemployed. The moral, therefore, is: Get on somebody's payroll, regardless of the kind of work you have to do.

No matter what the job happens to be, the psychologically trained person should find situations of interest to him. Whether he is an introspectionist or a behaviorist he can observe himself in the rôle of a worker. If he is a believer in the principles of Gestalt he will find food for thought. As a social psychologist he will be in the midst of a dynamic situation where adjustments to his supervisor and to his fellow workers must be made. As an educational psychologist he will have a chance to study his own learning difficulties and the difficulties of others. Boredom, monotony and fatigue will be brought forcibly to his attention. Problems of motivation and individual differences are present in every work situation. The competent psychologist will see the psychological problems.

After he is employed, then whatever ability and training he may have should enable the psychologist to make the necessary adjustments to insure his own advancement and promotion. He will find that many of the problems of his employer are of a psychological nature, although they may not be recognized under that classification by the management. By analyzing his employer's needs and wants, and then suggesting common-sense solutions (without using the word "psychology" at all), many psychologists should be able to create industrial places for themselves during the coming decade.

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A NEW INTERMEDIATE HOST FOR *FASCILOIDES MAGNA* (BASSI, 1873) WARD, 1917

In a recent paper, presented before the Helminthological Society of Washington (District of Columbia), the writer reported that the snails *Fossaria modicella rustica* and *Pseudosuccinea columella* had been demonstrated experimentally to be new intermediate hosts for *Fascioloides magna*, an important trematode parasite of cattle. Since this report, another snail, *Fos-*