havior descriptively, we break the stimulus field up into component parts, and determine by appropriate methods the reaction of the organism to fields so broken up, reconstituted and broken up again. Interest is not in the detailed analysis of sensory phenomena as such, nor in motor phenomena as such, nor in consciousness or awareness as such, so much as in the relation of the organism to his environment, in the light of his phylogenetic and ontogenetic history. For children possess one characteristic essential for the understanding of human behavior, they are always becoming. Difficult as is the task of writing descriptions of human behavior in dynamic terms, hard as is the avoidance of those dichotomies of classification and terminology which distort the unified organism, nevertheless there are many indications that psychology is now moving rapidly away from the conception of elements of behavior as it earlier moved away from the conception of elements of sensation. A science of human dynamics lies ahead. To it the student of child behavior has much to contribute, for he studies and deals with human behavior in the making.

OBITUARY

WARREN ELMER HINDS

WARREN ELMER HINDS, who died on January 11, was born in Townsend, Massachusetts, 59 years ago. In 1899 he received the B.S. degree from Massachusetts Agricultural College, and three years later the Ph.D. degree.

After five years with the U. S. Bureau of Entomology, Dr. Hinds accepted a position with the Alabama Polytechnic Institute as professor of entomology and entomologist of the Experiment Station. After 17 years at that institution, he left Auburn and accepted a position with the Louisiana State University as entomologist for the Experiment Station and Extension Division. These positions he held until 1929, at which time he was relieved of the extension work so that his entire time could be devoted to experimental work.

Dr. Hinds's major problem in Louisiana was the control of the sugarcane borer and other insects attacking sugarcane, and among his outstanding work is the use of a native parasite to control the cane borer. The following is quoted from an editorial in the local paper:

> As an entomologist, Dr. Hinds had risen high in his profession, and had received national and international recognition. In the interest of his work, he had made trips to Peru and to Cuba, and as a delegate from the American Association of Economic Entomologists, which he has headed, he attended an important congress in Paris. Particularly in aiding boll weevil control, and in combatting sugar cane pests his efforts have been valuable here and in the South.
>
> Yet, he was admired most not for any material achievement, but for his upright character, and the kindliness and sympathy that made him beloved in his human relations. His Christian devotion manifested itself in his daily walk and conversation. Always he was to be depended upon, and to him no worthy task or contract, however small, was insignificant. He was a man who invariably did his duty. Yet, in his relations with others, he was one of the most understanding and generous of men, and in his busy life never was he too hurried for the cheerful greeting, and the kindly interest in others.

B. A. OSTERBERGER
LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY

HENRY WARE CATTELL

DR. HENRY WARE CATTELL, pathologist and medical editor, died from cardiac disease in Washington on March 8 at the age of seventy-three years. He was the son of William C. Cattell, president of Lafayette College, from which institution he graduated in 1883 and of which he was later a trustee. He received the doctorate of medicine from the University of Pennsylvania in 1887 and was demonstrator under William Osler. Later he was director of the Ayer Clinic of the Pennsylvania Hospital and pathologist to Blockley, Presbyterian and other hospitals. During the war he was major, later lieutenant-colonel in the Medical Corps, having been pathologist to the Central Medical Department Laboratory and in charge of the post-mortem records of the A. E. F. He was the author of "Post-Mortem Pathology," which appeared in several editions, and the translator of Ziegler's "Special Pathological Anatomy." He was editor of Lippincott's "Medical Dictionary" and of the same publisher's "International Clinics," of which between 1900 and 1932 he edited seventy-eight volumes. Dr. Cattell was unmarried; his only near relative was his brother, Dr. J. McKeen Cattell.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

THE ROYAL INSTITUTION

THE bequest to the Royal Institution of Great Britain made by the late Harry Brown of the residue of his estate is expected, according to *Nature*, to amount to approximately £28,000. This sum has been given without restriction as to its use, and it is planned

to apply it mainly to the extension of experimental research.

Shortly after information as to the legacy had been received, the freehold of 19 Albemarle Street, immediately adjoining the Davy Faraday Research Laboratory and the rest of the institution's buildings, came into the market. With the double object of investing Mr. Brown's legacy and providing for future extensions of the premises, it was resolved to purchase the property. The purchase has now been completed. For the present the institution will use the top two floors of the new house for storage of books and apparatus, releasing valuable accommodation elsewhere for other purposes. It is proposed to let the lower floors, and to devote any income obtained to research purposes. Eventually, as the research activities are enlarged, it may prove necessary to occupy a larger part of the house.

Nature states that it was noticed last April that a sinking had occurred of the ceiling of the library on the first floor at the Royal Institution, and of the floor of Sir William Bragg's rooms immediately above. The ceiling, which was old and of timber construction, was found to be defective. It was temporarily propped, and at the end of the lecture season a thorough examination was made. An astonishing state of disrepair was discovered. Not only was the heavy timber ceiling defective, but also the brick walls upon which it was supported were cracked and broken in all directions. The examination was carried down to the rooms on the ground floor and here a similar state of affairs was revealed. When in 1799 the Royal Institution was founded, a large town house was purchased and considerably altered to suit its new purpose. Further alterations have been made at intervals. Vulliamy added the Corinthian column front in 1837. In 1930 a large part of the building, including the lecture theater, was completely reconstructed, but the library and rooms below it were left untouched. These it has now proved necessary to rebuild.

The reconstruction is now in progress. The defective brickwork of the walls is being replaced, including that of the front wall, which is being worked at from the inside, so that the elevation of Albemarle Street will remain untouched. New fire-resisting floors are to be supported on a steel structure, which is being erected within the walls. The steel work, the foundations for which are being carried to basement level, will also serve to strengthen the rebuilt walls. When completed, the rooms on the first and second floors will appear much as they were before, but advantage is being taken of the alterations to construct a large new research laboratory in the basement. The work is expected to be completed in April, and it is understood that it will cost about £12,000.

THE FIRST MEETING OF THE PHYTOPATHOLOGISTS OF BRAZIL

THE result of preliminary conversations during several years, and of the activity of an organizing committee, consisting of H. S. V. Grillo, chief of the Section of Plant Pathology of the Instituto de Biologia Vegetal of the Ministry of Agriculture; A. S. Müller, professor of plant pathology of the Escola Superior de Agricultura do Estado de Minas Geraes, and N. Azevedo, of the same institute, the first reunion of phytopathologists of Brazil was held in Rio de Janeiro from January 20 to 25, 1936.

The inaugural session was presided over by the Minister of Agriculture, Dr. Odilon Braga, who installed as president of the reunion Dr. A. A. Bitancourt, sub-director of the Instituto Biologico de São Paulo, elected in preparatory session by the members of the reunion.

The daily program of the meeting consisted in excursions at 9:00, special sessions at 3:00 and general sessions opened to the public at 5:00, held in the library of the historical Jardin Botanico of Rio.

Papers were presented on the history of phytopathology in Brazil, the need for the development of phytopathology in Brazil, the teaching of phytopathology in Brazil, the organization of plant protection in various countries, fungus flora in Brazil, quarantines, spraying machinery, as well as various papers on fungicides, specific plant disease problems and related subjects.

Through the cooperation of Dr. J. Campos Porto, director of the Instituto de Biologia Vegetal do Rio, a special number of the official journal of the institute, *Rodriguesia*, will be dedicated to the proceedings of the meetings, and will contain the titles and abstracts of these papers or entire papers when short.

A special committee was selected to serve during the year 1936, for the study of the projects and suggestions which appeared, relative to phytopathological nomenclature, plant disease surveys, plant protection legislation, future meetings and the formation of a society. The members are A. A. Bitancourt, H. S. V. Grillo, A. S. Müller, H. P. Krug and N. Fagundes.

A social gathering was held one afternoon at the home of the director of the institute, within the Botanical Gardens, in the form of a tea, offered by the Minister of Agriculture.

ALBERT S. MÜLLER,
Acting Secretary

WORK OF THE COMMITTEE ON UNEMPLOYMENT AND RELIEF FOR CHEMISTS AND CHEMICAL ENGINEERS

THE Committee on Unemployment and Relief for Chemists and Chemical Engineers, also known as Chem-