

Bryan stressed the importance of the emotional factors in all learning and the way in which emotionalized attitudes toward the teacher may condition the learning and adjustment of the pupil.

The first paper of the afternoon session was on "The Use of Music in an Educational Program of Mental Hygiene," by Dr. O. Irving Jacobson, of Shurtleff College, Alton, Illinois. Dr. Jacobson's experiment concerned a galvanometric study of 16 subjects subjected to different types of music. While no conclusions could be drawn from the relatively limited data, a number of very interesting leads for further research appeared. The second paper, "Some Educational Implications of the American Youth Commission Study of Civilian Conservation Corps Camps," by Kenneth Holland, associate director of the American Youth Commission, Washington, D. C., presented a picture of the uniqueness of the educational problems in CCC Camps and the relative emotional and educational adjustment which the enrollees make. The third paper, by Stanford C. Erickson, University of Arkansas, on "An Experimental Investigation of Student Motives: Why Do Students Want to Make Good Grades?" showed that motivation in learning in college varies with sex of the student, the curriculum, the class, membership in Greek letter fraternities, etc. That more realistic and wholesome attitudes toward problems of marriage are being developed was shown in an interesting paper by E. F. Van Buskirk, of Stephens College, under the title, "Interests and Attitudes of College Women in Regard to the Biological Basis of Marriage and Some of its Social Implications." The final paper in the afternoon session was presented by Miss Mildred B. Mitchell, of the Psychopathic Hospital of the State University of Iowa, under the title, "The Revised Stanford-Binet Test for Adults." The tests

were shown to be considerably more discriminative than the 1917 edition.

The final morning session was introduced by a paper by J. H. Farley, of Lawrence College, under the title "Modern Higher Education, Comprehensive Reflective Thinking and the Factors of Emotion, Interests and Ideals." This paper was a critical examination of the outcomes of modern higher education in terms of student thinking and emotional adjustment. The second paper, by E. I. F. Williams, of Heidelberg College, on "Constructive Emotions as Resources in Teaching," summarized in excellent fashion some of the more significant experimental findings with reference to the education of the emotions and brought out important educational implications of these findings. "Adjustment vs. Mental and Physical Health in Freshman Medical Students," by Leo P. Clements, of Creighton University, considered the unhygienic nature of the medical curriculum when viewed in the light of serious emotional and physical maladjustment of students. A paper by F. C. Dana, of Iowa State College, on "Engineering Problems Courses as Aid to Discovering Interests and Aptitudes of Students," reviewed the experience at Iowa State College over a period of more than 20 years with such a course, and described the methods and means of detecting the characteristics of students in the interests of their educational-vocational guidance by means of this course. The final paper on "General Semantics and the Control of Affective Processes in Education" was presented jointly by Miss M. Kendig, of the Institute of General Semantics, in Chicago, and by C. B. Congdon, psychiatrist at the University of Chicago. A growing interest in the problems of semantics as related to emotional adjustment made this paper particularly timely.

OBITUARY

HARRY VICTOR ATKINSON

1887-1939

ON May 7, 1939, at Vermillion, S. D., death from a cerebral hemorrhage cut short the career of Professor Harry Victor Atkinson in his fifty-second year. He was born at Van Wert, Ohio, on February 12, 1887. Fundamentally trained in chemical engineering at Ohio State University (B.S., 1911), he continued in that field only three years. Supported by an instructorship in physiological chemistry at the Northwestern University School of Medicine (1914-17), he undertook the study of physiology and allied sciences at that institution and at Rush Medical College. From 1917 to 1920, he was instructor of physiology at Cornell Medical College, a position that was interrupted by nine months' service overseas in the Chemical Warfare Service. Working under an instructorship in pharmacology, he

completed his work for the doctorate degree in pharmacology at the Medical School of the University of Illinois (1922).

His academic career reflects the esteem in which he was held by the members of his profession. He was, successively, associate professor of pharmacology, Texas, 1922-24; professor of pharmacology, Texas, 1924-26; associate professor of pharmacology, Iowa, 1926-28; and professor of physiology and pharmacology at the University of South Dakota from 1928 until his untimely death. Of his nineteen publications, he will be particularly remembered for his work on the conversion of protein to fat in the dog and his studies on the chemical changes in the blood during anesthesia. He held membership in the American Society for Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, the Society for Experimental Biology and

Medicine, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the South Dakota Academy of Science and Sigma Xi.

Professor Atkinson made many lasting friendships among his colleagues, and was a continual source of help and inspiration to his students, many of whom he helped obtain financial support for the continuation of their studies. Although his life was short, his fundamental contributions in pharmacology and physiology assure his work a permanent place in the literature of these sciences. His widow, Bertha Hartmann Atkinson, and two daughters survive him.

EDWIN H. SHAW, JR.

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH DAKOTA

RECENT DEATHS AND MEMORIALS

DR. WARREN PLIMPTON LOMBARD, for thirty-one years professor of physiology at the School of Medicine of the University of Michigan, died on July 13 at the age of eighty-four years.

DR. FREDERICK P. GAY, since 1923 professor of bacteriology at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, died on July 14, aged sixty-five years.

DR. JOHN H. McFADDEN, assistant professor of psychology at the University of Pittsburgh, died on May 28. He was in his forty-first year.

DR. DONALD CLINTON BARTON, since 1935 research

and consulting geologist and geophysicist for the Humble Oil and Refining Company at Houston, Texas, died on July 8 at the age of fifty years. He was president of the American Association of Petroleum Geologists.

HAVELOCK ELLIS, author and sociologist, known for his researches in the psychology of sex, died on July 8 at the age of eighty years.

DR. E. KIDSON, since 1927 director of the Meteorological Services of New Zealand, has died at the age of fifty-seven years.

ACCORDING to the *Journal* of the American Medical Association a bronze plaque, the gift of an anonymous donor, has been presented to the St. Louis Medical Society in honor of the late Dr. Nathaniel Allison, at one time dean of the School of Medicine of Washington University. The bronze plaque is the work of Carl C. Mose.

Nature states that a portrait of James Watt was unveiled by Sir Nigel Gresley at the Institution of Mechanical Engineers during the course of a reception held on June 9. The portrait represents Watt at fifty-seven years of age; it was painted in 1792 by Charles Frederick von Breda, and was acquired by the institution from the family of John Rennie in 1936. During the reception, a formal announcement was made of the award of the James Watt International Medal to Henry Ford, and an address was delivered by the American Ambassador.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

THE ANNUAL FIELD DAY OF THE ROTHAMSTED EXPERIMENTAL STATION

ACCORDING to an article in *Nature* the annual field day and inspection of the laboratories was held at Rothamsted on June 28, with Lord Radnor, chairman of the Lawes Agricultural Trust Committee, presiding. There was a large attendance representing agriculture and the allied industries. Sir E. Kaye le Fleming, chairman of the Council of the British Medical Association, was the chief guest.

In his survey of the activities of the station, Sir John Russell mentioned that some work had already been carried out in the Dunn Nutritional Laboratories at Cambridge on certain aspects of the vitamin content of the produce of the Rothamsted plots. But so far there has been no confirmation of the view frequently expressed that the nutritive value of produce grown with organic manure is superior to that grown with artificial fertilizers. The produce of the classical fields should provide excellent material for settling points such as these.

An increasing amount of experimental work at Rothamsted is concerned with the action and value of organic manures. Studies are in progress with straw in

its many forms, with turf obtained by the ploughing up of grassland, with green manures and with town refuse. An extensive investigation of poultry manure has been completed, and work on wastes and sewage sludge is in prospect. So far, yield determinations have been the chief measurements; but the much more difficult questions of quality and nutritional value can scarcely be ignored.

The tour of the farm, always an important part of the proceedings, affords an unrivalled combination of the oldest and the newest in field experimentation. Broadbalk, carrying an excellent crop of wheat this year, showed the striking effects of the manurial treatments begun by Lawes and Gilbert ninety-six years ago and continued ever since, the plots gaining rather than losing interest from the periodical bare fallows recently superimposed upon them. The field is studied now, not simply as a demonstration of manurial principles, but as a guide to the practical problems of corn growing under semi-continuous conditions.

Passing on to the modern experiments, the visitors inspected several of the new designs set out to measure fertilizer effects on a sequence of crops.

An indoor program followed. Investigations in the