

in the same year, the earlier period of psychology in America may be closed. The few survivors may look back upon it as the golden age of our science, but that is doubtless due only to the presbyopia that obscures the vision of objects near at hand. In the thirty-five years that have since passed the number of our workers in psychology has increased to an extent perhaps without parallel in any other country or in any other science. We welcome the opening at Wittenberg College of a new laboratory which, under the direction of Professor Reymert, will become a new center for psychological teaching and research.

J. McKEEN CATTELL

WILLIAM BARNUM

THE Carnegie Institution has recently lost two of its most illustrious friends—Charles D. Walcott and William Barnum. By a strange coincidence both of these men came from Utica, New York, both were pillars in the formative period of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, and they died within a few months of each other. Dr. Walcott was a trustee of the institution since its founding and Mr. Barnum its editor since 1903.

It was in June, 1904, the school holidays, that the writer was given a little note in pencil written by Dr. Walcott and addressed to Mr. Barnum. The gist of the note was "and here is the red-headed boy of whom I spoke this morning." That summer holiday job stretched itself through the years to the present time.

To have worked beside such a man as William Barnum in these past years was an education in itself; to have felt the inspiration that seemed to generate from a noble soul was a blessing indeed; but to have known what this man meant to hundreds of others, to all who came in intimate contact with him, was to know a man the like of which one sees none too often.

Withal, William Barnum was a practical man. Assistance he would render to any one—provided it was an intelligent request. He despised the bluff or insincere. As editor, he would take a fifty-page pamphlet and perhaps reduce it to ten pages. Fine phrases in science writings do not necessarily bring out new information, and Mr. Barnum was an expert in aiding the author to express his thoughts. So too would he turn tables in such a fashion that the author thought the editor knew more about the subject than he did. The late Dr. Alfred G. Mayor, a prolific writer and a most sincere scientific writer, too, relied wholly on Mr. Barnum's judgment in his institutional writings.

The three presidents of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, Dr. Daniel C. Gilman, Dr. Robert S. Woodward and Dr. John C. Merriam, valued and de-

pended upon the great abilities of Mr. Barnum. Dr. John C. Merriam has recently extolled his ability.

As editor of the publications of the institution for nearly a quarter of a century, William Barnum's monument is a library of over five hundred volumes on nearly every scientific subject, the author of each book a debtor to the editor.

The writer would pay a tribute to his friend if he knew how. Perhaps the memory of him in years to come will compensate for my lack of ability to do him justice.

IRVING M. GREY

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

THE ENLARGED PROGRAM OF FOREST RESEARCH

THE McSweeney-McNary bill, which became a law with the approval of the president on May 22, represents the most important piece of fundamental forestry legislation enacted since the Clarke-McNary law of 1924, according to a statement by Secretary of Agriculture Jardine, who also said:

Forest research has hitherto failed to keep pace with many other forestry activities, notwithstanding the fact that research is the foundation upon which forestry development should be built. A greatly enlarged research program is called for by this situation, and the comprehensive policy of forestry research provided in the new bill will enable the department to cooperate with other agencies in a definite and far-reaching program of investigations which will form the basis for a permanent system of forest production and utilization for the entire nation.

The new bill establishes and outlines a ten-year program for forest research. A little more than \$1,000,000 is now being expended by the federal government each year for this purpose. Under the terms of the McSweeney-McNary bill this amount may be increased each year by about \$250,000 until the maximum annual expenditure of \$3,500,000 is reached. All classes of forest research are contemplated by the bill, including investigations in growing, managing and utilizing timber, forage and other forest products, watershed protection, fire prevention, insects and disease. The various lines of research contemplated will be conducted by several bureaus of the department, including the Forest Service, the Bureau of Plant Industry, the Bureau of Entomology, the Biological Survey, the Weather Bureau, the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

The McSweeney-McNary bill was backed by a widespread, aggressive public interest from all parts of the United States and representing widely diversified groups, including many Chambers of Commerce and