

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 kindness and sympathy that made him beloved in his human rela-

tions. 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