

were suitably rewarded in the United States. He became Lowell lecturer at Cambridge; he was invited to give special courses of lectures at Columbia, Illinois, and elsewhere. He received the honorary degrees of D.Sc. at Harvard, Litt.D. at Clark, and LL.D. at Wisconsin. But throughout he remained a loyal British citizen and faithful to Cornell, refusing posts and honours that would have involved a change of nationality or a change of residence. He was offered, but declined, not only the chair of psychology at Harvard on Münsterberg's death, but also the presidency of Clark University, which became vacant on the retirement of Stanley Hall. As an Englishman, he could never be a candidate for admission to the U.S. National Academy of Sciences.

Though, however, so loyal as to nationality, Titchener's psychological sympathies ever centred around Wundt, in whose laboratory at Leipzig he had received his first introduction to experimental psychology. His attitude towards his students and his organisation of laboratory work were also typically German. His admiration for Wundt led him to translate into English the third edition of the "Physiologische Psychologie." Taking his manuscript to Germany, he found that Wundt was already issuing the fourth edition of this large work. Titchener set himself forthwith to make a translation of the fourth edition, only again to find on its completion that he had been overtaken by the fifth edition. Still undaunted, he began to translate the fifth edition, and he finally published a part of this translation. He also translated Külpe's "Outlines of Psychology." At the time of his death he was engaged on a work of his own, which he hoped to issue in the form of a "Systematic Psychology" in three or four volumes, the first of which he had practically completed before he passed away.

Titchener's married and domestic life was an exceptionally happy one. His home on Cornell

Heights was delightful to visit. He suffered from all the virtues and failings of an unusually emotional temperament. He was unduly sensitive to neglect or injustice, and he did not easily brook any disagreement from his psychological views, especially on the part of his students and staff. On the other hand, no one could surpass him in kindness and generosity to his friends. He spent practically all his time in the laboratory or in his home; he was so rarely seen in the streets that it became a standing joke as to how he passed from one to the other. During his last years he began to form a collection of Oriental coins, which with his usual thoroughness he made one of the finest in America, learning Arabic in order to be able to read their inscriptions. He was interested in music, and during the years 1896-98 he acted as professor in charge of music at Cornell University.

WE regret to announce the following deaths:

Sir John Denton, K.C.I.E., formerly chief engineer and secretary to the Government, Panjab Irrigation Branch, who was responsible for many of the great canal and irrigation schemes of the Panjab and Upper Burma, on Aug. 29, aged seventy-seven years.

Prof. J. Pulfrich, of the Zeiss optical works, Jena, the author of numerous publications dealing with his investigations with the spectrometer and refractometer, aged sixty-nine years.

Dr. Henry P. Talbot, for many years professor of analytical chemistry in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and a vice-president of the American Association in 1907, on June 18, aged sixty-three years.

Prof. Stuart Weller, professor of palaeontological geology in the University of Chicago, who specialised on the faunas of the Mississippi valley, on Aug. 5, aged fifty-six years.

Dr. William P. Wilson, formerly professor of botany at the University of Pennsylvania, and since 1894 director of the Philadelphia Commercial Museums, on May 12, aged eighty-two years.

News and Views.

THE Government scheme for linking up the Dominions with Great Britain by radio telegraphy has now been completed by the opening of the short wave beam stations in India. The fact that the Indian beam stations can work at high speed continuously for many hours during the monsoon period shows that the beam receiving aerials are little affected by atmospherics. The English transmitting station is at Grimsby and the receiving station is at Skegness, which are both in direct communication with the Central Telegraph Office of the G.P.O. in London. The corresponding transmitting and receiving stations in India are at Kirkee, near Poona, and Dhond, 48 miles east of Poona, which are both linked directly with Bombay. Transmission from Grimsby to India takes place on wave-lengths of 16.2 and 34.5 metres (about 18,500 and 8700 kilocycles per second respectively). At Grimsby a five-mast aerial system, quite distinct from the three-mast aerial system of the Australian service, has been built. The masts are

277 feet in height with a distance of 650 feet between them. They are erected in a straight line which cuts at right angles the great circle passing through Grimsby and Dhond. The reflector behind the active aerials focusses the waves in a south-easterly direction on to the receiving aerials in India. A similar system has been built at Kirkee to concentrate the waves in a north-westerly direction towards England. Within a few weeks' time the Marconi Company will inaugurate a commercial beam radio service between Great Britain and South America and also one with the United States. Experiments have proved that it is possible to carry on radio telephony simultaneously with high-speed radio telegraphy. There is every prospect, therefore, that before the end of next year, it will be possible for telephone subscribers in England to call up subscribers in any of the Dominions overseas.

THE celebration, on Aug. 30, of the golden wedding of Prof. H. E. Armstrong and Mrs. Armstrong was