

stage. In America elaborate investigations have been made, and good results secured in the utilisation of remnants from the mills which at one time were looked on as of no value except for fire-wood. Amongst the purposes to which the odds and ends, after the saw mill has done its work, are now applied is the manufacture of laths, butchers' skewers, parts for brushes, toys, and many other articles. Even the sawdust is turned to profitable account. Small as these savings may appear in individual instances they represent considerable sums in their totality. It is part of the legitimate business of a Government institution to take all these possibilities into account when dealing with the question of waste. The Forest Products Laboratory admittedly aims at assisting the development of secondary industries, and in the old world there are not a few large and flourishing concerns which would have to go out of business if it were not for the fact that they have brought almost to a science the work of conserving by-products which at one time were regarded as useless. If the suggestion that the functions of the Perth institution should be continued is given effect to the idea of the Conservator of Forests that it will be better to concentrate on one or two problems at a time than to dissipate energy over too wide a field may be commended. Many are the possible lines of investigation, but the best results are likely to accrue if each one of the different interested bodies selects a particular field of enquiry and work, and brings to bear on it all the available resources.

Physics and Psychology.
On Thursday morning the sectional meetings began, most of these being held at the University—mathematics, physics, chemistry, geology, zoology, engineering, physiology, psychology, botany, agriculture, geography, economics and statistics, anthropology, and education. Each section has its own President, and it is his duty and privilege to give its address, in which he is expected to give a summary of the new knowledge in his particular branch of the subject. The two presidential addresses I heard were those of the psychology and educational sections. Dr. Cyril Burt (the London County Council psychologist) gave to a crowded audience a comprehensive summary of the work he had done on "The mental differences between individuals," and stated that in his opinion these differences are of much more importance than the likeness between individuals. Dr. Percy Nunn (Principal of the London Day Training College) spoke of the education of the people. Dr. Nunn is an idealist. For him no nation can become great unless the natural hunger of the people for knowledge and beauty is wisely stimulated and widely satisfied. Belonging to the psychological section, I attended most of its meetings, and a number of the papers followed the lead given by its President, and dealt with mental and vocational tests. A joint discussion on vocational tests in the engineering trades brought a good deal of opposition from the engineers, who held that the tests could not take the place of the personal interview. This Professor Pear (Manchester) held to be a varying measure depending on and differing with the interviewer, whereas the test (though not perfect yet) was a definite measure and standard. The joint meeting of psychology and economics brought out the necessity of the application of psychological principles to economic problems, but it also showed that the psychologist tackling such problems required a knowledge of economics.

Juvenile Delinquency.
The delinquent child brought together the educational and psychological sections, when Dr. Burt opened the debate. His main argument was that crime was a symptom, and not a cause of delinquency, that the contributing factors were to be found in the hereditary, environmental, physical, and psychological factors. Only a small percentage of delinquents were mentally deficient, but a larger number were temperamentally unstable.

Social Enjoyments.
The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of Liverpool entertained the members of the association at an at home in the Walker Art Gallery and Museum, and huge as that building is, it was none too large to contain the company that assembled that evening. The local committee invited as many members as the Playhouse (Liverpool's Repertory Theatre) would hold to see Chesterton's play, "Magic," and Galsworthy's "First and Last." I had not seen either before, and both were well acted. The University of Liverpool honoured the association by conferring honorary degrees on several of its most distinguished members. It also entertained the association at a scientific soiree. At this lecturettes were given by different visitors, and I was fortunate to hear Sir William Bragg give one on "Crystal building." How simple it all sounded! In the various laboratories were set up experiments dealing with many of the modern scientific discoveries. It was quite impossible to see even a quarter of what one would have liked. The concluding general meeting next morning brought to an end what had been, in the opinion of the President, one of the most successful meetings of the association, both from the point of view of its organization and its contribution to the advancement of science.

The Presidential Address.
Fortunately I was among those who were able to get into the Philharmonic Hall to hear Sir Ernest Rutherford's presidential address on the electrical structure of matter. Much comment has been made as to the advisableness of speaking and not reading his address, and illustrating it with lantern slides. The difficulty was that Sir Ernest spent so much of the time at his disposal in giving his audience a history of the development of the knowledge in that subject, that he had little time left to give us the exact nature and importance of his own work in this subject. It was this point Sir Oliver Lodge, who proposed a vote of thanks to the President, brought before his visible and invisible audience, and told them how much science owed to the new President of the B.A. I remember hearing Sir Oliver Lodge at the meeting of the Association in Australia in 1914, and he appeared to me to have altered little. He speaks with the same ease and fluency, and the same touches of quick humour were seen as he addressed himself to his invisible listening-in audience. Next day we learnt that people in the north of Scotland had heard the address before those in the back of the hall in which it was given! It took one-fifth of a second to reach the latter, and only one-fiftieth of a second to reach the

CHAIR OF OTOLOGY.

Gifts to London University.

LONDON, October 25.
The Senate of the University of London has accepted a gift of £10,000 to found a Chair of Otology. The donor is Mr. Geoffrey Edgar Duvén (of the famous art firm of Duvén Brothers, Limited, Regent street, London), who intends to allocate a further £15,000 to the University College Hospital, for the treatment of deaf patients. The double gift is made in memory of the donor's father, one of the founders of the firm of Duvén Brothers.

ADELAIDE AND MUSIC

Mr. Ronald Beale Pleased

CONSERVATORIUM PRAISED

Having arrived in Adelaide on Tuesday on a business trip, Mr. Ronald Beale, a director of the firm of Beale and Co., Limited, has become enamored of the musical life of Adelaide. He stated that he could not speak too highly of the work carried on by the Conservatorium of Music, Adelaide, he said, compared favorably with the other States as regards music. The recital by the Students' Orchestra which he heard on Tuesday night was fine, particularly the instrumental side. "We have nothing like it in Sydney," he declared. "The students' orchestra is educational and constructive. It should blossom into something grand." Regarding the Beale Company's factory Mr. Beale said it was the biggest and most complete of its kind in the British Empire. The company had provided enjoyment for 50,000 homes during the 30 years it had been manufacturing pianos. When the piano which completed that number was turned out about two months ago the management gave a dinner to the members of the staff who had been employed by the company for 20 years or more. About 70 gathered for the function. Each one was presented with a solid silver loving cup. Two men, who had served 45 and 50 years respectively, were presented with gold watches. The firm paid over £60,000 a year in wages. Asked how Australia compared with other countries in the matter of music Mr. Beale said:—"Most favorably. The climatic conditions in Australia are similar to those in Italy, and everyone knows the reputation of Italians as musicians. I was talking with an Italian who thought that the Australians were their equals. The women's voices are well trained, but the men take more to sport and neglect their voices."

are increasingly complex as he approaches the height of his moral stature, we must still maintain that it is not this complexity which gives rise to the moral life, nor which constitutes that life. A life of complex social activities is one thing; a highly moral life is at least something more—possibly something different. On the basis of this distinction, all views are to be rejected which attempt to ground morality on the tendency to social aggregation, whether as in the herd instinct theory, that tendency be regarded as natural, or whether, in the economic interpretation of history, it be regarded as due to economic pressures, or whether it take the form of a deliberate act, as in social contract theories.

Instinct, Impulse, or Independence.
Since the formulation of the theory of evolution, the basis of the moral life has been almost consistently considered in view of that theory. In particular, the attempt has been made to trace the roots of this life in elementary biological factors. Professor McDougall is a typical exponent of this theory. He has placed the basis of all human activity in certain elementary factors of mental structure, which he terms instincts. These are inherited, and are possessed by human beings in common with the sub-human animals. When these facts of structure operate we have instinctive impulses, and these impulses are taken to be the fundamental driving powers of human activity. Directly or indirectly, he writes, the instincts are the prime movers of all human activity. The instinctive impulses determine the end of all activities, and supply the driving power by which all mental activities are sustained. These impulses are the mental forces which shape the life of individuals and societies, and in them we are confronted with the central mystery of life and mind and will!

The lecturer then showed that all such theories failed to account for the transition from purely conventional conduct to that independence of the individual which is characteristic of the moral being. The social person is not a social automaton. He reserves to himself the right to criticize, and should circumstances require it, to disobey the rules which society has laid down. The possibility of social progress depends, in the last resort, on this relative independence of the individual in regard to social customs and conventions and rules. Further, and more fundamentally, all such theories, in seeking to trace back all human activities to original impulses, shared by man, with the lower animals, leave out of account, or at least minimise, the distinctive features of the human self as human. It is true that the distinctively human life emerges within a medium of natural impulse and desire, and seems to grow out of it. But a life which includes science, art, morality and religion, cannot be rightly regarded as a mere derivative from natural impulse. New factors enter in which are independent of the instincts within which they operate. These are the essentially human factors, and they raise human life above a succession of intermittent impulses of natural desire. What then, are these factors? They may be termed the spiritual impulses of instinctive tendencies.

Sensing the Ideal Right.
The impulses which we have called spiritual are, on the other hand, directed to the preservation and development of the personal good. These instincts are as much a part of human personality as the instincts which operate towards the end of bodily preservation, and their operation is as much a fact, of experience as any other. We see them in action in the aspiration towards an ideal truth, beauty and right, which is the distinguishing characteristic of man. Further, and this is the central point, these spiritual impulses, in relation to the primary natural impulses, act as inclusive and transforming agents. The sexual impulse is caught up and transmuted when it operates within the personal relation brought about by mutual love, the fundamental feature of which is enthusiasm and respect for personality. The love of a common good transforms natural anger into moral indignation, and develops it into action characterized by justice. The basis of social morality is to be found in the capacity of the human mind to "sense" the reality of the ideal, and to make the ideal right operative in those activities by which social relations and institutions are initiated and sustained. Illustrations were given of this thesis by distinguishing and contrasting the natural and the ethical basis of economic systems and international relations.

Principal Kieck expressed the thanks of the society to the professor for his extremely interesting address. Mr. C. McDonnell and Rev. G. E. Hale took part in the discussion which followed.

Requester
26-10-23

"THE BASIS OF SOCIAL MORALITY."

Address by Dr. McKellar Stewart.

At a recent meeting of the Round Table Christian Sociological Society, held at Parkin College, Dr. McKellar Stewart delivered an illuminating address on "The basis of social morality." The meeting was well attended, and an enjoyable evening was spent. Dr. Stewart said the title of the address is not intended to suggest that there is a morality which is social and another which is individual. We may legitimately distinguish between virtues that are personal and virtues that are social. The personal virtues are those excellences of character which are connected with the harmonious development of one's private life, while the social virtues are those excellences of character which the individual exhibits in his relations with his fellows respecting their rights and promoting the common welfare. But these two classes of virtues cannot be really separated. No virtues are purely personal; no vices can be indulged in without detriment to society, though their most obvious effect may be upon the individual. Such personal virtues as temperance and intemperance, courage and cowardice, entail manifold consequences to society; wisdom is the true pilot of the State, which is wrecked if folly is at the helm. The social virtues, again—justice, benevolence, and the like—are in their essence personal qualities, but in their case not only the conditions which call them forth, but their whole scope and character are due to society. The moral life is one and the basis which we are seeking is that of the moral life of men regarded as individuals and as members of society. Another observation which appears to be necessary is that moralization is not the same as socialization. When the development of the social life, within ever-increasing complexity of social organization, has been traced, the question still remains whether this has meant moral development. Social development means more complex and thorough organization of the relations between individuals, but this does not necessarily imply moral development. While we may admit that the actions of the individual

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Dr. A. A. Lendon, who will leave shortly on a visit abroad, has been given, by the Government, an honorary commission to enquire into and report upon the management of mental institutions in Great Britain, the Continent, and America.

Requester 25-10-23

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Sessions at Liverpool.

By Constance M. Davey, M.A.
Wednesday, September 12, and the following week will stand out as a time to be remembered by the 3,296 men and women who journeyed to Liverpool to attend this year's meetings of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. A royal welcome awaited us at Liverpool, where the local committee had provided for our comfort and pleasure. St. George's Hall, a spacious hall in the city's buildings, was used as a reception room, where on the first day many old friends met, but which soon became the rendezvous of all. Around its gallery hung the B.A. presidential banners, and, naturally, I looked for the 1914 one, bearing the Australian coat of arms and the President's name, "Bateson." Here we could make enquiries, consult all notices, and were provided with badges, post and telegraph facilities, excursion and shipping information. Our member's badges gave us many privileges (recognised even by the small children of the city), for on entering a tram one afternoon a child of five informed the rest of the passengers, "She won't have to get a ticket; she's got a badge on."

Fortunately I was among those who were able to get into the Philharmonic Hall to hear Sir Ernest Rutherford's presidential address on the electrical structure of matter. Much comment has been made as to the advisableness of speaking and not reading his address, and illustrating it with lantern slides. The difficulty was that Sir Ernest spent so much of the time at his disposal in giving his audience a history of the development of the knowledge in that subject, that he had little time left to give us the exact nature and importance of his own work in this subject. It was this point Sir Oliver Lodge, who proposed a vote of thanks to the President, brought before his visible and invisible audience, and told them how much science owed to the new President of the B.A. I remember hearing Sir Oliver Lodge at the meeting of the Association in Australia in 1914, and he appeared to me to have altered little. He speaks with the same ease and fluency, and the same touches of quick humour were seen as he addressed himself to his invisible listening-in audience. Next day we learnt that people in the north of Scotland had heard the address before those in the back of the hall in which it was given! It took one-fifth of a second to reach the latter, and only one-fiftieth of a second to reach the