

throw side lights on the mental capabilities and physical fitness of the youth for services not contemplated by them and the record compiled by the American psychologists after examining 1.75 million young men, must be an excellent body of reference for similar work in India. Considering the heterogeneous admixture of pupils in the class rooms, drawn from all the strata of society, whose body and mind are a perfect enigma, a state of emergency has arisen which "requires that every University and school agency should frame regulations for appointing for every school and college one medical man and a psychologist trained in experimental psychology and psychoanalysts to conduct periodical examination of the physical and mental health of every boy and girl" with a view to suggest remedies for the deficient, to segregate the abnormal, to reform the criminal and to elevate the desirable. In the course of such examinations, the psychologist should keep an eye on the vocational aptitudes of the scholars and after repeated tests, should be able to prescribe for the scholars the careers for which they have a natural bias. Such tests must be extended to the factories and mills where a large number of people of all ages and both sexes are employed and the results of experimental studies must yield valuable information in regard to the pre-disposing causes of fatigue, their removal, the introduction of others which make for increasing output and eliminating premature wear and tear of the human body and mind. The administrative authorities of large

concerns and departments, including Governments, realise theoretically that a contented workman will put forth more than double the quantity of energy that a discontented worker will, but few will take the trouble to find out the causes which make so much difference between contentment and dissatisfaction. They are not entirely due to wages. More often than not they arise from maladjustment of the genius of the workman and the nature of the work in which he is employed and frequently by a slight alteration in the position the workman is capable of putting forth his maximum talents. The knowledge of adult and juvenile psychology and a disposition to create comforts by granting adequate wages would earn for the management infinitely more profit than ignorance, want of courage and niggardly policy. It may be recollected that a division of applied psychology was added to the Carnegie Institute of Technology in 1915, known as Division of Co-operative Research which conducts surveys for individual firms. In every enlightened country there are Psychological Corporation, the Personnel Research Federation and the National Research Council engaged in the investigation of industrial psychological problems and in India, except the psychological laboratories attached to the Universities, there is hardly an institute comparable with what other progressive countries possess. Each province must organise its industrial psychological station, vocational guidance institute, experimental psychological laboratories, and mental surveys of school children.

Asiatic Society of Bengal.

THE 150th Anniversary of the Foundation of the Asiatic Society of Bengal—India's Oldest Society—was celebrated on the 15th of January. A banquet was arranged on the occasion for a distinguished company. Dr. L. L. Fermor, the President, in his speech, outlined the history of the Society founded by Sir William Jones for inquiring into the history, civil and natural, the antiquities, laws, arts and sciences and literature of Asia. The Governor of Bengal paid a glowing tribute to the Society for its splendid record of work. "Giants have been associated with the activities of the Society from the beginning and more than a score of men had won for themselves a place in the world's encyclopædia of scholarship."

The Bombay Society and the Ceylon Society founded in 1827 and 1845, respectively, were both inspired by the successful preliminary work of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. The administration and the publication work of the Indian Science Congress, founded in 1914, is looked after by the Asiatic Society when the Congress is not in session.

The following honorary anniversary members were elected on the occasion: His Royal Highness the Prince Damrong, Rajanubhab of Siam, Buddhist Scholar and President, National Library, Bangkok; Professor Arthur Christenson of Norway; Professor Taha Hussain; Sir John Marshall, late Director-General of Archaeology; Dr. Rabindranath Tagore; Dr. Oan Kan, President, Batavia Society of Arts and Sciences, Java; Sir Sidney Burrard, late Surveyor-General of India; Professor Albert Einstein, Member of the Royal Prussian Academy of Science; Professor Hedin, Geographer, Sweden; Professor Lacroix, Secretary, Academy of Sciences, Paris; Dr. Henry Fairfield Osborne, President, American Museum of Natural History, New York; and Lord Rutherford, ex-President, Royal Society of England.

Messages of congratulation have been received from the Viceroy, the Royal Society, the British Museum, and several institutions in America and Australia.