

SCIENCE

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THE RELATIONS OF SCIENCE AND THE SCIENTIFIC CITIZEN TO THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT.*

IN the founding of states, and in the early stages of that development of local and general government that rests on new principles or on novel combinations of well recognized theories, the stress of individual and collective effort for simple existence is the dominant factor in the community. Under such circumstances the systematic investigation of natural phenomena can have no place in the occupations of men, nor receive recognition in those fundamental laws that set forth the rights and the duties of the citizen and the powers of the state.

Republics are born of the impelling desire for the greatest good for the maximum number of citizens, and that democratic impulse reaches its highest activity only when community of interest and comparative equality of estate and station characterize the members of the body politic. With the material development of states the varied energies and capacities of individuals soon introduce aspirations for higher knowledge and also those combinations for wielding financial power which are inseparable from all highly organized communities; and such forces, in their turn, demand not only the practical application

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