

SCIENCE

VOL. LVIII SEPTEMBER 14, 1923 No. 1498

THE BEGINNINGS OF PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN AMERICA¹

CONTENTS

<i>The Beginnings of Physiological Research in America</i> : PROFESSOR HENRY SEWALL.....	187
<i>Research Committees</i> : W. K. HATT.....	195
<i>Scientific Events</i> :	
<i>George Lefevre and the Marine Biological Laboratory; World Bird Protection; Industrial Standardization; The American Public Health Association; The Lake States Forest Experiment Station; Fellowships in Medicine of the National Research Council</i>	198
<i>Scientific Notes and News</i>	201
<i>University and Educational Notes</i>	203
<i>Discussion and Correspondence</i> :	
<i>Medicine and Related Arts in Chemical Laboratories</i> : DR. WM. C. WOODWARD. <i>An Interesting Copepod from the Finger Lakes, New York</i> : CHANCEY JUDAY. <i>Thyroid Cultures of Paramecia</i> : DR. WM. L. STRAUS, JR.	204
<i>Quotations</i> :	
<i>British Dyes</i>	206
<i>Scientific Books</i> :	
<i>Goldsmith on The Laws of Life</i> : DR. DAVID STARR JORDAN	207
<i>Special Articles</i> :	
<i>The Rest Period of Solanum Tuberosum in relation to Available Nitrogen</i> : DR. W. NEWTON.....	207
<i>The Canadian Branch of the American Phytopathological Society</i> : R. E. STONE.....	208
<i>Science News</i>	x

SCIENCE: A Weekly Journal devoted to the Advancement of Science, edited by J. McKeen Cattell and published every Friday by

THE SCIENCE PRESS

Lancaster, Pa. Garrison, N. Y.

New York City: Grand Central Terminal.

Annual Subscription, \$6.00. Single Copies, 15 Cts.

SCIENCE is the official organ of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Information regarding membership in the association may be secured from the office of the permanent secretary, in the Smithsonian Institution Building, Washington, D. C.

Entered as second-class matter July 18, 1923, at the Post Office at Lancaster, Pa., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

THE distinguished society of which this gathering represents a chapter has for its main purpose the exploitation of scientific research.

Every interested person who has survived the sixth decade of life must remember that time when the term "research" was the exclusive shibboleth of a very small fraction of the world community whose individuals were scattered singly or in tiny groups throughout civilized lands, who were unknown by and without influence upon the great public whom they served.

To-day the word is in the mouth of the man on the street, and every newspaper typesetter is familiar with its letters.

This extension of vogue is, of course, due to the common knowledge that it is through research alone that the vast acceleration in the accumulation of bodily comforts, of mechanisms for the control of natural forces, of means for the prevention of human ills has been made possible.

One salutary fruit of the world war has been the popular apprehension that its most infernal agencies on the one hand and its saving graces on the other all were born in the laboratories of science. Man bows to power and gladly contributes to the means for its acquisition.

The very popularity of the theme under discussion is fraught with danger to the fine essence on which its flavor depends. "Research" implies not only a problem but a mind—a certain type of mind. So modern is the content of the term that the English language has failed to develop a graceful name to characterize its votary who is, above all, a truth-seeker.

"Investigator" is clumsy; "researcher" is crude; the French "savant" is inadequate; the German "Forscher" seems more fit. It would be a boon should some student of language fish out from our linguistic melting pot some characterization, brief, smooth and descriptive.

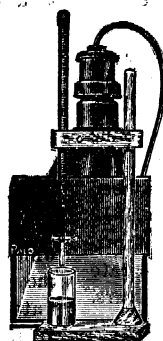
It is a type of mind that is to be defined, not talent or genius, but an impulse to wonder, to inquire and to understand. When the problem is solved its spell is broken; "practical" results have no interest except as demonstrations of the abstract truth and progenitors of new phases of thought. The urge of the in-

¹ Read before the Colorado Chapter of Sigma Xi, June 9, 1923.

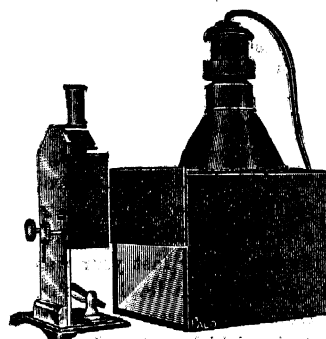
NEW PALO DAYLIGHT LAMP



For Microscope Use



For Titrations



Used with Colorimeters

This lamp which produces a true and natural North skylight is that type used and described by Dr. Glenn Cullen of the University of Pennsylvania for pH colorimetric work. We are indebted to Dr. Cullen for the design.

The light from a Mazda bulb is filtered through an accurate blue glass lens, the color composition of which has been scientifically determined. The resultant North skylight rays are directed upon a reflector which increases the light diffusion and thus produces a more accurate and uniform illumination.

Write for complete information.

PALO COMPANY

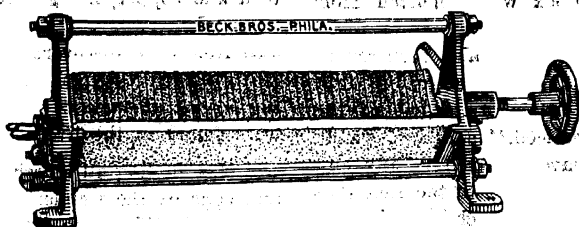
Apparatus for Industrial and Laboratory Use

153 WEST 23RD STREET,

NEW YORK, N. Y.

"BECBRO"

Carbon Compression Rheostats



Made of the four following watt ratings:

250, 1000, 1500 and 3000

These rheostats are very good for service that requires very fine and uniform current regulation.

Our Catalogue mailed upon request

BECK BROS.

3640-42 No. 2nd St.

Philadelphia, Pa.