# SCIENCE

Vol. LXV MARCH 4, 1927 No. 1679

### CONTENTS

The Relation of Biology to Physics: Professor Thomas H. Morgan	213
Solar Records in Tree Growth: PROFESSOR A. E. DOUGLASS	220
The Significance and Scope of the Idea of Frequency in Physics: Dr. WM. S. FRANKLIN	221
Scientific Events: The New Harvard College Observatory in South Africa; A Medical Center for Washington; Lowell Lectures by Projessor A. V. Hill; Chief of the U. S. Bureau of Chemistry and Soils; Memorial Meeting for Dr. Charles D. Walcott	223
Scientific Notes and News	225
University and Educational Notes	229
Discussion and Correspondence: Summer School of Geology and Natural Resources: PROFESSOR RICHARD M. FIELD. The Composition of Geological Publication in the Biennium 1921– 1922: DR. CHESTER K. WENTWORTH and EARL T. APFEL. The Encystment of Bucephalus Cercariae: ARTHUR E. WOODHEAD. A Protest: PROFESSOR H. S. UHLER	229
Scientific Books: Mendiola's Manual of Plant Breeding for the Tropics: Dr. E. B. COPELAND. Wile on Emile Berliner: Dr. F. C. BROWN	233
Special Articles: The Piezo-Electric Effect in Rochelle Salt Crystals: PROFESSOR JOSEPH VALASEK. The In- fluence of Epinephrin and of the Sympathetio System on Skeletal Muscle Fibers and Capil- laries: DR. FRANK A. HARTMAN, JAY I. EVANS and HELEN G. WALKER	235
The Indiana Academy of Science: HARRY F. DIETZ	236
Science News	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 8, 1879.

### THE RELATION OF BIOLOGY TO PHYSICS<sup>1</sup>

IT came to me as a great surprise that a biologist should be invited to give an address at the dedication of a physical laboratory. I realized my unworthiness to represent the many sides of biology on such a significant occasion, but I dared not decline on these grounds, because there are certain things that I want to say, and your invitation gives me a chance to say them.

First of all, I should like to point out that one of the most important developments in recent times is the recognition of the need in the biological sciences of workers trained in physics. It seems to me that the reverse is also true—that a biologist is needed in physical laboratories. Perhaps to-day is the first time that this has been recognized, and Vassar has been foremost to recognize this fact, even though the biologist is allowed to remain for only one short hour.

When we dedicate a new building to *biology* at Columbia I shall see to it that one of your physicists is invited to respond to the sentiment, "the relation of physics to biology." As there is no immediate prospect of this building there will be several years to think it over.

If the president of Vassar or the program committee or whoever arranged these dedication exercises had intended that the speaker to-day should analyze the relation of *physiology* to physics, he or they, I am sure, would have picked out a physiologist. The physiologist would have had an easy and even a delightful time, for physiology has long since been wedded both to physics and to chemistry. A modern physiological laboratory is scarcely to be distinguished from a physical laboratory, having borrowed its instruments, at least, from the former.

There is, however, another side of biology that is conspicuous by its absence from most physiological laboratories. The traditional physiology of the schools is interested in the functioning of the organs. It takes the *organism* for granted and tries to find out how its organs work in health and in disease. The close relation of functional physiology to medicine explains and justifies this limitation of its field of interests.

<sup>1</sup> One of a series of addresses given at the inauguration of the new physical laboratory at Vassar College in October, 1926.

## **PRECISION PERSONIFIED !**



### THE MACCALLUM MICROTOME

This new Bausch & Lomb Microtome incorporates some rather profound modifications of other models. Experience dictated these refinements, and subsequent experience has shown that they have given the MacCallum model a distinct superiority.

The knife is clamped on a heavy carriage operated by hand, the limits of excursion being determined by adjustable stops. This construction permits the operator to develop and use a definite, personal technique suited to the different types and sizes of materials. Such technique cannot be acquired with an entirely automatic machine.

The feeding mechanism operates automatically and provides for cutting serial sections from 1 to 25 microns in thickness. The new clamp, of unusually sturdy construction, receives large fibre blocks 3" square.

Bausch & Lomb **OPTICAL COMPANY** 632 St. Paul Street Rochester, N.Y.



**RESTRICTED CLASSES** 

THOROUGH INSTRUCTION

LARGE CLINICAL FACILITIES

HIGH STANDARD OF SCHOLAR-SHIP

Admission confined to students having academic degrees and to Seniors in Absentia.

For information address:

THE REGISTRAR 2109 Adelbert Rd. **CLEVELAND** 

### Johns Hopkins University SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

The School of Medicine is an Integral Part of the University and is in the Closest Affilia-tion with the Johns Hopkins Hospital.

#### ADMISSION

ADMISSION Candidates for admission must be graduates of ap-proved colleges or scientific schools with at least two years' instruction (including laboratory work) in chemistry, and one year each in physics and biol-ogy, together with evidence of a reading knowledge of French and German. Each class is limited to a maximum of 75 students, men and women being admitted on the same terms. Applications may be sent any time during the aca-demic year but not later than June 15th. If vacancies occur, students from other institu-tions desiring advanced standing may be admitted to the second or third year provided they fulfill our requirements and present exceptional qualifications.

#### INSTRUCTION

The academic year begins the Tuesday nearest Oc-tober 1, and closes the second Tuesday in June. The course of instruction occupies four years and es-pecial emphasis is laid upon practical work in the laboratories, in the wards of the Hospital and in the disnensary. dispensary.

#### TUITION

The charge for tuition is \$400 per annum, payable in three installments. There are no extra fees ex-cept for certain expensive supplies, and laboratory breakage.

Inquiries should be addressed to the Execu-tive Secretary of the School of Medicine, Johns Hopkins University, Washington and Monument Streets, Baltimore, Maryland.

### **BOSTON UNIVERSITY** SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

### ORGANIZED IN 1873

### ANNOUNCEMENT

may be obtained by application to

### THE REGISTRAR

80 East Concord Street,

Boston.

Massachusetts

# RECORDING ACCELERATIONS WITH THE



### CAMBRIDGE

### **RECORDING ACCELEROMETER**

THE above record, taken with the Cambridge Recording Accelerometer, shows the vertical accelerations of an elevator traveling upward. The acceleration at the start, A, is clearly shown, followed by a short run at uniform speed (no acceleration) and then the deceleration, D, as the elevator stops. A vertical displacement of 30 mm. on the enlarged record represents an acceleration equal to "g." The center line gives .1 second time marking.

### Records

The method of recording employed is distinctly novel and does not depend upon optical or photographic means, but depends upon the action of a moving stylus upon transparent celluloid film. These records cannot fade, are impervious to water or oil, and are immediately available for observation and examination. They will bear high magnification. The amount of recording material required is extremely small as compared with that necessary when photographic methods are used.

### Uses

The Accelerometer has many applications in the direct measurement of the acceleration of moving objects—trains, motor cars and elevators. It has been found of much value in connection with investigations of the springing of vehicles and the effect produced upon them by various road surfaces, and in comparing the "comfort" of different types of tires, springs and shock absorbers. The instrument is compact, light and extremely robust.

Send for List No. 149-J.

