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THE COMMON GROUND OF THE CHEMIST AND BIOLOGIST¹

THE highest type of mind is forever following backward searching for the simple units from which the universe has been built, formulating laws and running forward in thought on the basis of these laws toward the ultimate. The chemist began with the four elements of Empedocles and Aristotle—air, fire, earth and water; then through the long history of the atoms to Dalton's law and Mendelejeff's table; on to ions, electrons and quantums. The biologist began centuries later with the recognition of the cell in the work of Schleiden and Schwann and has progressed from protoplasm to nucleus, to chromosomes, to electrolytes and here meets the chemist in his search.

For the chemist, however, the *atom* is still the stable unit, just as for the biologist the *cell* is the stable unit. In spite of all the division and subdivision these two working units become only the more veritable, the atom in chemical reactions, the cell in life or living chemistry: each student moves backwards and forwards from these in his analysis and in his synthesis. The common ground then is—how do the atoms of our elements enter into the life of our cells?

We are continuously faced in cell analysis with the fact that all we find in our cells are the same elements that we find in nature outside of these cells. As Paul wrote in his I Corinthians (chap. 15, verse 47) "The first man is of the earth, earthy: the second man is the Lord from heaven." There is only the factor of life to separate the two.

The two sciences, chemistry and biology, have grown so rapidly in the last fifty years that one can scarcely find a master of both. This is true of knowledge in general. It far outstrips the individual mind. As Pope put it even two centuries ago:

> One science only will one genius fit, So vast is Art; so narrow human Wit.

The biologist has two great fields to study: first, the unicellular organisms which can be obtained in pure culture in which each cell is a duplicate of all other cells in the mass of culture; and, second, those carefully balanced congregations of cells of many varieties living in communities and constituting animals and plants.

In our disease problems the unicellular organisms often inhabit and live in symbiosis, or with destruc-

¹ From the Hygienic Laboratory, Washington, D. C.

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Write for Bulletin 273

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