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THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE¹

By Dr. RUFUS COLE

HOSPITAL OF THE ROCKEFELLER INSTITUTE FOR MEDICAL RESEARCH

HAVING lived until recently in the shadow of this enormous and beautiful pile of buildings, comprising the New York Hospital and Medical School of Cornell University, I am somewhat embarrassed to stand before this august assemblage of faculty and students and presume to bring you a message. My awe is a little tempered, however, by the recollection of a remark made by the Minister of Health of Egypt, who visited me at the Rockefeller Hospital several years ago. Thinking even one whose life had been spent in proximity to the pyramids might be impressed, I called his attention to your buildings and asked him what he thought of them. "I can tell better after a thousand years," was his cryptic reply. To-day the recollection of his remark makes me conscious of the ephemeral nature of most human undertakings, especially of commencement addresses, and boldens me to speak frankly.

¹ Address delivered at the commencement exercises of Cornell University Medical College, June 15, 1938. To you, members of the graduating class, I offer my most sincere congratulations, and they are especially warm on this occasion since the degree which you have just received has real significance; it has been obtained only after a long residence in the university, and after you have carried on work as arduous, as intensive and as truly intellectual as that required by any university in the world for the doctor's degree, even for one in philosophy or in pure science.

Until a relatively few years ago the degree of doctor of medicine, even in the best universities of this country, signified something quite different from this. In almost all schools the chief emphasis was laid on vocational training. All of the teachers spent at least a portion of their time in private practice and, in selecting the material which they presented to their students, they chose that which was likely to be of immediate value in professional activities. Gradually, however, the teaching in the courses of the first two



FIG. 1. Apparatus designed at the New Mexico Agricultural Experiment Station to assist in photographing rats and other laboratory specimens. The camera lens is placed 30 inches from the hinged door. The removable glass partition is $9'' \times 18''$ with four-inch wings cemented one inch from each end.

from the picture later if desired. A switch and plugin light cord are attached to one side of the hinged back door. The dimensions given in Fig. 1 are for an apparatus to accommodate an Eastman kodak number 620, with a portrait attachment. Using supersensitive film, excellent photographs are secured with the lens of the kodak set 30 inches from the back wall, and with the kodak set for 1/25 second, an opening of 16, and the distance set as close as possible, slightly less than 5 feet. The objects photographed in this manner are approximately 14 per cent. of natural size, and when enlarged $3\frac{1}{2}$ times, are $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size. A photograph of a full-grown rat would thus be accommodated in the average journal page that is about 43 inches wide. The dimensions given may readily be adapted to other cameras.

L. H. Addington

PHOTOELECTRIC "COLORIMETERS"

MESSRS. HARE AND PHIPPS, in SCIENCE, 88: 153, 1938, refer to certain alleged difficulties with the use of a single photocell in a photoelectric colorimeter, citing them as reasons for the development of another two-cell instrument. Inasmuch as such statements though made, perhaps, because of insufficient information about a rapidly developing art—may create prejudice, it seems fair to present a correct statement regarding one of the instruments to which reference is made.

The authors state that the use of a single cell "requires a constant light source, the constancy of which is maintained by variable resistances in the lamp circuit, by a trickle charger on to a storage battery, or by a diaphragm placed between the lamp and the absorption cell." Of the three arrangements mentioned, the first makes possible the adjustment of current from a storage battery, whether or not the latter is kept on charge; but the light source is not thereby maintained constant except by manual setting. Obviously the purpose of the diaphragm can not be to maintain the light source at constant brightness.

The alleged difficulty of keeping the light source constant has been completely obviated in the Sheard-Sanford instrument through the use of a specially designed transformer which, on a source of constant frequency alternating current, maintains a constant power output regardless of voltage variations in the input. The purpose of the adjustable diaphragm is entirely different. It enables the operator to make precise adjustment of the amount of total light flux reaching the photocell, but does not affect the constancy of the light source. Neither are measurements with the Sheard-Sanford "Photelometer" affected by error "from the variations in the current produced by the cell caused by fatigue and changing temperature."

The Sheard-Sanford "Photelometer" is covered by U. S. Patents Nos. 2,051,317 and 2,051,320, the specifications in which disclose completely the principles employed in obtaining accurate measurements with a single photocell. All royalties from the sale of "Photelometers" have been assigned by Drs. Sheard and Sanford to the American Society of Clinical Pathologists.

P. E. KLOPSTEG

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BOOKS RECEIVED

- BUCHANAN, ESTELLE D. and ROBERT E. BUCHANAN. Bacteriology for Students in General and Household Science. Fourth edition. Pp. xv+548. 245 figures. Macmillan. \$3.50.
- FISHER, R. A. and F. YATES. Statistical Tables for Biological, Agricultural and Medical Research. Pp. 90. Oliver and Boyd, London and Edinburgh. 12/6.
- HEVESY, GEORGE and F. A. PANETH. A Manual of Radioactivity. Second edition, revised. Pp. xvi+306. 54 figures. Oxford University Press. \$5.50.
- MACDOUGAL, DANIEL T. Tree Growth. Pp. 240. 20 figures. Chronica Botanica, Leiden, Holland; Stechert, New York. Guilders 7; About \$4.
- New York. Guilders 7; About \$4. MORRIS, ROBERT T. Fifty Years a Surgeon. Pp. 347. Dutton. \$2.00.



Reedy—THEORETICAL QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS

By J. H. REEDY, University of Illinois. International Chemical Series. 447 pages, $5\frac{1}{2} \ge 8$. \$3.00

This new book represents the collection into a single volume of the theories and the general chemistry involved in qualitative analysis. The treatment has been made as simple as possible so that it may be intelligible to students who have not had physical chemistry. A feature of the book is the use of ionic instead of molecular equations. The theories of both complete and partial ionization are presented. The problems and exercises are sufficient for several years' use.

Harnwell—PRINCIPLES OF ELECTRICITY AND ELECTROMAGNETISM

By GAVLORD P. HARNWELL, University of Pennsylvania. International Series in Physics. 614 pages, 6 x 9. \$5.00

This important new text is designed for advanced undergraduate or graduate instruction in electricity and magnetism. Thoroughly modern in approach, the book emphasizes the experimental and scientific rather than the mathematical or engineering aspects of the subject. Vector notation is used and a unification is achieved by the consistent use of absolute practical units and the electromagnetic approach to magnetism.

Riley and Johannsen-MEDICAL ENTOMOLOGY.

New second edition.

By WILLIAM A. RILEY, University of Minnesota, and OSKAR A. JOHANNSEN, Cornell University. *McGraw-Hill Publications in the Zoological Sciences.* 483 pages, 6 x 9. \$4.50

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By WILLIAM SEIFRIZ, Professor of Botany, University of Pennsylvania

This volume is designed for the college student who has a background in general botany, physics, and chemistry. It is written with the hope that the student will gain not only an acquaintance with experimental data, but also an understanding of the principles and problems in plant physiology. Three qualities have been striven for: the avoidance of finality in statement; frequent reminders of the bearing of plant physiology on everyday experience; and a presentation as fluent and readable as is consistent with scientific accuracy. Bibliographical references are added at the close of each chapter.

315 pages; 95 illus.; 6 by 9; \$3.50

Elementary Mathematical Statistics

By WILLIAM DOWELL BATEN, Associate Professor of Mathematics, Michigan State College

A well-balanced textbook for economics and business statistics students, for social science students or for students specializing in the natural sciences. Differential and integral calculus is not required as a prerequisite. The book attempts to develop formulas and fundamental relations by the use of very simple algebra, trigonometry and analytical geometry. Comparisons are presented for the purpose of distinguishing differences between the concepts of linear correlation, non-linear correlation and correlation based on the correlation ratio. Details have not been spared in the presentation of partial, multiple, and tetrachoric correlation. Ideas concerning sampling are developed by sampling from a finite parent population before going to the infinite.

330 pages; $5\frac{1}{2}$ by $8\frac{1}{2}$; \$3.00

An Introduction to the Vertebrates

By LEVERETT A. ADAMS, Associate Professor of Zoology, University of Illinois

In revising this book, the author has received the benefit of suggestions from a number of teachers who have used it in the classroom. As a result, numerous changes have been made. The material on comparative anatomy now comprises Part II. This section has been practically rewritten; those chapters that have been shown by classroom use to need expansion have been enlarged by the addition of considerable material. The original Part II now concludes the book. Many of the illustrations have been redrawn, and a number of new ones have been added. The bibliography has been enlarged, and the glossary revised. As the book now stands it offers, first, an outline of the characteristics on which the modern system of classification of chordates is based; second, a comparative analysis of anatomical systems and specialized structures; and third, a view of each of the five classes—fishes, amphibians, reptiles, birds, and mammals.

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