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- 1. Ansbacher, S.: Proc. Soc. Exp. Biol. & Med., 46:421:1941.
- 2. Ansbacher, S., and Landy, M. (In Press).

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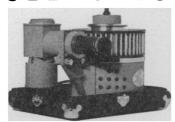
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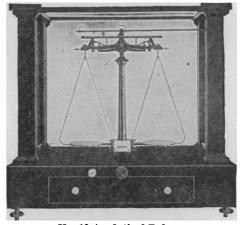
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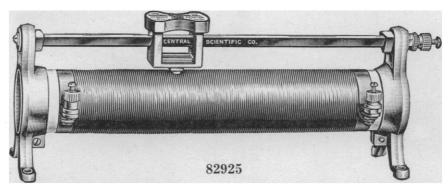
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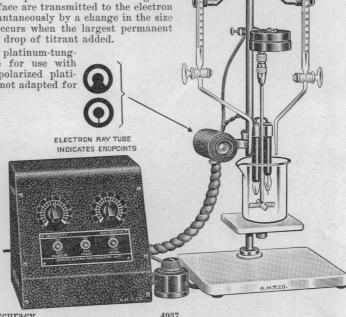
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Scientific Books: National Unity and Disunity: Dr. E. L. Ti DIKE. Temperature: Dr. Robert B. Sosman The University of Chicago's Fiftieth Annive Symposia	19 ersary	New York City: Grand Central Termina Annual Subscription, \$6.00 Single Copie SCIENCE is the official organ of the American tion for the Advancement of Science. Informatio ing membership in the Association may be secuthe office of the permanent secretary in the Sn Institution Building, Washington, D. C.	s, 15 Cts. Association regard-

THE STUDY OF MAN'

By Professor L. J. HENDERSON

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

The subject of this address is neither man nor the propriety or the appropriateness of the study of man; it is that study itself. It is not an examination of what chiefly interested Pope and Bolingbroke; it is a consideration of certain biological and social sciences. It is not even primarily the study of man; it is the study of men as organisms, of their structures and functions, in sickness and in health, and of men as persons, in their activities and their interactions; for the characteristics of man are but the uniformities observable among men. Again, our subject is not the examination of what such studies ought to be; it is merely a fragment of a description and analysis of what they are, of how they have been, and of how they have not been, effectively prosecuted. Let us

¹ An address delivered at the University of Pennsylvania Bicentennial Conference, September 18, 1940.

note at once that effective work involves both doing what is effective and not doing what is not effective.

The study of men—even the scientific study—is ancient and respectable. It goes back to Aristotle, to Hippocrates and beyond them to obscure beginnings. To-day it is one of the chief studies of the learned. Like our other activities, it may be divided into two parts, the successful part and the unsuccessful part. Speaking very generally and with due regard to numerous and important exceptions, it may be said that the successful part of the scientific study of men is related to medicine, the unsuccessful part to philosophy and to the social sciences. These relations are not only historical, they are also to be seen in methods, attitudes and traditions.

The successes of medicine and the medical sciences have not been lightly won; from a multitude of failures zinc and sulfuric acid. This method introduces considerable quantities of ZnSO₄ and is somewhat uncertain.

A better method of freeing sea water of nitrate has been used by the authors in which the ability of certain pelagic plants, such as algae and diatoms, to extract nitrate from sea water, even when contained in glass bottles, has been utilized.

Samples of surface water were collected on August 1 from the bay at Friday Harbor, Washington, on an incoming tide. The plankton population at this time consisted largely of diatoms. Two-liter samples, contained in glass bottles, were placed where they would receive a maximum of diffuse light but little direct sunlight. The change in nitrate concentration was followed over a period of seventeen days, Table 1,

TABLE 1
REMOVAL OF NITRATE FROM SEA WATER BY PLANKTON*

µga PO4–P	μga NO ₈ –N							
per liter	per liter							
Days 1.65 3.00 3.50 4.00 4.50 5.00	0 39 27 66 70 32 44	4 39 22 72 68 23 44	9 37 22 68 73 13	12 15 15 33 40 7 30	14 2.3 0.6 20 29 6 6	17 0.0 0.5 1.6 6		

^{*} μ ga or microgram atom is equivalent to gram atom $\times 10^6$.

using a modification of Harvey's reduced strychnine method.³ Two or three ml samples of water that had been filtered through a Jena G-3 fritted-glass filter were mixed with an equal volume of reagent. The color was allowed to develop for three to five hours in the dark and then the white sediment was separated from the red solution by centrifugalization. The color estimations were made with the Zeiss-Pulfrich photometer using a variable cell depth of 1–10 mm and the S-53 color filter. The instrument had been calibrated against standard solutions of potassium nitrate in nitrate-free sea water of the same chlorinity.

No special control was exercised over the presence of animals or bacteria, the type of plants involved or the abnormal conditions of environment. These probably affected the rate of photosynthesis of the diatoms more than any small differences in concentration of nutrient salts. As shown in Table 1, the phosphate concentration was varied but had no effect on the rate of nitrate removal. The addition of plankton, collected from the bay with a hand net, accelerated the nitrate removal in general, although the nitrate concentration occasionally increased at first. Probably this was due to bacterial action on the plankton killed by removal from their natural habitat.

As soon as the samples became nitrate-free, the suspended organisms were removed by filtration and mer-

³ H. W. Harvey, Rapp. et Proc-Verb., 53: 68-74, 1929.

curic chloride was added to prevent the formation of nitrate through bacterial action on the dissolved albuminoidal nitrogen. Eight ml of saturated solution per liter of sea water was an effective amount and did not interfere with the subsequent determination of nitrate. The water was stored in paraffined bottles until used.

> REX J. ROBINSON BENJ. M. G. ZWICKER

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Brandon Grove, of the Vacuum Oil Company, Madrid, Spain, described in the April 4 issue of Science a seemingly "new" method of smoothing colors applied by colored pencils. This method is so old in the U. S. Forest Service that I tried to determine its origin. As I have been in the Service only twenty-two years I went to our head draftsman, here in Missoula, Joe Halm.—He could not tell me because—"When I started out coloring maps, in 1912, the old timers showed me how to use gasoline to smooth and fix the colors"! Standard rubbing pencils called "stomps" are obtainable from any draftsman's supply store which are absorbent and permit a much better job of gasoline smoothing than can be done with a cloth, as recommended by Mr. Grove.

Mr. Halm informed me that his CCC trainee-draftsmen, at the Nine Mile Camp, have recently discovered something that was new to him, however. The boys have found that the liquid used in Pyrene fire extinguishers is just as good and much cheaper than drug store or e.p. carbon tetrachloride for removing colors which for some reason have to be changed or eliminated. The commercial Pyrene fluid is also better than carbon tetrachloride for cleaning tracings which have been soiled in the process of inking. The Pyrene does not thin the India ink lines as much as c.p. carbon tetrachloride. After it has evaporated colored crayons and gasoline smoothing can be used without any thinning or weakening of the colors.

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