PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY: RETROSPECT AND PROSPECT

By Dr. HUGH S. TAYLOR

DAVID B. JONES PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY, PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

The Kansas City meeting of the American Chemical Society happens to divide into two halves the expected professional life of one of the members devoting his major activities to the pursuit of knowledge in the field of physical chemistry. It is this fact which has prompted a retrospect of the subject over a period of twenty-two years and some thoughts on the prospects of the science in the subsequent two decades.

To gain a perspective of physical chemistry in those apparently far-off days prior to 1914 resort may be made to the most advanced text-book of physical chemistry of that time, the text-book by Nernst, which, fortunately for our purposes, was issued in a seventh edition in 1913. Whilst one turns its pages, the omission, in terms of our science of to-day, come readily to mind. In respect to the gaseous state of matter it is evident that kinetic theory was by them in an advanced stage of development. Interest was beginning to center in the theoretical treatment of heat capacity, vital to the problem of equilibria. The liquid state of aggregation has not shared in the rapid changes of these decades, although recently there has been a change of view-point whereby the analogies between the liquid and solid states are stressed in contrast with the former association of gaseous and liquid states. The study of the solid state was, in 1914, in the initial stages of an activity which has continued to the present. The limitations of the Dulong and Petit Law were known, and heat capacity data over wide ranges of temperature had led to a theoretical
Science 83 (2163), 6-584.