

SCIENCE

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1921

<i>Address of the President of the British Association for the Advancement of Science:</i>	
SIR T. EDWARD THORPE.....	257
<i>Aerial Observation of Earthquake Rifts: DR. BAILEY WILLIS</i>	266
<i>Scientific Events:</i>	
<i>International Exploration of the Upper Air; The World's Supply of Wheat; An English View of American Biology; The Retirement of Dr. W. H. Jordan.....</i>	268
<i>Scientific Notes and News.....</i>	271
<i>University and Educational News.....</i>	273
<i>Discussion and Correspondence:</i>	
<i>Sauropod Dinosaur Remains in the Upper Cretaceous of New Mexico: CHARLES W. GILMORE. Leaf Stripe Disease of Sugar Cane in the Philippines: DR. H. ATHERTON LEE and MARIANO G. MEDALLA. English Pronunciation for the Metric System: PROFESSOR THADDEUS L. BOLTON. Gregor Mendel and the Support of Scientific Work at Brünn: PROFESSOR E. B. BABCOCK.....</i>	274
<i>Notes on Meteorology and Climatology:</i>	
<i>Determining the True Mean Temperature: C. LEROY MEISINGER.....</i>	276
<i>Special Articles:</i>	
<i>On the Elimination of the X-chromosome from the Egg of Drosophila melanogaster by X-rays: DR. JAMES W. MAVOR. Epidemic Pneumonia in Reptiles: DR. G. A. MACCALLUM</i>	277
<i>The Ohio Academy of Science: PROFESSOR EDWARD L. RICE.....</i>	281

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE¹

II

I TURN now to a question of scientific interest which is attracting general attention at the present time. It is directly connected with Lord Kelvin's address fifty years ago.

The molecular theory of matter—a theory which in its crudest form has descended to us from the earliest times and which has been elaborated by various speculative thinkers through the intervening ages, hardly rested upon an experimental basis until within the memory of men still living. When Lord Kelvin spoke in 1871, the best-established development of the molecular hypothesis was exhibited in the kinetic theory of gases as worked out by Joule, Clausius, and Clerk-Maxwell. As he then said, no such comprehensive molecular theory had ever been even imagined before the nineteenth century. But, with the eye of faith, he clearly perceived that, definite and complete in its area as it was, it was “but a well-drawn part of a great chart, in which all physical science will be represented with every property of matter shown in dynamical relation to the whole. The prospect we now have of an early completion of this chart is based on the assumption of atoms. But there can be no permanent satisfaction to the mind in explaining heat, light, elasticity, diffusion, electricity and magnetism, in gases, liquids and solids, and describing precisely the relations of these different states of matter to one another by statistics of great numbers of atoms when properties of the atom itself are simply assumed. When the theory, of which we have the first instalment in Clausius and Maxwell's work, is complete, we are but brought face to face with a superlatively grand ques-

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