

# SCIENCE

VOL. LX

OCTOBER 17, 1924

No. 1555

## ONE HUNDRED YEARS OF THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE<sup>1</sup>

### CONTENTS

<i>One Hundred Years of the Franklin Institute:</i> DR. ELIHU THOMSON .....	343
<i>Quetelet's Scientific Work:</i> CONSTANT LURGUIN .....	351
<i>Scientific Events:</i>	
<i>New Medical Center in New York City; National Conference on the Utilization of Forest Products; Meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers; American Association of Museums; National Research Fellowships in the Biological Sciences</i> .....	352
<i>Scientific Notes and News</i> .....	353
<i>University and Educational Notes</i> .....	358
<i>Discussion and Correspondence:</i>	
<i>The Genus Cambarus in California:</i> PROFESSOR S. J. HOLMES. <i>On Botany on the Campus:</i> DR. WM. T. M. FORBES. <i>Osmosis Demonstrations:</i> DR. BENJAMIN C. GRUENBERG. <i>Discussions at Scientific Meetings:</i> W. M. <i>Hearing and Noise:</i> DR. G. W. BOOT .....	358
<i>Some Remarks on the Literature of Rust Fungi:</i> PROFESSOR M. A. CARLETON .....	360
<i>Laboratory Apparatus and Methods:</i>	
<i>Material for Demonstrations of Accessory Chromosomes:</i> ROBERT L. KING .....	362
<i>Special Articles:</i>	
<i>The Relative Reaction of Living Mammalian Tissues:</i> DR. PEYTON ROUS. <i>Synthesis of Higher from Lower Hydrocarbons:</i> DR. S. C. LIND AND D. C. BARDWELL. <i>A Source of Nicotine for Insect Control:</i> D. E. HALEY, F. D. GARDNER AND R. T. WHITNEY .....	363
<i>The Western Psychological Association</i> .....	366
<i>Science News</i> .....	x

SCIENCE: A Weekly Journal devoted to the Advancement of Science, edited by J. McKeen Cattell and published every Friday by

### THE SCIENCE PRESS

Lancaster, Pa.

Garrison, N. Y.

New York City: Grand Central Terminal.

Annual Subscription, \$6.00. Single Copies, 15 Cts.

SCIENCE is the official organ of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Information regarding membership in the association may be secured from the office of the permanent secretary, in the Smithsonian Institution Building, Washington, D. C.

Entered as second-class matter July 18, 1923, at the Post Office at Lancaster, Pa., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

As honorary chairman of the centenary celebration committee of the Franklin Institute, I have been appointed—with no subject assigned—to address you, a circumstance which permits me to deal generally with the past period of one hundred years of the life of the institute. Before doing this, I should like to refer briefly to the significance of such an occasion as this, the bringing together of so much scientific talent and eminence in research as is evidenced in the names of the speakers who are to address the sections, according to the carefully prepared program. The institute is indeed fortunate in having on the list not only many of the most distinguished in our own land, but also exceptional representation from over the seas, the whole forming a body of scientists and engineers such as is seldom if ever brought together on like occasions. The impressive list of representatives of universities and colleges everywhere, the body of leaders in science who are listed as delegates from the learned and professional societies and the numerous company of those from the great industrial organizations together form a gathering of high standing in science, in research and in the technical work which characterizes the age in which we live.

One might wish to be able to add that the age is equally well characterized by the application, in all the activities of life, of at least a semblance of the scientific method of discerning truth from falsity. But there is a strong survival of prejudice, of bigotry and of medieval ignorance in relation to the simple facts of life and existence in this world of ours; a clouding of mind only to be removed by more universal teaching of scientific principles, not alone in physics and chemistry, but in such subjects as biology and its kindred branches, in economics and even in politics and government. The advanced medical investigator still has to deal with the unreasoning prejudice of the anti-vivisectionist, it may be, or vaccinationist, or other anti-what-not, and the usual quackery to be found in the fanciful names for fanciful practice. The naturalist is even at this day threatened, in his conclusions and teaching, by the anti-evolutionist and his kin.

Fortunately, the more fundamental studies of physics, chemistry and the mechanic arts are not so banned or obstructed. The beneficial results are more immediate or direct, and less likely to cast doubt on the

<sup>1</sup> Address at the Centenary Celebration of the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, on September 17, 1924.

# Science

**60 (1555)**

*Science* **60** (1555), x-366.

**ARTICLE TOOLS**

<http://science.sciencemag.org/content/60/1555.citation>

**PERMISSIONS**

<http://www.sciencemag.org/help/reprints-and-permissions>

Use of this article is subject to the [Terms of Service](#)

---

*Science* (print ISSN 0036-8075; online ISSN 1095-9203) is published by the American Association for the Advancement of Science, 1200 New York Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20005. The title *Science* is a registered trademark of AAAS.

Copyright © 1924 The Authors, some rights reserved; exclusive licensee American Association for the Advancement of Science. No claim to original U.S. Government Works.