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<i>The Relation of Scientific Research to Agricultural Progress</i> : DR. A. F. WOODS	563
<i>The Language of Scientists</i> : THE REVEREND GEORGE W. LAY	567
<i>Obituary</i> : <i>Memorials; Recent Deaths</i>	569
<i>Scientific Events</i> : <i>Panel of Expert Translators; The International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry; International Congress on Bituminous Coal; Aeronautic Radio Research at the Bureau of Standards; Shippee-Johnson Peruvian Expedition</i>	570
<i>Scientific Notes and News</i>	574
<i>Discussion</i> : <i>Considerations Leading to the View that Pellagra is an Iron Deficiency Disease</i> : DR. SIDNEY BLISS. <i>Supplemental Note Regarding Mosquito Vectors of Experimental Yellow Fever</i> : CORNELIUS B. PHILIP. <i>Anosma or "Squeeze-ups"</i> : DR. HAROLD S. COLTON and CHARLES F. PARK, JR. <i>Mosquitoes versus Culicidae</i> : DR. CHESTER K. WENTWORTH	577
<i>Special Correspondence</i> : <i>Aerological Stations in Greenland</i> : PROFESSOR WILLIAM H. HOBBS	580
<i>Scientific Apparatus and Laboratory Methods</i> : <i>Approximate Method for Determining the Same Degree of Anesthesia for Fish</i> : D. JOSEPH VERDA and WALTER P. ELHARDT. <i>A New Staining Rack for Micro-Slides</i> : PROFESSOR W. F. R. PHILLIPS	581
<i>Special Articles</i> : <i>The Lethal Dose of Ultra-violet Light for Brook Trout</i> : M. F. CROWELL and DR. C. M. MCCAY. <i>On the Oxidative Nature of the Nerve Impulse</i> : DR. FRANCIS O. SCHMITT	582
<i>Science News</i>	x

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THE RELATION OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH TO AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS¹

By Dr. A. F. WOODS

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A HALF century of service in finding and proclaiming facts underlying agriculture is a record worthy of the highest commendation. The world as well as the nation and the state have felt the helpful influence of the work of this station. It has been in the past and is to-day an active, helpful unit in the great federation of workers, ever seeking by new and improved techniques and clearer vision to give man surer control of those factors of his environment that make up what we call agriculture. It is a wide field, involving almost the whole range of our physical and biological environment, including man himself.

We may well pause at this half-century mark and ask how much we have gained through the development of natural sciences bearing on agriculture.

¹ Address at the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, October 8, 1930.

A half century ago it looked to the best scientific minds as if increase in population would overtake and pass our power to produce food to meet the need. The zero hour was set at about 1933. The day is here. Populations have increased at about the ratio figured, but we can feed them all to-day more easily and cheaply than we could at any time in the past. There is less famine, less suffering, less hard work, and more leisure than ever before. The reason is that we have more accurate knowledge of the factors that must be controlled and we control them better than ever before in the history of man. This knowledge we have gained step by step through carefully planned experiments and the development of what we call scientific method, which is simply a method of trial by which we are able to measure and control each step or process and thus find the true relation of each factor under each set of controlled conditions.

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