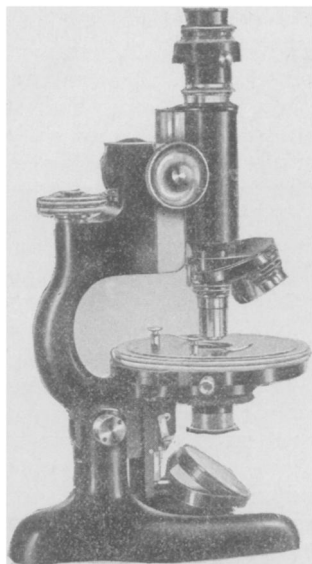


The Chemist's Right-Hand Man



The various types of work peculiar to a chemist demand a microscope possessing all of the characteristics necessary to perform such work. The chemist will find the New B. & L. Chemical Microscope able to answer all of his requirements.

The base, pillar and arm have been redesigned to give more room for the manipulation of the specimen and instruments.

Another feature, the revolving nosepiece containing three objectives, enables a quick change of magnification.

The polarizer and analyzer which enable saving of time, labor and reagents in both organic and inorganic work has been improved to give even better results than before.

The circular revolving stage, with a milled edge graduated on the circumference in single degrees, facilitates locating, measuring and examining the specimen, and recording fields.

Bausch & Lomb Optical Company
697 St. Paul St. Rochester, N. Y.

Our Greatest Mystery

Psychology

WILLIAM A. WHITE in *An Introduction to the Study of the Mind* (Nervous and Mental Disease Pub. Co.):

It has seemed to me that the outstanding fact of man's progress in the last one hundred years, or even less, has been the tremendous increase in his knowledge of his environment and his control over it. Meanwhile there has been no corresponding advance in the knowledge of his most important asset, his mind or the mind of his fellows. It is a common, everyday experience, heralded in the daily press for all who have the eyes to see it, that men contact with each other in their efforts to solve problems of large or small importance, and frequently have not the slightest notion of how the other fellow is thinking or what he means. They remain incomprehensible to one another and yet it seems never to occur to anyone to examine into the way in which the mind of each, as a complex machine, has worked over these problems and determine how it has come at the particular solution at hand. *Man remains the greatest mystery to man.*

It is an open question whether our present cultural state has not exhausted the method that has brought it to pass. We know, in the history of science, that new discoveries, new methods often produce great and rapid progress but that the potentialities of these discoveries and methods are finally exhausted and progress waits on new ones as impetus to further advance. This may easily be the case today with our social system in its varying ramifications, and I venture the suggestion that the most important single direction inquiry could take to insure further progress would be to devote as earnest study to the nature and mechanisms of the human mind as has been devoted in the past to the study and the elaboration of our environment. Surely the instrument with which all progress to date has been brought to pass is as worthy of study as the result of its uncontrolled activities to the end that if it were better known its results could be made more valuable.

This problem of man's understanding and control of himself and of his fellows is a problem in *human engineering* and is, I take it, the most ambitious task of engineering ever undertaken.

Science News-Letter, February 2, 1929