as much of poetry as the writers, artists and poets will allow) is based not on a common method but on a common motivation. Perhaps, I should rather say dedication. For the scholar, the seeker after truth, whether he be mathematician, archeologist, scientist, philosopher, poet or theologian, must come into the court of public opinion not only with clean hands but with a consecrated heart. He must have integrity of purpose, a disciplined imagination and the power of critical analysis both of the problem at hand and his own contributions. In addition he must have high standards of performance as to the technical aspects of his task.

His rewards are not measured in terms of material riches or the satisfactions which to many men are most enduring. For him neither wealth, nor power; neither the happiness which comes from contributing immediately to the public welfare, nor the exhilaration of being one of the builders of an expanding industrial age. Unlike the applied scientist or the social philosopher who is in the arena of active life, he will know little of the extremely unscientific problems involved in the management of men. His ambition as a scholar, a philosopher, or a poet will be merely to seek the truth with all the skill and power at his command. This he will do humbly and yet with joy and pride. For without exalting his calling above that of others, he may nevertheless hope that from his labors will issue something that the "world may not willingly let die."

OBITUARY

RECENT DEATHS

DR. ARTHUR J. TIEJE, professor of geology at the University of Southern California, died on January 25 at the age of fifty-two years.

DR. CHARLES HASKINS TOWNSEND, from 1902 to 1937 director of the New York Aquarium, died on January 28 in his eighty-fifth year.

FREDERIC WILLIAM TAYLOR, of Los Angeles, the agriculturist, died on January 12 in his eighty-fourth year.

SIR JOHN BRETLAND FARMER, botanist, a former director of the biological laboratories at the Imperial College of Science and Technology, London, died on January 26 at the age of seventy-eight years.

A CORRESPONDENT writes: "A 1943 issue of the *Bulletin of the Academy of Sciences U.S.S.R.* (Department of Technical Sciences) recently received in this country carries an obituary of Professor Sergei Alekseevich Chaplygin, member of the Academy of Sciences, who died at the end of 1942 at the age of seventy-three. Professor Chaplygin, has been the head of the Research Institute of Aviation since 1921. He is credited with important research in theoretical mechanics and aerodynamics, beginning with the development of formulas for calculation of forces acting on airplane wings in 1910. He was decorated several times by the Soviet Government. His collected works were published by the Academy of Sciences in 1933–1935, and a second complete edition has been ordered by the Soviet Government and is in preparation at the present time."

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

THE DELHI MEETING OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY

FOR the first time since its formation in 1662 the Royal Society on January 3 held a meeting outside England. This opportunity arose, according to *The Times*, London, from the presence in India of Professor A. V. Hill, who, acting for the occasion as vice-president, convened a short session of the Royal Society, before the opening of the Indian Science Congress by the Viceroy, Lord Wavell, at the University of Delhi. *The Times* writes:

Professor Hill explained that before leaving London he had been asked by the president and council of the society to convey by this means their greetings and good will to the scientific men and women of India, and he pointed out that, although most of those present were for the moment guests, there were a few fellows among them, and the King, patron of the Royal Society, was directly represented by the Viceroy.

As already reported Professor Hill's visit to India is closely connected with the scientific aspects of the war effort. He read to the assembled Indian scientists messages of greeting from the Prime Minister and General Smuts, and from British scientific bodies, and after his address two Indian fellows of the Royal Society, Dr. H. J. Babha and Sir Shanti Bhatnagar, who have not had the opportunity of being formally admitted, signed the traditional obligation on a sheet of parchment which will be inserted in the society's charter book. Lord Wavell then declared the Indian Science Congress open.

Professor Hill read the following message from Mr. Churchill: "It is the great tragedy of our time that the fruits of science should, by monstrous perversion, have been turned on so vast a scale to evil ends. But that is no fault of science. Science has given to this generation

the means of unlimited disaster or of unlimited progress. There will remain the greater task of directing knowledge lastingly towards the purposes of peace and human good. In this task the scientists of the world, united by the bond of a single purpose, which overrides all bounds of race and language, can play a leading and inspiring part."

THE NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL OF CANADA

ACCORDING to an official release of the Canadian National Research Council, scientific research in Canada probably reached the peak of its contributions to the Armed Services in 1943. Based on the solid foundations built up with care in the two decades between 1918 and 1939, research activities in the Dominion were directed at once on the outbreak of the present war to the solution of many novel scientific problems arising from the new methods of warfare—mechanization on the ground, new types and tactics in aviation, advances in antisubmarine devices and operation. Now, in the fifth year of the war, Canada has an enviable record of accomplishment in the application of science to war needs.

The National Research Council is serving as the central coordinating body directing scientific research in Canada. Research in its own laboratories and in the universities and industry is a combined effort at present being directed to the solution of new and urgent problems arising out of the war. The council has been appointed the official research station of the Navy, Army and Air Force in Canada. Close cooperation between service personnel and research staff has been a large factor in the successful application of science to the solution of military problems.

Work is planned along two main lines; the conduct of fundamental and applied research, including essential test work in the National Research Laboratories in Ottawa, and the promotion, coordination and support of research in other centers throughout the Dominion by grants-in-aid, award of scholarships and the direction of research investigations under the guidance of committees of specialists appointed by the council. Effective liaison is maintained with scientific work going on in Great Britain, Canada, the other Dominions and the United States through the exchange of publications and the interchange of research workers.

Scientific problems referred to the council in connection with the activities of the Armed Forces are studied jointly by officers from Defence Headquarters and civilian personnel on the council staff. Decisions can thus be taken promptly and work started without delay. Many of the problems relate to the supply of materials and the preparation of specifications.

Much of the work of the council is carried on through committees. There are now some forty active committees working under its auspices. Important developments of special interest, because of their contributions to the health and well-being of both civilians and members of the fighting forces, are the committees on medical research. The original purpose of the Associate Committee on Medical Research is to coordinate medical research in Canadian institutions and to assist in its development. The work of this committee is now wholly directed to war problems. Three Service Committees have been established: First, Aviation Medical Research; then Naval Medical Research, and last year, Army Medical Research. The closest cooperation is maintained in all fields. Another important war-time committee of the council has directed and coordinated research in Canadian universities on sixty projects dealing with problems on the production of explosives now in use, and the development of new explosives.

Continuing its established practice the council has provided assistance to postgraduate research students in science and has made grants-in-aid of research for special investigations in the universities.

FUNGUS INFECTIONS

THE following announcement has been sent to the heads of departments of tropical medicine in the medical schools of the United States and Canada:

The group of workers studying fungus infections at Duke University has received a grant from the American Foundation of Tropical Medicine for the purpose of acting as a diagnostic and registry center for the fungus diseases of man.

The service may be outlined as follows:

(1) Identification of fungi already isolated from patients suspected of having fungus disease.

(2) Pathologic study and registry of biopsy and autopsy materials from patients suspected of having fungus infection. (This is not to conflict with the diagnostic and registry services maintained by the several branches of the armed forces.)

(3) A complete set of cultures of pathogenic fungi will be sent on request to any medical school for use in teaching courses in tropical medicine. To guarantee arrival of the fungi in proper state for study, it is necessary that requests for this material be sent at least one month prior to the time that the cultures will be necessary for demonstration.

By special arrangement: (a) Serologic tests will be made in certain of the fungus infections; (b) vaccines for skin testing and therapeutic use in certain of the fungus infections will be sent upon request.

Specimens for pathologic study should be sent to Dr. Roger D. Baker, Duke Hospital, Durham, N. C. All other requests will be handled through the office of Dr. D. T. Smith at the same address.

THE STEVENS RESEARCH FOUNDATION

ORGANIZATION of the Stevens Research Foundation, a non-profit corporation for scientific and industrial