the folly that has led us and other men to misuse them, let us not weakly question that the gifts of science hold potential good. Fairly regarded, the record of engineering is not such that we need feel ashamed of our calling. Again, to quote Sir Henry Tizard (1938):

> There is nothing new in the fact that experiment and invention are transforming the habits of men and are adding to their problems. What is new is that we are all more aware of it, because the rate of change has been steadily increasing. . . . Bad news is, as a rule, better copy than good news. But can it seriously be argued that any section of society is worse off and living under worse conditions than a hundred years ago? Broadly speaking, the natural result of all scientific discovery has been greatly to improve the conditions of life and all our social relations, in spite of—or possibly even because of—the fact that scientific workers have been too busy doing their own jobs well to worry about other people's.

So Dr. Johnson to Mr. Boswell: "My dear friend, clear your *mind* of cant. . . . You may say, 'These are bad times; it is a melancholy thing to be reserved to such times.' . . . You may *talk* in this manner; it is a mode of talking in society: but don't *think* foolishly."

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

SCHOLARSHIP AWARDS OF THE CANADIAN NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

THE National Research Council announces that forty-one awards of scholarships have been made for 1939–40. These scholarships form part of the means by which the council stimulates postgraduate training and scientific research in Canada. The successful candidates this year are drawn from fourteen Canadian universities. One of the candidates will study dairy bacteriology at the National Institute for Research in Dairying at Shinfield near Reading, England; all the others will carry on postgraduate research at Canadian universities. Three holders of special scholarships will be in training at the National Research Laboratories in Ottawa, where they will acquire experience in the study of industrial and commercial problems. Two of these scholarships have a value of $1,000 each and the other one is worth $750; four fellowships at $750 each and thirty-four studentships at $650 each are tenable at the universities.

Of the successful candidates for awards twenty will work in the field of chemistry, eight in physics, two in geology and one in engineering. In the biological sciences two will work in bacteriology, one in entomology, one in plant biochemistry, one in genetics and cytology, two in general biology and three in biochemistry.

In addition to the fellowships and studentships announced above provision has been made for a number of bursaries at $250 which are to be held under cooperative arrangements between the National Research Council and the universities in which the graduate students will be enrolled. Particulars of these further awards will be announced at a later date.

THE PERMANENT SCIENCE FUND OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

INCOME from the Permanent Science Fund, according to agreement and declaration of trust, shall be applied by the American Academy of Arts and Sciences to such scientific research as shall be selected ". . . in such sciences as mathematics, physics, chemistry, astronomy, geology and geography, zoology, botany, anthropology, psychology, sociology and economics, history and philology, engineering, medicine and surgery, agriculture, manufacturing and commerce, education and any other science of any nature or description, whether or not now known or now recognized as scientific, and may be applied to or through public or private associations, societies, or institutions, whether incorporated or not, or through one or more individuals."

Applications for grants under this indenture are considered by a committee of this academy on stated dates only. The next meeting to consider applications will be held on October 1. Applications should be made on special forms furnished by the committee. Correspondence, including requests for application blanks, should be addressed to the chairman of the Committee on the Permanent Science Fund, Professor John W. M. Bunker, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.

Grants-in-aid from this fund were voted by the academy on April 12, 1939, as follows:

To Professor Emil Bozler, of the department of physiology, the Ohio State University, for the purchase of apparatus to be used in a study of action potentials of smooth muscle, $250.

To Dr. Donald E. Cameron, professor of neurology and psychiatry, Albany Medical College, for the purchase or construction of apparatus, as specified, to study the change in response to repetition of an unpleasant situation in psychotic patients, $200.

To Professor William H. Cole, department of physiology and biochemistry, Rutgers University, for technical assistance, materials and special apparatus for the determination of the chemical composition of the bloods of invertebrates, $500.

To Professor Robert S. Harris, department of biology, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, for the purchase of a newly developed instrument for optical quantitation of vitamin B_1, for a study of the daily requirement of