composed of members of the science faculties, held seven meetings. The following papers were presented:

Oct. 1920. Tabulated results of questionnaire circulated among students the previous year to ascertain student attitude toward marriage, by H. R. Hunt, Ph.D.

Nov. 1920. Some phases of American archæology (lantern demonstration), by Calvin S. Brown, Sc.D.

Dec. 1920. Intestinal intoxication as a bacteriological problem, by Paul R. Cannon, Ph.D.

Jan. 1921. Tabulated results of physical examination of students, with discussion, by Byron L. Robinson, M.D.

Feb. 1921. Petroleum, with particular reference to its presence in Mississippi (specimens demonstrated), by J. N. Swan, Ph.D.

Mar. 1921. Influenza, case citations and brief review of literature, by Whitman Rowland, M.D.

April 1921. Malaria, its incidence and control, by W. S. Leathers, M.D.

Throughout the past year the club has extended the privilege of its meetings to advanced students, and with very gratifying results.

C. F. DE GARIS,
Secretary

THE WORK OF THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

A REVIEW of the work of the Rockefeller Foundation, issued by the president, Dr. George E. Vincent, summarizes as follows the activities of the Rockefeller Foundation, the International Health Board, the China Medical Board and the Division of Medical Education:

Aided six medical schools in Canada.

Gave a large sum to a medical training center in London.

Appropriated 1,000,000 francs for the Queen Elisabeth Foundation for Medical Research in Belgium.

Agreed to contribute toward the complete rebuilding of the medical school of the University of Brussels.

Provided American medical journals and laboratory supplies for ten medical schools and medical libraries in five European countries.

Continued to construct and maintain in Peking, China, a modern medical school with a pre-medical department.

Aided thirty-one hospitals in China to increase their efficiency in the care of patients and in the further training of doctors and nurses.

Supported the School of Hygiene and Public Health of the Johns Hopkins University.

Contributed to the teaching of hygiene in the medical school at Sao Paulo, Brazil.

Provided fellowships in public health and medical education for ninety-three individuals who represented thirteen different countries.

Brought to the United States commissions of medical teachers and hygienists from England, Belgium and Czechoslovakia.

Continued to support a campaign against yellow fever in South and Central America and in West Africa.

Aided Government agencies in the control of malaria in ten states of the South.

Prosecuted hookworm work in ten southern states and in eighteen foreign countries.

Helped to expand anti-hookworm campaigns into more general health organizations in countries, states and nations.

Brought a wartime anti-tuberculosis work in France to the point where it could soon be left entirely in French hands.

Assisted the Government of Czechoslovakia to reorganize its public health laboratory system.

Rendered various services in organizing committees to study the training of nurses and of hospital superintendents, lent experts for conference and counsel, sent officers abroad to study conditions, etc.

Brought to a close its participation in wartime emergency relief by giving $1,000,000 to the fund for European children.

THE EXPOSITION OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES

As has already been noted in SCIENCE, the Seventh National Exposition of Chemical Industries will be held at the Eighth Coast Artillery Armory, New York City, during the week of September 12. According to an announcement issued by the directors, the growth of the Chemical Exposition during the last seven years has been a barometer of the trend of public thought and interest in America's scientific achievements. Manufacturers, engineers, scientific men and students are drawn toward these remarkable displays from all corners of the country. It has therefore be-