FELLOWSHIPS OF THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

DR. ALONZO E. TAYLOR, of Leland Stanford University, has recently returned from Europe where, in the capacity of financial and economic expert, he was assisting Dr. R. M. Pearce in his survey of conditions in medical education. In the following paragraphs we are giving a brief outline of his description of the situation in medical science in Germany and of the results which may be expected from the aid which has been voted by the Rockefeller Foundation for German medical scientific men.

Just after the war, according to Dr. Taylor, the number of students entering medical schools in Germany was unduly large; now, however, it has diminished to about one fourth of the pre-war number. There are still plenty of young men desirous of doing research and special work, but facilities for such work are regrettably lacking. Buildings and basic equipment, it is true, are still effective, but current supplies—animals, instruments, chemicals and so forth—are prohibitive in price. The continuity of German science is, therefore, threatened in its quality and not for lack of men desirous of devoting themselves to the work.

The gift of the foundation for scholarships and fellowships in Germany Dr. Taylor considers the most important constructive assistance given Germany since the war. It will, he believes, have the double effect of aiding medicine and strengthening the influence of liberalism throughout the country. According to present plans it is probable that one hundred fellowships will be in active force by the first of February and one hundred more will be granted during the course of the next six months.

A total of 226 fellowships were granted during 1922 by the foundation and its various boards. Of these, seventy-nine were fellowships in public health administered by the International Health Board, twenty-two were under the Division of Medical Education, sixty-three under the China Medical Board and sixty-two were fellowships in physics, chemistry or medicine, supervised by a committee of the National Research Council. These fellows represent the following countries: Austria, 3; Australia, 3; Brazil, 20; Canada, 12; Ceylon, 1; China, 14; Costa Rica, 1; Colombia, 2; Czechoslovakia, 16; Great Britain, 9; Hungary, 3; Japan, 2; Jugoslavia, 2; Mauritius, 1; Mexico, 1; Nicaragua, 3; Norway, 1; Philippine Islands, 4; Poland, 10; Salvador, 1; Siam, 2; Syria, 3; United States, 111.

CHEMISTRY-COMMERCE COURSE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

THE growing importance of chemistry in modern commerce has brought about a condition which makes desirable the offering of a four-year university course in which the student may get the essentials of a commercial training, together with an amount of chemical training sufficient to enable him to understand the basic technical features of the industries with which he will come in contact.

The University of Wisconsin, realizing the necessity for such training, has established a new four-year course to be known as the chemistry-commerce course and which will be open to prospective students at the beginning of the school year 1923-24, in September. This course is intended particularly for men who desire to fit themselves to hold commercial positions such as business managers, technical secretaries, managerial secretaries, purchasing agents, technical salesmen and, in fact, any commercial position in which a thorough understanding of fundamental chemical principles would be an asset.

Men of affairs in the industrial world are often seriously handicapped because they do not possess a fundamental knowledge of the technical principles involved in their business. Each year it becomes more and more important for the business man to have a knowledge of the chemistry of the processes with which he is concerned. As our civilization advances and becomes increasingly complex, the successful application of sound chemical principles becomes increasingly important. While it is true that the business man may hire chemists or chemical engineers to develop the technical details of his business, it is equally true that he will be greatly handicapped unless he himself knows enough chemistry to be able to talk intelligently with these men. Without a fundamental knowledge of chemistry, their reports will mean but little to him and there will not be the sympathetic understanding which should