

sophomores in Yale College and the Sheffield Scientific School which will aim to give the student a broad historic concept of life with emphasis upon the adaptation of the individual to his environment. An advanced course for seniors and juniors is also planned which will cover special problems associated with vocational aptitudes. In addition, general lectures to large numbers on various phases of mental hygiene will be given from time to time.

This program will be initiated next fall with an advisory committee in general control, a staff in residence and the assistance of visiting experts. The advisory committee is made up of Dr. Arthur H. Ruggles, who has been professor of mental hygiene at Yale this year; Dr. Edward A. Strecker and Dr. Frankwood E. Williams, consultants in psychiatry; Dr. Stewart A. Paton, chairman of the resident group in psychiatry and mental hygiene. Of these the new appointees are Dr. Williams, editor of *Mental Hygiene*, and medical director of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene; Dr. Paton, lecturer in neurology at Princeton since 1910; and Dr. Strecker, professor of nervous and mental diseases, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. Dr. Williams and Dr. Strecker will not be in residence, but will be called upon for lectures and consultations.

The resident staff will be composed of Dr. Lloyd Thompson, for the past year clinical instructor in psychiatry and clinical director of the Connecticut Society for Mental Hygiene; Dr. Clement C. Fry, assistant in psychiatry at the Harvard Medical School, and Major Harry N. Kerns, M.D., formerly psychiatrist at the United States Military Academy and this year chief medical officer at the Brooks Aviation Field, Texas.

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION AND THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

ACCORDING to the annual report of the International Health Board of the Rockefeller Foundation during the year 1925 the board continued to cooperate with the health section of the League of Nations through contributions toward the international interchange of public health personnel, and the epidemiological and public health intelligence service.

The program for international interchanges was started in 1922, and up to November, 1925, 388 health officials from forty-eight different countries had participated. These interchanges consist of courses of travel studies lasting about seven weeks and include lectures by the technical experts and responsible health officials of the countries visited, and also inspection trips. They are held in widely separated parts of the world and are attended by representatives from many countries.

Within the year, four such general collective interchanges were held in Great Britain, Belgium, Yugoslavia and Japan, and a fifth was arranged for a special group from Latin-America. This last-mentioned group made a tour which included visits to Cuba, the United States, Canada, and certain European countries. In addition to these five courses of travel study there were two specialist interchanges, one for factory sanitary inspectors and the other for port medical officers on the Mediterranean Sea. Individual missions were provided for health officials from thirteen countries.

The board continued its contributions toward the Epidemiological and Public Health Intelligence Service. The service collected and published current epidemiological information from all European countries except Albania and Portugal, from all North America and Australasia, and from practically all countries in Asia and Africa which issue such data. Special epidemiological and statistical investigations by individuals were completed and reports were prepared on the organization and work of the health services of various European countries. Handbooks on statistical services, monographs on health organization and special studies were published. Groups of experts continued to study methods of improving the comparability of international medical statistics and of standardizing statistical classification.

In April an interchange of vital statisticians was held under the auspices of the Epidemiological Intelligence Service. It was the third of these meetings for the study of medical statistics. Representatives from thirteen countries participated. The main subject under consideration was the classification of causes of death. Statistical offices in Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Scotland, England, the Netherlands and Switzerland were visited.

The outstanding event of 1925 in the development of the Epidemiological Intelligence Bureau was the establishment of an office in Singapore, to be known as the Far Eastern Intelligence Bureau. A preliminary conference, held in February in Singapore, was attended by representatives of twelve eastern governments. The bureau came officially into existence on March 1. Reports are telegraphed from the bureau each week. They contain information with regard to health conditions in forty-seven ports of the east. A monthly report also is published.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

THE autumn meeting of the National Academy of Sciences will be held in Philadelphia, upon the joint invitation of the University of Pennsylvania and the Wistar Institute of Anatomy.