hesitate to change where the attitude of autocratic superiors, miserably inadequate pay or other conditions conducing to inexcusable inefficiency menace the entire service you are endeavoring to perform.

(8) Investigate before accepting a new position; do not become a candidate for any position from which the previous incumbent was unfairly or wrongly dismissed, or a position in any institution under the ban of dignified organizations of scientific men.

(9) Insist on such a measure of reasonable participation in the determination of policies in your institution as will best promote effective scientific work.

(10) Do not publish the work of colleagues or subordinates without giving full credit where credit is due; authorship should be determined on the basis of the responsibility for the ideas involved, conception and organization of the project, actual field or research work, and actual compilation and writing of the results.

(11) Avoid, alike, hasty and superficial publication, and the holding of real results indefinitely without publication.

(12) Take the public into your confidence; in the end the public pays the bills and has a right to know what is going on.

(13) Interest yourself in human concerns outside your specialty—politics, religion, economics—your obligation to serve the community along these lines is directly proportional to your training and real ability.

The Committee on Social and Economic Welfare of Scientific Men is composed of the following members: Byron Cummings, acting president, University of Arizona, *chairman;* Frank E. E. Germann, University of Colorado, Boulder; G. A. Pearson, Southwestern Forest Experiment Station, Flagstaff; Walter P. Taylor, U. S. Biological Survey, Tucson. The committee will cooperate with the Committee of One Hundred on Scientific Research of the general association in its work for the advancement of research and research workers.

THE WORLD LIST OF SCIENTIFIC BIBLIOGRAPHY

THE World List of Scientific Periodicals published by the Oxford University Press has been completed. The London correspondent of the *Journal* of the American Medical Association writes:

Few as large, and certainly no more arduous, tasks in bibliography have ever been accomplished. The first part of this great undertaking was to compile in alphabetical order a list of all periodicals containing the results of scientific research in existence between the years 1900 and 1921. This was published as volume 1 in 1925. It contains the stupendous number of just over 24,000 separate periodicals. But the list was not complete, notwithstanding the exhaustive search of known catalogues made by Dr. Pollard, then keeper of printed books at the British Museum, and in a supplement issued with volume 2 more than 600 periodicals have been added. The preparation of the second volume necessitated even greater labor and has performed an even more important service to science. The adage "verify your references" is made difficult, sometimes impossible, by the ambiguous abbreviations of titles often given by authors. To overcome these difficulties, several institutions have adopted their own sets of abbreviations. These, however, are for the most part based on a limited series of periodicals, and also differ among themselves. The second volume of the World List consists in the first place of a set of abbreviations consistent and unambiguous for the whole set of nearly 25,000 periodicals. If it could be universally adopted, the temporary inconvenience of changing existing systems would soon be overcome by the permanent advantage to all scientific workers. Even when a reference is given correctly, the seeker after knowledge has to discover where he can find the periodical. To aid in that, twenty-one centers in Great Britain and Ireland have been selected. Symbols have been assigned to the more important libraries in each of these centers, and after the contraction for each periodical is placed the symbol of libraries in which the periodical is to be found. But apart from the direct aid supplied in this way, some remarkable and disconcerting results have appeared, because for a considerable proportion of the periodicals no home in Great Britain and Ireland has been discovered. Even London, with twenty-seven important scientific libraries, misses many publications of high value.

A CENSUS OF WATER-FOWL

A MONTHLY census of water-fowl at selected points throughout the United States is being planned by the Biological Survey of the Department of Agriculture. It will be an aid in administering the Federal migratory-bird treaty act and the regulations thereunder, for the protection of birds that migrate between the United States and Canada. The undertaking is for the purpose of obtaining accurate information regarding the numbers, distribution and migration of waterfowl throughout the United States, Canada and Mexico. The project is important not only to the country as a whole and to each of the states, but also to all organizations that are primarily concerned with the conservation of game, all sportsmen and all others interested in wild fowl or their conservation.

In carrying out this projected work the Biological Survey plans to establish as many volunteer observation stations as possible, particularly in areas where there is great concentration of water-fowl in winter or during migration. In addition, it is desired to gather all possible information regarding the numbers and distribution of our water-fowl during the breeding season. On the selected areas accurate counts or estimates of ducks, geese, swans and coots are to be made throughout the country each month on the same designated dates. When the numbers of birds

are small enough actual counts will be made, and otherwise, estimates of their numbers. Accuracy in these counts and estimates is insisted upon as of prime importance to the purpose of the work.

It is hoped by these censuses to learn not only more than has before been possible to know of the numbers of the ducks, geese, swans and coots, but also additional facts regarding their distribution and their migration routes. By repeating the observations during succeeding years it will be possible to determine whether these birds, so important to the sportsmen and to the country at large, are actually increasing or decreasing. It will also throw light on the causes of local fluctuations that often are puzzling. Each census taker is urged to select the area of great concentration in his locality and one that can be conveniently covered in a single day or a portion of a day.

This project will be inaugurated during the coming August. Cooperation is assured from various agencies of the United States Government, including the National Park Service, Lighthouse Service, Coast Guard, Bureau of Fisheries, Bureau of Reclamation, Office of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Education, and the Forest Service, Weather Bureau and Extension Service of the United States Department of Agriculture. Cooperation has been invited from sportsmen, ornithologists and other interested organizations and individuals.

THE STUDY OF EPIDEMIC ENCEPHALITIS

DR. WALTER TIMME, chairman of the joint finance committee of the trustees and medical staff of the Neurological Institute at the new Medical Center, New York City, recently made the announcement that to promote research study and treatment of encephalitis J. P. Morgan has made a gift to the institute of $200,000 to be used for the construction and equipment of a complete hospital floor containing forty-eight beds. The gift was designated as a memorial to Mrs. Morgan, who died of the disease.

The Morgan fund places at the disposal of the medical profession facilities for investigating sleeping sickness and will enable the institute to bring to bear upon this problem the combined resources of the entire Medical Center, now in the process of completion at 165th Street and Broadway.

That the disease of this country and England differs from that found in Africa was pointed out recently by Dr. Aldo Castellani, discoverer of the germ of that disease, who came to this country to organize a department of tropical medicine at Tulane University.

So wide is the territory covered by the malady in its varied forms that it has been apparent for some time to the medical authorities that an international survey of all expressions of the so-called sleeping sickness would be the only logical method of determining the extent of the germ's range.

Mr. William T. Matheson has provided funds to pay the cost of a survey of encephalitis in this country, Europe and possibly Asia. A commission has been formed with Dr. William Darrach, dean of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, as chairman. The commission includes Dr. Frederick Tilney, professor of neurology in Columbia University; Dr. Hubert Howe, instructor of neurology, secretary; Dr. Haven Emerson and Dr. Frederick Gay, who are both on the faculty of the same college as professors of public health administration and bacteriology, respectively, and Dr. W. J. Park, director of the bureau of laboratories of the New York City Health Department and professor of bacteriology of Bellevue Hospital Medical College. Direction of the research program will be under the supervision of Dr. Josephine B. Neal.

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

IN his review of the work of the Rockefeller Foundation, Dr. George E. Vincent, the president, states that during 1926 the foundation, in disbursing $9,741,474 (1) aided the growth of fourteen medical schools in ten different countries; (2) maintained a modern medical school and teaching hospital in Peking; (3) assisted the development of professional public health training in fifteen institutions in twelve countries and in ten field stations in the United States and Europe; (4) contributed to nurse training schools in the United States, Brazil, France, Poland, Jugoslavia, China, Japan and Siam; (5) sent, as emergency aid, journals, books or laboratory supplies to institutions in twenty European countries; (6) helped twenty-one governments to combat hookworm disease; (7) gave funds to organized rural health services in 244 counties in the United States and to thirty-four districts in twelve other countries; (8) shared in the creation or support of various departments in state or national health services in sixteen countries; (9) cooperated with Brazil in the control of yellow fever, or in precautionary measures against the yellow fever mosquito, in ten states; (10) continued yellow fever surveys and studies in Nigeria and on the Gold Coast; (11) aided efforts to show the possibilities of controlling malaria in nine North American states and in Porto Rico, Nicaragua, Salvador, Argentina, Brazil, Italy, Spain, Poland, Palestine and the Philippine Islands; (12) helped to improve the teaching of physics, chemistry and biology in eleven institutions in China and in the government university of Siam; (13) supported the Institute of Biological Research of the Johns Hopkins University and con-