

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-