

ing of institutions of medical or public-health education, the building up of official health organizations, the promotion of field research, the demonstration of new methods. The war called for exceptional aid to medical services, social work in army camps and emergency relief, notably for children. For these purposes \$22,000,000 was appropriated.

Temporary antihookworm campaigns in the United States and in many other countries have been broadened into permanent official rural-health organizations. Malaria has been studied more fully and methods of control worked out at home and abroad. Yellow fever has been forced to retreat from Mexico and Central America and from northern South America, until it is now found only in Brazil and West Africa. A war-time antituberculosis organization built up with foundation aid in France has been wholly taken over by the French and is being incorporated into a general public health service.

Various schools and institutes of public health have been created or extended with foundation funds. For the strengthening of influential medical schools in many parts of the world from London to Singapore, the foundation has expended about \$29,000,000. This does not include building, equipment and support of the Peking Union Medical College and aid to hospitals and the premedical sciences in China.

Up to December 31, 1928, fellowships had been granted to 3,187 representatives of fifty-eight countries at a total cost of \$4,908,743. The international significance of these fellowships may be inferred from the fact that 1,383 of the total fellows pursued their studies in countries other than their own.

GIFT TO NEW YORK UNIVERSITY MEDICAL SCHOOL

MR. GEORGE F. BAKER, of New York City, has given the sum of \$1,000,000 to New York University to promote the teaching of surgery. The gift will form an endowment to be known as the George David Stewart Endowment for Surgery, in honor of the friendship that has existed for many years between Mr. Baker and Dr. Stewart.

According to plans made by Dr. Stewart, all professors and instructors are to be on half-time, for by that procedure both practice and instruction are the gainers. The teaching staff will be increased materially. Men will be selected according to their ability to be teachers and surgeons. Those who are picked or who apply for service in the department will be asked to undertake a post-graduate course of three years, in which the various subjects embraced by surgery are taught. The instructional staff will rotate methodically among all the surgical and related services and thus will be able to round out their knowledge and ability.

In cooperation with Bellevue Hospital, New York University purposes to expand and develop its colleges of medicine and dentistry, and the Baker gift will permit the realization of the first steps of the plan. According to Chancellor Brown \$15,000,000 will be sought for these further objects.

1. A laboratories building presided over by Dr. William H. Park, whose scientific discoveries have done so much for the welfare of humanity.

In this building will be found the activities of the Harriman Fund, which have recently been allied with New York University; the manifold activities of Dr. Park himself, which at the present time are concerned mainly with the various aspects of pneumonia; researches into hay fever, asthma and other diseases of the allergic group; special studies of heart disease and rheumatic fever; in a word, researches into some of the most prevalent and difficult of diseases.

In addition, this building will provide the necessary laboratory facilities for research in various fields, physiology, pharmacology, histology, etc., as well as for undergraduate instruction.

2. A new building for administration offices and for lecture halls.

3. A private pavilion where members of the faculty of the medical school or other distinguished physicians and surgeons may care for their private patients.

4. A building for the dental college which, near by Bellevue, can work in conjunction both with this great city hospital and with the university's medical college.

THE INTERNATIONAL CORN BORER CONFERENCE

UNDER the patronage of the French Minister of Agriculture, the first International Corn Borer Conference was held at the Pasteur Institute of Paris on April 25, 26 and 27. The ministers of agriculture of Hungary, Yugoslavia and Roumania had sent personal representatives, and the government of Poland had appointed an official delegate.

The conference was opened by Dr. Emile Roux, director of the Pasteur Institute, and Dr. Tage Ellinger, director of research of the International Corn Borer Investigations of Chicago. The inspector-general of agriculture, M. Rabaté, welcomed the delegates on behalf of the French government. At the opening session addresses were delivered by Professor E. Roubaud, of the Pasteur Institute, on "Scientific Problems relating to the Corn Borer"; by Professor V. Vouk, of the University of Zagreb, on "The Policy of Scientific Corn Borer Investigations"; and by Dr. Miklos Siegescu, assistant-secretary in the Hungarian Ministry of Agriculture, on "The Administrative Aspects of the International Corn Borer Investigations."

The formal opening session was followed by scientific meetings under the chairmanship of Dr. Ellinger. The following scientific men participated: Professor