

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

E. Roubaud, Professor Metalnikov, Mr. K. Toumanoff and Mr. V. Chorinee, of the Pasteur Institute; Director A. Paillot, of France; Professor H. Prell and Dr. H. Sachtleben, of Germany; Dr. A. Kemner, of Sweden; Professor A. Kotlan and Dr. Bela Husz, of Hungary; Professor Vale Vouk, of Yugoslavia, and Director W. Knechtel, of Roumania.

At the suggestion of the ministers of agriculture of Hungary, Yugoslavia and Roumania, a commission was formed to consider the formulation of uniform corn borer regulations in the three countries comprising the central European corn belt. Members of this commission are Dr. Tage Ellinger, chairman; Director Knechtel, of Roumania; Dr. Siegeseu, of Hungary, and Professor Vouk, of Yugoslavia.

THE TEXAS ACADEMY OF SCIENCE

THE Texas Academy of Science completed its reorganization during a meeting held at the University of Texas at Austin on May 24 and 25. The Texas Academy was first organized in 1892 and continued its meetings up to the time of the war. Its total membership was about five hundred, and twelve volumes of proceedings were published. A preliminary meeting for reorganization was held in San Antonio on November 29. The membership at the time of the present meeting is about seventy-five. A section in the newly adopted constitution incorporated the membership of the old academy into the new, thus making the total membership about one hundred and twenty-five. At the first session Dr. E. P. Schoch gave a concise history of the search after potash deposits in West Texas, and predicted what might be expected as a result of the findings. Dr. B. C. Tharp gave an illustrated lecture on the vegetation of Padre Island and the Gulf Coast country. At night the University of Texas gave a dinner in honor of the old and new academies. Dr. H. Y. Benedict, president of the university, presided. Dr. Frederick W. Simonds, senior professor of the university, spoke on the history of the old academy, telling of noted investigators who belonged to its membership, and of their work and publications. To illustrate his talk, he introduced Dr. R. T. Hill, of the U. S. Geological Survey, who was the honor guest at dinner, as an example of the membership. Dr. Simonds closed his talk by saying that the reorganized academy had an immense opportunity and a running start. There were about seventy-five present. At the business meeting on Saturday morning a tentative constitution was adopted. The first regular meeting was set for the last week in November. C. T. Reed, Kingsville Normal School, is president. H. B. Parks, Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, is secretary.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

DR. THEOBALD SMITH, who reaches the age of seventy years on July 31, retires from the directorship of the department of animal pathology of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research on June 30. Dr. Carl TenBroeck, now a member of the institute, has been appointed acting director in his place. Dr. Smith has held the directorship since July 1, 1914, at which time he transferred from Harvard University to the Rockefeller Institute. He will continue to carry on his scientific work at the Princeton laboratories of the institute.

DR. JOSEPH S. AMES, dean of the college faculty and for three years provost of the Johns Hopkins University and formerly professor of physics and director of the laboratory of physics, has been elected to succeed Dr. Frank J. Goodnow, who has been president since October, 1914, succeeding the late Dr. Ira S. Remsen. The resignation of Dr. Goodnow, given to the board in January, 1928, was accepted to take effect on July 1 next in agreement with his wishes. He will become president emeritus, continuing his connection with the university by conducting a course of lectures. Dr. Ames is chairman of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, which has done much important research work on the scientific phases of aeronautics.

DR. HERMAN SCHNEIDER, since 1919 dean of the college of engineering and commerce of the University of Cincinnati, has been elected president of the university. Daniel Laurence, business manager, has been elected vice-president. Dr. Schneider has been acting president since the retirement of President Frederick Charles Hicks.

At the commencement exercises of the Case School of Applied Science, the doctorate of engineering was conferred on Dr. Charles S. Howe, the retiring president, and on Dr. William Elgin Wickenden, president-elect, who gave the commencement address. Dr. Howe retires after having served the Case School for forty years, twenty-seven of these as president.

At the recent commencement exercises at Columbia University, the honorary doctorate of science was conferred on George Emerson Brewer, surgeon, and William Hallock Park, physician and medical officer, both of New York City, and on Dr. Augustus Trowbridge, dean of the Princeton University Graduate School. The doctorate of science in pharmacy was conferred on Walter A. Bastedo, pharmacist, physician and medical author; Robert A. Hatcher, professor of pharmacology at Cornell Medical College; Charles F. Schleussner, pharmacist; Wilbur L. Scoville, chairman