THE UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY BOTANIC GARDENS

AFTER nearly a year of active work under the direction of Harry Lindberg, landscape gardener for the University of Kentucky, the botanic gardens, comprising a tract of about nine acres of the university campus, are rapidly nearing completion. The combined efforts of the university and the Lexington Garden Club brought about realization of this plan, and last summer a sum of money was made available with which to begin the work.

It is the ultimate aim of the university to have in the garden every type of plant which will grow in this climate. Already several rare plants have been secured, and the largest collection of hybrid rhododendrons in the state has been planted. The rhododendrons require a special soil, which has been prepared for them by the use of peat moss and aluminum sulphate. One of the features of the gardens is an Italian cypress, donated by C. E. Buiiage. This was grown by the California Department of Forestry, from seeds gathered in the garden of Gethsemane.

The plot is divided into three parts. The first division contains the rock garden, and foreign trees and shrubs. Rocks for this part are of Kentucky limestone, and were obtained from the Kentucky River cliffs near Wilmore. Flagstone walks, stone benches and stone piers at the entrance make this a spot of special scenic beauty. The second division contains those plants needing special soil, and also water and bog plants. Two pools have been excavated in this part of the garden. The third part of the garden is given over exclusively to native trees and shrubs.

It is hoped that eventually a tract of land large enough to establish an arboretum will be developed. This would contain all the native trees and shrubs as well as all exotic woody plants that can be grown in this state.

Contributions of many Kentucky nurseries and many out of state made possible the establishment of the botanic gardens. Among those from Kentucky who contributed plants were the Dixie View Nurseries, of Covington, the Donaldson Nurseries, of Sparta, the R. L. Haag Nurseries, of Jefferstown, the Highland Place Nursery, of Versailles, the Hillenmeyer Nurseries, of Lexington, the Louisville Nurseries, of St. Matthews, the Jacob Schultz Company, of Louisville, and the Willadean Nurseries, of Sparta. Contributions from the states of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Alabama, Georgia, New York, Illinois, Tennessee, Massachusetts, Iowa and Ohio have also been received.

The University of Kentucky Botanic Gardens are open to the public.

HONORARY DEGREES AT YALE UNIVERSITY

AT its recent commencement exercises, as already noted in SCIENCE, Yale University conferred honorary degrees on four scientific men. The citations were as follows:

Richard Thornton Fisher, M.S.

Professor Phelps: Although a graduate of Harvard College, Mr. Fisher became a missionary from Yale to Harvard. Always alert and ambitious, he was one of the American pioneers in forestry and showed good judgment in entering the Yale Forest School as soon as it was opened, taking his degree in forestry with the earliest class in 1902. Three years later, when Harvard imitated Yale and established a department of forestry, Mr. Fisher was naturally chosen as its head. Later he became director of the Harvard forest at Petersham, and by his records of growth and cut, he has disproved the common proverb that "you can not see the forest for the trees."

President Angell: A member of the first class to graduate from her pioneer Forest School, Yale University has observed your significant career with increasing pride, and now, in recognition of your enduring achievement in promoting public interest and confidence in sound methods of forestry, as well as for your distinguished service in developing high professional standards for the training of men in forest science, she confers upon you the degree of master of science and admits you to all its rights and privileges.

William Hallock Park, Sc.D.

Professor Phelps: Professor of bacteriology and hygiene, University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York University. The laboratory organized by Dr. Park was the first in the world in which the new discoveries of Pasteur and Koch were systematically applied to the protection of public health, and for thirty-five years it has remained, under all political changes, a model scientific institution. Dr. Park has been a pioneer in the discovery of the part played by well carriers of disease germs in the spread of communicable disease, and has contributed more than any other living man to the development of the technique of bacteriological diagnosis and serum treatment which has made possible the conquest of diphtheria. He thus has the double satisfaction of being successful in original research and successful in his fight for the health of his fellow creatures. He is a perfect type of the scientist in the service of the state.

President Angell: In grateful recognition of your long years of wise and devoted service to the improvement of the public health, which has resulted not only in a conspicuous betterment of conditions in the metropolitan community for which you have immediately labored, but also in the promotion of a more alert and intelligent dealing with the crucial problems of public hygiene the country over, and not less than for your notable work of scientific research, Yale University con-