be associated among both scientists and naturalists with his studies of the trees of California. His elaborate and consummately executed book "Silva of California," published as a memoir in the botanical series of the University of California, is recognized as an outstanding masterpiece of systematic botany. The two editions of his smaller work, "The Trees of California," have, however, been even more instrumental in aiding an increasing number of persons to acquire a knowledge of this part of the state's plant life.

The breadth of view-point exhibited in his taxonomic work has given Professor Jepson a high rank among American botanists. He is a member of several botanical societies and has been honored by elections to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and the National Botanical Society of Czecho-Slovakia. He has been an active promoter of forest conservation, and has been for many years a counselor of the Save the Redwoods League. He is known to every amateur botanist and plant lover in the state.

THE RETIREMENT OF DR. BEVERLY T. GALLOWAY

DR. BEVERLY T. GALLOWAY, who retired recently from the U. S. Department of Agriculture under the age limit clause, is not planning to retire from active research. He, like several other scientific men similarly retired, plans to continue research, especially the broader aspects in relation to new crops, their diseases and utilization under changing economic conditions. He will divide his time between headquarters in the Bureau of Plant Industry in Washington and his winter home on a small tract in Florida, where he will devote particular attention to new plants of value to Florida and the South.

Dr. Galloway was appointed to the department in 1887 and has served continuously—with the exception of two years—in research and administrative posts. He was largely responsible for the creation of the Bureau of Plant Industry from several independent divisions engaged in plant research and was chief of the new bureau from 1901 to 1912. In 1913–14 he was assistant secretary of agriculture and was then dean of agriculture at Cornell University for two years, returning to the department in 1917.

Dr. Galloway, primarily a research worker, was frequently drawn into administrative activity, and repeatedly was called on to assist in formulating and guiding the research and extension policies of the department. Under Secretary James Wilson he guided the legislative and related movements for new buildings, resulting finally in the erection of the East and West wings and plans for a central structure and additional wings practically as now being constructed.

Appointed as assistant plant pathologist in 1887, Dr. Galloway became chief of the Division of Vegetable Physiology and Pathology the following year. In 1900, when William Saunders died, Dr. Galloway succeeded him as chief of the Division of Gardens and Grounds. In the course of his administration he helped to start in the Bureau of Plant Industry the work in farm management and marketing which later grew into the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

As Assistant Secretary of Agriculture under Secretary Houston in 1913–14 he was regarded as an able administrator and was responsible for improving the working organization of the department. After his return to the department in 1917 he continued in research work, particularly investigations of the pathological aspects of the introduction of new plants.

AWARD OF THE COPLEY MEDAL OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY TO PROFESSOR THEOBALD SMITH

AT the anniversary meeting of the Royal Society, London, on November 30, the award of the Copley Medal was made to Dr. Theobald Smith, emeritus member of the Rockefeller Institute. The medal was presented by Sir Frederick Gowland Hopkins. We take from *Nature* an extract from his remarks:

"Professor Theobald Smith was director of the Department of Animal Pathology of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, Princeton, N. J., from 1914 until 1929. In 1886 with Professor Salmon he showed a new method for producing immunity from contagious diseases by inoculating with a dead bacterial vaccine killed by heat, thus advocating a principle which was re-discovered fifteen years later and has been widely used, notably for making antityphoid vaccine. In 1889 he discovered the first known instance of a disease of vertebrates transmitted by an arthropod—Texas fever of cattle due to a protozoon transmitted by a tick. He introduced differential tests for bacteria based on their biochemical action. In 1896–98 he clearly, and for the first time, distinguished between the human and bovine types of *Bacillus tuberculosis* and the forms of disease which they produce, anticipating Koch's pronouncement in 1901.

"In 1903, with Reagh, Professor Smith described the non-motile variants of certain pathogenic motile bacteria and their important serological differences. He discovered in 1904 the remarkable phenomenon known as anaphylactic shock in the guinea pig. In 1926 he discovered the very potent effect of the colostrum, the first milk of cows, in protecting calves from certain severe infections. He also made other notable original observations, such as those on the growth and toxin production of the diphtheria bacillus, and on the production of immunity by mixtures of toxin and antitoxin; he also described disease of the cow's udder communicable to man by the milk."