

sent as soon as possible to the Secretary of the Organizing Committee, G. V. Jacks, Imperial Bureau of Soil Science, Harpenden, England, from whom all further information may be obtained.

### REPORT OF DIRECTOR OF THE NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN

DR. E. D. MERRILL, director of the New York Botanical Garden, pointed out to members of the board of managers at the annual meeting on January 14 that naturalistic planting of tropical subjects in the greenhouses has been one of the important horticultural developments at the New York Botanical Garden during the past year.

The cactus house in Conservatory Range 1, which has been closed to the public for several weeks, will be re-opened this month, with all the plants set out in a desert garden as though they were growing out of doors in their native habitat. Other succulents, which were planted in naturalistic fashion in the adjoining house last year, have grown luxuriantly. In early spring, the collection of bananas and their allies will be on view in a humid, tropic house where they are now being replanted.

Bordered with suitable shrubs, trees and smaller plants from cooler regions of the world, a new rock-bound pool has replaced the old formal pool at the entrance to Conservatory Range 2 on the east side of the grounds. Collections of orchids and begonias, two of the featured types of plants in other parts of this conservatory, have been greatly improved the past year.

In anticipation of a magnificent display of flowers in the new Thompson Memorial Rock Garden, 7,500 bulbs for early spring bloom were planted last fall. These will be seen in addition to hundreds of primulas and other flowers which were first brought into bloom there last spring.

A gift of 450 evergreen trees received from Colonel Robert H. Montgomery has been used largely for new background plantings. In addition, Colonel Montgomery presented 85 species and varieties of evergreens which are now being raised for the garden at the Boyce Thompson Arboretum.

Ornamental trees and shrubs figured largely in a gift of a carload of nursery stock—1,445 items—from the Farr Nursery Company of Pennsylvania. The trees in the natural hemlock forest bordering the Bronx River at the Botanical Garden have been increased by the planting of 300 specimens four to five feet high. Other new plantings include the borders of the park, where work has been done partly in cooperation with the city, which has provided the means for improvements in many parts of the grounds.

A body of women workers from the Emergency Relief Bureau has helped the New York Botanical Gar-

den to build up, in the last few years, one of the largest and most readily accessible collections of herbarium specimens in the world. While two or three other herbaria slightly exceed the New York one in size, none has so efficient a system of references.

The Botanical Garden's herbarium, with 70,000 specimens having been mounted and added to the collections by emergency workers during 1934, now numbers 1,800,000 specimens.

Dr. Merrill also announced that the year's additions to the library bring the number of bound volumes above 44,000, enabling it to hold its place as the largest combined botanical and horticultural library in America.

The course for professional gardeners, inaugurated in 1932 by the New York Botanical Garden, entered its third year last fall with a record enrollment of seventy-two students. Gardening courses for amateurs, courses of study on ferns and trees, and Saturday afternoon lectures given in all but the summer months have been among other educational activities. Scientific work prosecuted during the year has included the study of specific plant diseases and their control, and the breeding of new varieties of day lilies, southern iris and lilies, besides the work on seedless grapes being carried out in cooperation with the Geneva Experiment Station.

Many improvements in buildings and grounds have been initiated with the help of men from the Emergency Relief Bureau. Among other workers from this group in the Museum Building, there have been artists, librarians, technicians, stenographers, typists, clerks, and others, who have been of great assistance to the scientific staff.

An innovation in memberships approved at the meeting is a garden-club membership, by which a group, for an annual fee of \$25, is accorded special privileges offered by the institution.

### FELLOWSHIPS IN MEDICINE OF THE NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

FELLOWSHIPS in medicine, administered by the Medical Fellowship Board of the National Research Council, will be available for the year beginning on July 1. These fellowships are open to citizens of the United States and Canada who possess an M.D. or Ph.D. degree. They are intended for recent graduates and not for persons already professionally established.

The fellowships are designed to provide research discipline for men and women who are fitted for research in the medical sciences. At present candidates will be favored who plan to specialize in one of the sciences related to medicine or to approach clinical medicine and surgery through temporary identification with one of these sciences.

The choice of place to work in is left to the fellow, subject to the approval of the Fellowship Board; but as a rule fellows will be expected to work in this country. Ordinarily before sending his application to the board, a candidate should have assurance from the person with whom he wishes to work that he is acceptable.

The appointments are for full time and no other remunerative work is permitted. The usual basic stipends awarded are \$1,800 a year for unmarried fellows and \$2,300 for married fellows.

Fellows will be chosen at a meeting of the Medical Fellowship Board in April. Applications to receive consideration at this meeting must be filed on or before March 1. Appointments may begin on any date determined by the board.

Further particulars concerning these fellowships may be obtained on request. All communications should be addressed to the Secretary of the Medical Fellowship Board, National Research Council, 2101 Constitution Avenue, Washington, D. C.

FRANCIS G. BLAKE, *Chairman*

DIVISION OF MEDICAL SCIENCES  
NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

#### THE NEW DEAN OF THE YALE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

DR. MILTON C. WINTERNITZ, whose term of office as dean of the Yale School of Medicine expires in June, has declined to be considered for reappointment. To succeed Dr. Winternitz, Dr. Stanhope Bayne-Jones, professor of bacteriology in the faculty of medicine, has been appointed dean for a period of five years beginning on July 1.

The following resolution, adopted at the January meeting of the Yale Corporation, was also made public:

To record the enduring gratitude of the President and Fellows to Professor Milton C. Winternitz for his outstanding services to the University and the New Haven Hospital during the fifteen years he has served as dean of the School of Medicine, and to express their hope that he may long continue his association with the community, and the University to which he has in his work made such notable contributions.

Dr. Winternitz, who is professor of pathology, came to Yale University from the Johns Hopkins University. He has been a professor in the Yale Medical School since 1917, was first appointed its dean in 1920 and has served as such for three successive five-year terms. From this country and abroad the following members have been added in recent years to its faculty: Professors J. G. Dusser de Barenne from Utrecht; John F. Fulton from Oxford; Eugen Kahn from Munich; Edgar Allen from the University of

Missouri; Walter R. Miles from Stanford University, and Harvey Cushing from Harvard University.

The physical plant of the school and of the New Haven Hospital, with which it is affiliated, has been practically rebuilt and greatly enlarged by gifts for these purposes from friends of the school and from some of the great foundations, resulting from the leadership of Dr. Winternitz. In addition he was one of the prime movers in the establishment of the Institute of Human Relations.

In general support of the program developed by Dr. Winternitz, the endowment of the School of Medicine has been increased from about \$2,000,000 to over \$8,000,000 by gifts made during his deanship.

Dr. Winternitz will continue his work in the school as professor of pathology.

Dr. Bayne-Jones, who is professor of bacteriology and master of Trumbull College, took his B.A. degree at Yale in 1910, and his M.D. at the Johns Hopkins University, where he studied under Dr. Winternitz. During the war he served as Medical Officer with the British Expeditionary Forces for ten months; later was with the Twenty-Sixth Division of the A. E. F., and finally with the rank of major as sanitary inspector of the Army of Occupation. He received the British Military Cross and the Croix de Guerre. He was associate professor of bacteriology at the Johns Hopkins Medical School from 1919 to 1923. He came to Yale from the University of Rochester where he had been professor of bacteriology for eight years. While there he was director of the Rochester Health Bureau Laboratories.

#### THE ROCHESTER MEETING OF THE GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA

THE forty-seventh annual meeting of the Geological Society of America was held at the University of Rochester, from December 27 to 29.

The meeting was one of the largest in the history of the society. One hundred and twenty-two scientific papers were presented before the Geological Society, and the programs of the associated societies meeting with it, the Paleontological Society and the Mineralogical Society of America, were also crowded.

The address of the retiring president, W. H. Collins, geology and literature, was delivered the evening of December 27, followed by the annual smoker. The annual dinner was held at the Hotel Seneca on the 28th. The seventh award of the Penrose Medal was made at the dinner, the recipient being Professor Charles Schuchert, of Yale University.

The officers of the society for the year 1935 are:

*President*, Nevin M. Fenneman.

*Past-president*, W. H. Collins.