in the building. Dean Appleby served the School of Mines from its foundation in 1892 until his retirement in 1935. He died on April 8, 1941.

A FELLOWSHIP honoring Walter Lindsay Niles, dean of Cornell University Medical College and attending physician at the New York Hospital, who died on December 22, has been announced by the two institutions. An endowment fund of $100,000, of which more than a fourth has been pledged in advance, is being raised by friends and colleagues of Dr. Niles to provide annual awards to outstanding young men entering the medical profession. The committee directing the effort includes: Dr. Bruce P. Webster, *chairman,* Mrs. Roger W. Straus, Walter C. Teagle, Neal Dow Becker, William H. Jackson, president of the Society of the New York Hospital; Dr. Edmund E. Day, president of Cornell University, and Dr. Malcolm Goodridge, president of the New York Academy of Medicine.

THE three-hundredth anniversary of the death of Galileo Galilei, on January 8, 1642, will be celebrated at the New York Academy of Medicine by placing on exhibit a collection of works and illustrations bearing on his life and accomplishments. The exhibit will be placed on view in connection with the delivery of the ninety-second Anniversary Discourse of the New York Academy of Medicine. Dr. A. A. Brill will deliver the address on "The Freudian Epoch." Both the exhibit and the meeting are open to the public.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

THE FOURTH EXPEDITION TO GUATEMALA OF FIELD MUSEUM

WITH plans for completing comprehensive botanical researches, and the collecting of plants representing the varied flora of Guatemala, the fourth botanical expedition to that country for Field Museum of Natural History sailed from New Orleans on December 3. Dr. Julian A. Steyermark, assistant curator of the herbarium, is in charge of the expedition. He is accompanied by Albert Vatter, of Glenview, Ill., a specialist in wild flower photography.

The three previous expeditions to Guatemala, one conducted by Dr. Steyermark, and the others by Paul C. Standley, curator of the herbarium, resulted in collections of many thousands of plants, and further thousands are expected from the present undertaking. This expedition will conclude the preparations for publication of a flora of Guatemala upon which Messrs. Standley and Steyermark have been engaged since 1938.

Dr. Steyermark and his assistant will remain in Guatemala for about ten months. The time will be devoted chiefly to the exploration of those areas which were not investigated by the previous expeditions, as well as to areas whose wealth of vegetation demands greater attention than has been possible to accord it hitherto. Guatemala, despite its small size, has an extensive and varied flora due to the extreme diversity of terrain it offers for plant environments, ranging from plains to high mountains, and from desert to tropical rain forests.

The most difficult task Dr. Steyermark faces is the collecting of plants during the rainy season from areas which at that time reach their maximum of floral development. This is a condition much to be desired from the standpoint of botanical study, but is hard on the explorer since the rainy season in Guatemala means the kind of constant heavy downpours which make life extremely uncomfortable for those who have to expose themselves to the weather.

GRANTS OF THE NATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION

THE Committee on Medical Research has recommended to the National Tuberculosis Association that during 1942–43 grants be awarded for:

Chemical Investigations of the Tubercle Bacillus, by R. J. Anderson, Sterling Chemistry Laboratory, Yale University.

Enzymes as Factors in Resistance to Tuberculosis, by M. C. Winternitz and Bruno Gerstl, Laboratory of Pathology, Yale University School of Medicine, and by H. W. Olson, Wilson Teachers College, District of Columbia.

Serum Studies using Tiselius Electrophoresis Apparatus, by Florence B. Seibert, Henry Phipps Institute, University of Pennsylvania.

Research in Roentgenological Technique, by Charles Weyl and S. Reid Warren, Jr., Moore School of Electrical Engineering, University of Pennsylvania.

Variations in Virulence by the Omental Spread Method, by C. E. Woodruff, Wm. H. Maybury Sanatorium, Northville, Mich.

Relation between Diabetes and Tuberculosis, by M. M. Steinbach, Columbia University.

Decision on grants for clinical studies in Boston and New York was deferred pending an investigation by a special subcommittee into the best method of coordinating these independent projects with studies being considered by the American Trudeau Society. Grants considered at this time are not effective before July 1, 1942.

The members of the Committee on Medical Research are: Dr. Wm. Charles White, *chairman,* Dr. Charles

J. Hatfield, Dr. Kendall Emerson, Dr. J. Burns Amberson, Jr., Dr. Ezra Bridge, Dr. Charles A. Doan, Dr. Leroy U. Gardner, Dr. Esmond R. Long, Dr. Karl F. Meyer, Dr. Florence R. Sabin and Dr. David T. Smith.

THE NATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR INFANTILE PARALYSIS

THE third annual report of Basil O'Connor, president of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, has appeared. It covers the period from October 1, 1940, to September 30, 1941. During the year the foundation received a cash income of $1,036,480. Seventy-two grants and appropriations were made, amounting to $805,562. These grants were awarded for Virus Research, for Nutritional Research, for After-Effects Research, for Education and for Epidemiology—Epidemics. They include:

The University of Wisconsin, $62,500, to study the metabolism of monkeys as a part of the study of the influence of nutrition on susceptibility to poliomyelitis.

University of Michigan School of Public Health, $40,000, to continue to give aid for the express purpose of creating facilities to train virologists and to study virus diseases, with particular emphasis on poliomyelitis.

University of California, the George Williams Hooper Foundation, $15,000, to continue and extend studies in the epidemiology of poliomyelitis in the eleven Western states with special reference to human equine encephalomyelitis, St. Louis encephalitis and other types of encephalitis. $6,300, to conduct epidemiological studies; to study animals, birds, insects and humans for the presence of evidence of infection with viruses of St. Louis encephalitis, Western equine encephalomyelitis and poliomyelitis.

Harvard Medical School and Surgical Research Laboratory, Boston City Hospital, $3,000, to study the gastrointestinal tract as the portal of entry of virus in experimental poliomyelitis. $17,315, for the purchase of supplies for laboratory research studies.

Yale University School of Medicine, $13,000, to continue the study of the distribution of the virus of poliomyelitis in human beings and in nature, during epidemics and inter-epidemic periods.

The University of Southern California School of Medicine, $10,000, to continue laboratory studies of comparison of strains of poliomyelitis virus recovered in Los Angeles. $5,000, to conduct studies on isolation of poliomyelitis virus from asymptomatic non-contacts.

The Johns Hopkins University School of Hygiene and Public Health, $9,300, to conduct an epidemiological study of poliomyelitis by determining the disposition of poliomyelitis virus neutralizing antibodies among residents of an urban community.

University of Toronto, Connaught Laboratories, $8,800, to continue an attempt to develop more effective methods of recovery of poliomyelitis virus.

The Children's Hospital Research Foundation, Cincinnati, Ohio, $11,300, to continue to study the nature of human poliomyelitis, with particular reference to distribution of the virus in different levels of the alimentary tract; to study the distribution of poliomyelitis virus in cynomolgus monkeys succumbing to infection by the oral route; to conduct a search for poliomyelitis virus in flies trapped in epidemic areas.

IN HONOR OF DR. LIBERTY HYDE BAILEY

A GREAT palm glade on the shore of Biscayne Bay, Florida, is planned by the Fairchild Tropical Garden, Coconut Grove, Florida, in honor of Dr. Liberty Hyde Bailey, emeritus professor and formerly dean of the College of Agriculture of Cornell University.

It is anticipated that the glade of tropical palms, while serving as a permanent memorial to Professor Bailey, will be a mecca to thousands of garden lovers making pilgrimages to southern Florida to see what tropical palms really are.

Influential in the field of horticulture since the beginning of agricultural education in this country, Professor Bailey has devoted his life to conserving forests, improving rural schools, building departments of horticulture in colleges, bettering country life, stimulating plant selection and plant breeding, teaching landscape gardening for homes and through his "Hortus" and his "Encyclopedias," providing the plant lover with guides for determining the names of plants.

Professor Bailey in the last ten years has devoted attention to the palms, collecting them himself in the tropical jungles, classifying unknown sorts and building one of the world's best collections in the Bailey Hortorium in Ithaca, which he gave to the university.

It is planned to dedicate the Liberty Hyde Bailey Palm Glade on Dr. Bailey's eighty-fourth birthday, March 15, and to present him then with an album containing the names of all who have contributed. Dr. David Fairchild, retired U. S. Government botanist, the originator of the Fairchild Tropical Garden at Coconut Grove, Fla., is raising the funds for the palm glade. He is seeking nominal gifts "from the greatest possible number" of Dr. Bailey's friends and admirers. "To this end," Dr. Fairchild states, "it has been decided that no contribution shall be of more than one dollar."

Professor Bailey was born in Michigan. He attended the first agricultural college established near Lansing, Michigan. His affiliation with Cornell began in 1888 when he became professor of horticulture; from 1903 to 1913 he was director and dean of the College of Agriculture of the university. He has worked in the jungles of Central America, Mexico,