ment lies. That this standard is to-day probably second to none is to be seen in the Kilauea model which presents several important innovations in the development of land relief, including the application of cirkut panorama and aerial photography and the cycloramic background.

The Kilauea undertaking marks the advent of the American geologist into the work most complete and effective of any known for representation of the immense forms with which he deals. Some conception of what this subject, calling for the best that modern science and art can offer, has in store, may be had from statements of those who have visited the active volcano and maintain that a better comprehension of the huge crater may be obtained from the model in Cambridge than in Hawaii itself, owing to the vast dimensions of the Kilauea region. What is yet in store for the earth sciences through the naturalistic reproduction in relief of remaining great types of land form, should give some measure of the value of this contribution.

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BOTRYTIS AND SCLEROTINIA

CONNECTION has recently been established between an apparently undescribed species of *Sclerotinia* occurring in woods in the upper end of Van Cortlandt Park on the rootstocks of wild geranium and a species of *Botrytis* occurring on the roots and rootstocks of the same host. The field observations were made by the writer and the culture work was conducted in the New York Botanical Garden by Professor W. T. Horne. A joint paper will be offered on the subject in connection with the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Torrey Botanical Club this fall. As it will be several months before this paper can appear in print, it was thought advisable to call attention to the facts at this time. While connection between *Botrytis* and *Sclerotinia* has been claimed by DeBary and predicted by more recent workers, this is one of the first and possibly the first case in which the connection has been definitely established by culture experiments.

FRED J. SEAVER

THE NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN

QUOTATIONS

A BRITISH REPORT ON INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH IN AMERICA

THE Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research has issued the first of a series of papers in which, under the title of Science and Industry, it intends publishing information of value to manufacturers. The intention was announced in the report of the Committee of the Privy Council, of which an account appeared in these columns; and the present instalment by Mr. A. P. M. Fleming, of the British Westinghouse Company, on industrial research in the United States, is so full of information and practical suggestion that engineers will learn with regret that there is little prospect of further instalments appearing during the war.

The paper differs from much that issues from the Stationery Office in being essentially a practical work, not loaded with statistics and theoretical considerations. It is a plain statement of facts and practical suggestions very important to industry, set out for British manufacturers by one of their own body in such a way that what it describes and what it suggests can readily be understood; it is illustrated by 85 half-page or full-page blocks, and published—at the public cost—at the price of 1 s. No appreciable expense either of time or brain-stuff or money stands between the message of the volume and the public for whom it is meant; and while there is no point in summarizing what can be easily acquired and digested, some of its facts and the consequences that they suggest are worth consideration.

The modern tendency of American manufacture to research may perhaps be seen most strikingly in what is being done by manufacturing and similar corporations themselves. Examples are to be found alike in the mechanical, electrical, and chemical industries, and are on every variety of scale, up to the £30,000 per year to which the Eastman Kodak Com-