In addition the collection contains carved wooden models of natives in full costume, bone and steatite carvings of animals, models of kayaks showing their construction, models of snow huts, clothing, utensils of daily life and hunting equipment. They were all made by Eskimo craftsmen, and many of them are old and rare pieces.

The department of geology received more than 500 specimens of rocks from Labrador and west Greenland, while the botanical department obtained a variety of arctic plants, including little Arctic trees about the size of small shrubs.

ADDITIONS TO THE BOTANICAL LIBRARY OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

WHAT is said to be the most valuable botanical gift ever made to the Smithsonian Institution has reached Washington, arriving twenty-two years after its presentation. This is the botanical library of Captain John Donnell Smith, of Baltimore, consisting of some 1,600 bound volumes.

Captain Smith, who at the age of ninety-seven years is the oldest of American botanists, presented his library and also his plant collection of more than 100,000 specimens to the Smithsonian Institution in 1905, when he was seventy-five, with the understanding that he would retain them for his own studies as long as he wished. Though still active, Captain Smith desires to have his books installed at the present time in the institution, where they will be kept as a unit library.

The library includes books which are not duplicated in Washington, and at least one rare work of which there is no other copy in the United States. This is a volume by Gomez Ortega, published at Madrid, in 1797, which contains the first published descriptions of many important Mexican plants. An American botanist once made a typewritten copy of this book's many pages, in order to have the descriptions immediately at hand.

The library is particularly rich in works describing tropical American plants, especially those of Central America, a field in which Captain Smith has specialized. Many of the volumes were sent to England for binding. In 1908 the Smithsonian published a catalogue of the entire library, compiled by Alice Cary Atwood, of the Department of Agriculture.

At the time of presentation to the Smithsonian, Captain Smith's plant collection was the finest in existence for Central America. It is of great scientific importance because it includes many types. It contains, also, many valuable sets of plants from remote parts of the world. From China is a series of several thousand specimens prepared by the Irish botanist, Henry; from Tibet and central Asia, the Schlaginweig herbarium; from Syria, the Post collections, and there are from India, Australia, Europe and Africa other sets of almost equal importance. About half the herbarium was turned over to the Smithsonian several years ago, and has been the basis of much work by the institution's botanists.

Captain Smith became an honorary associate of the Smithsonian Institution many years ago. Born in 1829, he is the oldest living graduate of Yale, being a member of the class of 1847. His interest in botany dates from 1874. He was a close friend of Asa Gray and Sereno Watson, of Harvard University, and of Sir Joseph Hooker, who was long director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.

THE GEORGE HERBERT JONES RESEARCH LABORATORY AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

FURTHER information has been received regarding the recently announced gift of $415,000 to the University of Chicago for the equipment and endowment of chemical research. The donor, Mr. George Herbert Jones, is director of the Inland Steel Company and president of the Hillside Fluor Spar Mines, an Illinois corporation organized in 1921.

Plans are already under way at the university for the construction of the George Herbert Jones research laboratory, which is to be the first unit of new laboratories devoted to fundamental investigations in chemistry and its relation to medicine and industry.

When the full building program has been completed, Kent Chemical Laboratory will be used wholly for undergraduate work and all of the graduate work will be housed in the new buildings. These proposed extensions will also provide opportunity for developing research in fields of chemistry not now intensively cultivated at the university, such as photosynthesis, metallurgy, colloid chemistry and synthetic organic chemistry.

The new laboratory, provided for by Mr. Jones, will be used exclusively for the investigational work of the staff and the fifty to eighty research students normally enrolled in the department. The laboratory, according to Professor Julius Stieglitz, chairman of the chemistry department, will be characterized by small and private rooms in which expensive and elaborate apparatus can be built up and used without disturbance, and by special laboratories for work at constant temperatures, with high potential electric currents, for continuous night and day work, etc. Provision has been made by the donor for up-to-date equipment and for endowment for future needs of equipment.