ditions of early British ploughs have been made to the collection of agricultural instruments.

On the second floor an Egyptian astronomical instrument dating from about 600 B. C. for determining the hours of the night has been added to the time measurement collection. In the astronomical gallery on the third floor a series of illuminated transparencies is being arranged to show selected photographs of the sun and moon, nebulae, star clusters, comets and of solar eclipses. The collection illustrating photography has been arranged in a gallery on the same floor, where a series illustrates the development of photography from the earliest years down to the present day. A group of objects shows the evolution of the home cinematograph.

THE NEW YORK SKIN AND CANCER HOSPITAL

WHILE announcing the decision of the Board of the New York Skin and Cancer Hospital to sponsor a public appeal for $5,000,000, with which to improve and enlarge the institution, Dr. Ancell H. Ball, president of the hospital, reports the purchase of the grounds and buildings of its neighbor, the Lying-In Hospital, at Seventeenth Street and Stuyvesant Park, as a part of a program of expansion and increased facilities.

The purchase was made possible by the decision of the Lying-In Hospital to merge with the New York Hospital and remove to the medical center to be established on the upper East River. The institution resulting from the merger is the New York Hospital-Cornell Medical College Association. The changes announced are scheduled to be made sometime in 1931.

Mr. Ball made public the following statement:

For a number of years the New York Skin and Cancer Hospital, the oldest institution of its kind in the country, and the second oldest of its kind in the world, has been seriously hampered in every department of its work, particularly by lack of clinical space for its steadily increasing volume of service to the poor and by inadequate laboratory facilities for its activities in cancer research. In 1928 alone, 150,000 treatments were given in our Out-Patient Cancer and Skin Clinics, or 44 per cent. of the total number of visits to the nine largest skin clinics in greater New York.

During the last twenty years the hospital has been obliged to annex eight brick dwellings and two store properties to serve as auxiliary buildings. The majority of these are linked by a series of dark and tortuous passages which create a serious fire hazard. The general physical plan of the institution, as it is constituted at present, confronts us with every conceivable kind of problem with regard to lighting, ventilation and sanitation.

Our staff has labored valiantly, both in the clinical and the laboratory departments, but there is a limit to what can be accomplished in the face of such physical handicaps. The institution, which has more than demonstrated its effectiveness as a front line unit of attack in the warfare of science upon humanity's greatest scourge, deserves and must be given the very best of accommodations and facilities.

A considerable sum will have to be spent for improvements and additional new equipment. However, when the necessary renovating work is done, our bed capacity will have increased from 92 to 300, we shall have one operating amphitheater and four operating rooms of modern design as against the single operating suite now in use, and there will be sufficient space and excellent ventilation and lighting under one roof for the clinics and research laboratories which are now so inconveniently and unscientifically distributed throughout the neighborhood.

The needs of the hospital to be presented to the public are as follows:

Purchase and remodeling of Lying-In Hospital property		$1,750,000
Furnishings and new equipment		500,000
Radium and Emanation Plant		290,000
Research		1,000,000
Charity Endowment		1,200,000
Maintenance:		
1929	$ 60,000	
1930	100,000	
1931	100,000	
		260,000
Campaign objective		$5,000,000

THE POPULARIZATION OF CHEMISTRY

AN endowed program, utilizing the women's clubs throughout the country to educate the public to an understanding of chemistry and its function in national defense, was officially adopted on September 12 by the division of chemical education at the semi-annual meeting of the American Chemical Society meeting in Minneapolis.

The final session considered a non-technical syllabus of study courses for the women's clubs, expressly designed "to make chemistry understood by those outside it and to give that newness of vision and awakening of interest which come from a knowledge of what chemistry is doing and may do for us."

The program of popular study courses, officially adopted, opens with the romance of chemistry; points out the impossibility of naming any three things of importance with which chemistry is not involved; explains that the human body is a chemical factory, what makes some water hard and other water soft, how soap is made, the use of nitrogen and potash for fertilizer and the importance of sufficient sources of supply and compares the chemical elements in cotton with those in silk.