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.

The concluding sections of the course deal with such titles as: "Why do large manufacturers of explosives produce so wide a variety of peace products?" "Have explosives been a blessing or a curse to man?" "Classes of explosives and uses and values of each in war and peace" and "Which is the real goal, 'peace regardless of security' or 'lasting peace in permanent security'?"

According to the announcement of the American Chemical Society, the effort is endowed by the Chemical Foundation, headed by Mr. Francis P. Garvan, under provisions requiring the disbursement of any profits for the advancement of chemistry as a science and an industry in the United States. In addition, the foundation is also undertaking to administer any chemical patents resulting from researches in any American university under the same provisions.

The program was reported to the Division of Chemical Education by Dr. Harrison Hale, of the University of Arkansas, and after it was officially authorized Professor John N. Swan, of the University of Mississippi, and M. B. McGill, of the Lakewood (Ohio) High School, were elected by the division to supervise other educational activities.

PUBLIC EDUCATION AT BROOKLYN BOTANIC GARDEN

THE July issue of the *Brooklyn Botanic Garden Record* (Vol. XVIII, No. 4, pp. 189–264) is devoted entirely to a report on "Public Education at the Brooklyn Botanic Garden, 1910–1928." A report on "Research at the Brooklyn Botanic Garden, 1910–1927," was issued in July, 1927. The present report on the educational work reveals the practically unlimited opportunities for botanic gardens in the latter field; and in its development along this line the Brooklyn Botanic Garden is said to be unique among the botanic gardens of the world.

The educational program of the garden has been developed along two main lines: (1) service to the city, and (2) service to botanical science and education in the broadest sense. As regards the latter, designated also as "World Service," the report says:

> But no institution can render the largest service to its community by remaining local or parochial in its activities and influence. Just as the Botanic Garden owes its existence and maintenance in part to municipal support and is thereby obligated to the city, so, also, every community is under continued indebtedness to the rest of the world, and should contribute in every possible way to the public well-being.
>
> The scientific and educational work of the Brooklyn Botanic Garden has, from the beginning, been developed with these fundamental considerations in mind. Some of the work is unique. In several directions we have had to blaze new trails.

Public response to the opportunities here offered has demonstrated beyond any possibility of question a great public need and the value of such work. If these results shall stimulate the development of similar work in other centers, its success here will be enhanced many fold and will be doubly gratifying to the authorities of the Brooklyn Botanic Garden.

Service to the city is performed in three principal ways: to the schools, to members of the garden and to the general public. The service to the schools, for example, is described in detail according to the following outline:

a. At the Botanic Garden.
   1. Maintenance of labeled collections of living plants, in plantations and conservatories to which teachers may bring or send pupils for study.
   2. Teaching of school classes in
      Classrooms.
      Laboratories.
      Instructional greenhouses.
      Conservatories.
      Plantations.
   3. Lectures to pupils and teachers, illustrated by
      Motion pictures on plant life.
      Stereopticon.
      Living plants.
   4. Consultation and conferences with teachers.

b. At the Schools.
   1. Lectures and addresses by members of the garden staff.
   2. Model lessons.
   3. Loan lectures, including lantern slides and lecture text.
   4. Supply of study material.
   5. Supply of penny packets of seeds for planting in school and home gardens.
   6. Children's horticultural exhibition or fair.
   7. Inspection of school gardens.
   8. Temporary exhibits.

The account of the "World Service" is set forth under the headings: (1) botanical publications, (2) exchange of seeds with other botanic gardens of this and foreign countries, (3) bureau of information, (4) cooperation with national and international organizations. There are appended specimen sheets of lecture bulletins, directions (arranged according to season) for garden walks for school classes, lists of seed packets distributed to the school children of Greater New York City, syllabi of lectures to school classes on such subjects as tea, rubber, chocolate and cocoa, etc. The Brooklyn Botanic Garden on request will send copies of this issue to teachers and others who may be interested in this work.