

respect to maintenance and so on, but must also yield enough income to retire any bonded indebtedness incurred in connection with its construction.

The reason we ask for legislation now is because it is needed in the event we determine to put the completed project before the city for further action.

Tentative plans call for a planetarium similar to the Adler Planetarium in Chicago. It would seat 600 persons. Though admission would be charged until the bonds have been paid, school children would be admitted free at specified times, when they attended as part of their classroom work.

WEATHER STATION ON MT. WACHUSETT

ON this isolated peak in central Massachusetts, 2,018 feet above sea-level, a new meteorological station has been established under the auspices of Blue Hill Observatory, Harvard University, in connection with the work of the International Polar Year. Unlike the Mt. Washington Observatory, however, there will not be resident observers. A meteorograph, designed and built by Professor S. P. Fergusson to run two or three months without attention, is keeping the record of wind direction and velocity, atmospheric pressure, temperature and humidity.

According to a news release of Science Service, permission to install the apparatus in the fire lookout's tower on the top of the hotel on Mt. Wachusett was granted by Everett W. Needham, superintendent of the Wachusett State Reservation. The meteorograph and the exposed elements were prepared and adapted by F. B. Towle and his son, Philip, of Holden, Massachusetts, who will also look after the station weekly.

The wind vane and three-cup anemometer, loaned by the U. S. Weather Bureau, are exposed a few feet above the top of the tower and are connected to the pens which record the wind direction and velocity on the large drum of the meteorograph in the fire-lookout room. Under the eaves of the summit-house tower, the temperature and humidity elements are exposed in a louvered box to protect them from the full force of the gales that beset this summit. A coil of brass and steel is indicating the temperature, while a bundle of 150 strands of child's hair, prepared by Clifford L. Davis, of Worcester, operates the humidity recorder. The motion of these elements is transmitted several feet to the pens on the recorder by means of 100-year-old light wooden connecting rods from an old church organ which are hung on sewing machine needles.

Mt. Wachusett stands alone and is exposed to more or less frequent high winds. Mt. Washington, 127 miles away, is sometimes visible in extremely clear weather, and Blue Hill, 45 miles distant, is also in sight. Ice storms occur quite often. At the beginning of this month, the east side of the hotel was

plastered with almost solid ice, two to three inches thick.

Mt. Wachusett is characterized by a strong edition of the typical ever-changing New England weather. It is intermediate between the arctic character of Mt. Washington and the more temperate weather of Blue Hill, where are the other two mountain and hill top stations of New England. These three stations will help to show how sudden weather changes progress over New England.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BROOKLYN BOTANIC GARDEN

THE twenty-second Annual Report of the Brooklyn Botanic Garden records the facts that the garden closed the year without a deficit and with more than \$11,400 added to its permanent endowment fund and with the 1933 budget balanced. The director points out that this accomplishment has been made possible only by the most rigid economies.

During 1932, there was a registered attendance of 1,307,964, which was an increase of more than 200,925 over the preceding year. The registered attendance for May (232,737) was nearly half the attendance for the entire year of 1924. The week-end attendance of May 14 and 15 was 38,804.

4,555 packets of seeds of American wild flowers were supplied to more than 120 gardens in more than 20 foreign countries. The request for these packets of seeds was about 500 in excess of the garden's ability to respond.

During the year, lectures, addresses, informal talks and class exercises reached a total number of 1,762. 780 adults were enrolled in classes and 597 children. Teachers from the public schools brought more than 41,000 pupils to the garden for instruction, and 6,105 teachers were supplied with living plant material and sterilized agar for class work for the instruction of 257,527 pupils. 740 potted plants were placed in the classrooms of public schools and more than 670,000 packets of seeds were supplied to pupils for planting in school and home gardens. The school service of the Brooklyn Garden now extends to all five boroughs of Greater New York.

Progress in the research program of the garden is also recorded covering the subjects of plant pathology, genetics and plant breeding, forest pathology, ecology and systematic botany. Eight research students were registered during the year. Progress in the development and beautifying of the grounds is also recorded.

The library of the garden now has more than 17,450 volumes and more than 30,900 bound pamphlets. The library of the American Fern Society is now deposited there. In contrast to the experience of many organizations and many institutions, the garden re-