

Science in London—Continued

derground." Probably of chief interest to the American visitor this year will be the original Wright airplane with which the historic flights at Kitty Hawk were made, and about which there has been so much controversy. This is now on display, but it is by no means the only thing of interest, however, for in a complete tour of the Museum, which might well occupy several days, one can see all sorts of interesting examples of early machinery, scientific instruments, ship models, models of mines, etc., radio and other means of communication; in short, something representative of every conceivable branch of physical science or industry. As the exhibits are grouped by subjects, the visitor whose time is limited would do well to concentrate upon the sections in which he is most interested, with the aid of the sectional guides sold at the entrance for a nominal sum. Frequent lecture tours, lasting for an hour or so and under the direction of an experienced guide, cover individual subjects and their development, as shown by the exhibits.

THE NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM, also at *South Kensington*, adjoins the Science Museum. It is a branch of the British Museum, and contains one of the world's finest collections of birds, beasts and plants of ancient and modern times. The central hall, which the visitor first enters, reveals an epitome of the entire museum. Like any similar museum, these form a text-book of evolution. A summary guide book of the entire museum, as well as subject guides to the different departments, and colored picture post-cards of some of the more striking exhibits are on sale at the entrance. Experienced lecturers conduct tours of the museum twice a day.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, also at *South Kensington*, and close to the Science and Natural History Museums, is not of such immediate interest to the scientist as the latter two. In its mile or more of exhibits, however, are objects to illustrate the arts and crafts of various countries and periods.

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Cave-Men—Continued

OLD STONE AGE

REGION OF LES CYZIES (Dordogne): Cap Blanc, La Grèze, Combarelles, Crô-Magnon, Font-de-Gaume, La Mouthe, Laugerie-Haute, Laugerie-Basse, Gorge d'Enfer, Le Moustier, and Castel-Merle.

NIAUX, cavern near Tarascon (Ariège).

MAS D'AZIL (Ariège), two sites in a subterranean gallery near the village of Mas d'Azil.

GARGAS, cave in the commune of Aventignan (Hautes-Pyrénées).

LA QUINA, rock shelter in the commune of Gardes, in charge of Dr. Henri-Martin at Le Peyrat (Charente).

SOLUTRE in the commune of Solutré near Macon (Saône-et-Loire).

NEW STONE AND BRONZE AGES

(1) Region of Carnac (Morbihan). Many megalithic monuments.

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Europe's Botanical Gardens

Botany

Information from Dr. Marshall A. Howe, acting director of the New York Botanical Garden.

KEW, ENGLAND—ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS at Kew, Surrey, England, were formerly gardens of the palaces of the Royal Family of England. They cover about 260 acres. The displays under glass are of especial popular interest. The institution has a great herbarium and botanical library. The research work is chiefly economic and taxonomic. About the Royal Gardens of Kew center 24 or more botanical gardens of the British Colonies, chiefly manned by those who have studied or worked at Kew.

BERLIN—THE BOTANICAL GARDEN OF BERLIN was removed to the suburb known as Dahlem in 1909. It is famous for its arrangement of plants in geographic and ecologic associations. It has a large library and herbarium and has published much scientific work.

PARIS—THE JARDIN DES PLANTES is in the heart of the city of Paris, near the Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, and includes some famous specimens of trees.

JAVA — BUITENZORG, JAVA, has claimed the largest area of any botanical garden, occupying some 1,100 acres at an altitude of about 6,000 feet. It includes extensive collections of tropical plants and is one of the most important botanical institutions of the world.

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