Research Institute of Launderers and Cleaners. Reports from the various laboratory divisions summarizing work in progress refer to investigations on chemical weed killers, including a review of the literature, and on the biochemistry of rust resistance. The Division of Chemistry has devoted a considerable amount of attention to problems relating to carbon black, leather, paints and rubber. It has developed a method for plucking poultry which has received many favourable notices. A special wax has been prepared which can be used for removing the pen-feathers, and by its use poulterers can prepare birds for market which are cleanly plucked and attractive. Much work has been done on the conservation of Alberta's natural resources, while in the Fire Hazard Testing Laboratory of the Division of Physics and Engineering, the testing and listing of domestic oil burners has been studied and the drafting of safety codes has received attention. A joint Associate Committee with the Dominion Department of Agriculture has investigated field crop diseases while another such committee is concerned with grain research including the frost injury of wheat, methods of determining moisture in grain and the effect of carbon tetrachloride on the quality of damp wheat in storage. Other associate committees are concerned with the storage and transport of food, weed problems, wool, parasitology and engineering standards.

Organon

THE first number of a new international review, *Organon*, has just been published in Warsaw by the Mianowski Institute. It is printed in French and English although all the authors are Polish, in order that a wide public may become familiar with the progress of scientific thought in Poland. The general character of the new publication can be gathered from the first group of contributions—"The Science of Science", "La Science, la religion et l'art", "The Man of Action and the Student", "Documents sur la psychologie de l'invention dans le domaine de la science", "Science and Scholarship in Poland to the Close of the Sixteenth Century", "Copernic", "Organisation de la science polonaise" and "Marja Sklodowska-Curie". The term 'science' is used in the widest possible sense, so that the new review will not be limited to contributions dealing only with the natural sciences. Two of the four historical articles have for their subjects the best known of Polish scientific workers, namely, Copernicus and Mme. Curie. It will be observed that the international character of science is well illustrated by the life and work of Mme. Curie. Polish by birth and French by marriage, her great discoveries were made with material from Bohemia which had been put at her disposal by Austrian authorities.

The Science of Science

THE first contribution to *Organon* attempts to analyse the 'science' of scientific investigations. We are reminded that the problems of science can be grouped according to different principles. Thus, they may be classified as being connected with the philosophy of science, with its psychology or with its sociology. Such groupings and others in which further subdivisions are made do not avoid overlapping but, according to Drs. M. and S. Ossowski, they do serve to indicate that there can be a 'science of Science'. Against this view it can be urged that these problems already have their positions in well-defined fields (psychology, sociology, the theoretical parts of the separate sciences, etc.) but the Polish authors argue that the scope of this 'science of Science' comprises investigations concerning very widely separated subjects and brings them into internal harmony. The problems are attacked by many different means, but even here new links can be forged to bring the whole of science into one harmonious whole. The growth of science requires an extremely wide and many-sided supplementary apparatus, and the building of this apparatus requires theoretical studies.

A Landmark of Horticulture

THE names of J. C. Loudon and his wife Jane Loudon will always be remembered gratefully by gardeners. Such exhaustive publications as the "Encyclopædia of Plants", the "Encyclopædia of Gardening", and the "Encyclopædia of Agriculture" led up to their culminating triumph, the "Arboretum et Fruticetum Britannicum". This was published in sixty-eight parts between January 1835 and July 1838, so that it is approximately one hundred years since this typographical monument was given to the public. Mr. W. Roberts, writing on "The Centenary of Loudon's 'Arboretum' " (*J. Roy. Hort. Soc.*, **61**, Part 7, July 1936), gives some interesting information about the methods by which the extraordinary amount of knowledge upon trees and shrubs was brought together. About three thousand questionnaires were circulated, in the days before the penny post, and Loudon received a very gratifying number of replies, the originals of which have been consulted by Mr. Roberts. Many of them bear striking testimony to the popularity of the Loudons, for invitations to stay at country seats were very numerous. An application to the Duke of Wellington resulted in his lordship mistaking the word Beeches for Breeches, and the signature for C. J. London. This he interpreted as from the Bishop of London, and accordingly dispatched the famous Waterloo breeches to that puzzled gentleman. The "Arboretum" and the other publications contain a great deal of information which is still of the greatest use at the present time. It is inevitable that the march of knowledge should add considerably to these solid foundations, but one feels that the £10,000 which the Loudons paid in amassing the knowledge and publishing the text of the "Arboretum" are still bearing handsome interest for the horticultural fraternity.

Survey of India

THE General Report of the Survey of India for 1935 directs attention to the need for quicker revision of the maps of India. It was in 1905 that the Survey embarked on a scheme of 1 inch to 1 mile maps of