

a lump of lime, a pail of tangle-foot, and common birds with labels and pictures, all from the city of Ottawa and made at no further cost except for the cutting of branches from various nearby trees, label writing and photographs, helped to save the shade trees of the city. These exhibited common specimens from

nearby instead of expensive specimens from afar and formed as useful a natural-history exhibit as a diamond or dinosaur costing thousands of dollars. So in war time an exhibit that is cheap may be as useful as one that is expensive.

The Division of Exhibits of the United States Food Administration, Washington, offers to assist any museum to develop a special exhibit to illustrate the need of conserving foods. A handbook on "Graphic Exhibits" has been printed. Mimeograph copies of plans for larger exhibits have been prepared. Copies have been secured of a series of 13 charts, designed and written by Elizabeth C. Watson, under the title, "Why Food Conservation is Necessary." All these are sent to any museum upon request. Food-conservation exhibits have been made in Chicago, New York and Washington.



PEDAGOGIC EXHIBIT. Showing the characteristics of moths and butterflies, in the Geological Survey Museum, Canada.

Museums might show the various fish, shellfish, muskrats, voles, and many other foods not supposed to be edible or not much used, but which are not only good food but especially excellent. At least one museum made such an exhibit which also included illustrations of methods of preventing the average waste of about 10 per cent. of our food.²

Exhibits showing the close ecological relationships of all plant and animal life and of the links connecting up our food

² See *American Museum Journal*, 1917, pp. 188 and 295.