group of substances is richer as a result of the interest which he aroused and to which he turned as the result of his clinical experience. He knew his limitations, but he knew also how to surmount them. He not only cultivated a field, but he shared its cultivation with his fellows.

This description of a singular man would be incomplete if other aspects of his personality were left unmentioned. Aside from his industry, aside from his scientific insight, aside from his inventiveness, he had an unusual historical sense. Were this side of his interests not known otherwise, it would emerge from reading those chapters in his book on rickets in which he describes the history of this disease. He cared not only for knowledge of the development of ideas (in regard to it), but he charged himself with the collection of the literature of this subject and has by his collection made the library of the New York Academy of Medicine the richer. Those who were privileged to sit with him on the committee of that library were aware of his sensitiveness to the meaning of the march of ideas in the development of conceptions.

He was conscious also of another obligation. As a scientific man, he made the interests of scientific men his personal concern. In this city, in which social intercourse among like-minded men is difficult, he made of his home a center of hospitality, a center for the discussion and exchange of ideas. That the discussions were uniformly elevated and of a high seriousness, the character of the man amply assured.

Wherever on the numerous sides of interest appropriate to the lives of medical men one looks, the death of Alfred Hess marks loss. He touched life in many of its phases; wherever he touched it, he enriched it. Without the opportunity for disciples, his intellectual vigor, his disinterestedness, his pungent personality impressed itself upon his contemporaries.

The Harvey Society is conscious of its loss. To his associates, to his friends, to his family, it expresses its deep sympathy.

RECENT DEATHS

ROBERT HENRY SMITH, professor emeritus of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and for forty-seven years a member of the staff of the department of mechanical engineering, died on December 11 at the age of seventy-one years.

JOHN SABIN ADRIANCE, formerly professor of physiological chemistry at Williams College, died on January 5. He was seventy-three years old.

DR. FREDERIC WILLIAM SEARS, neurologist and professor of nervous diseases in the College of Medicine at the University of Vermont, died on January 2. He was seventy-four years old.

THE death is announced of Dr. Wilhelm Scholz, professor of internal medicine, and of Dr. Oskar Zolte, professor of physiology, both of Graz.

THE *British Medical Journal* announces the deaths of Professor Max Zondek, the Berlin urologist, aged sixty-five years; Professor Joseph Imre, the Budapest ophthalmologist; Dr. Artur Algar, a prominent dermatologist of Vienna, aged sixty-seven years; Dr. Auguste Rickli, head of the Swiss Red Cross, aged seventy years; Dr. Johann J. Jörger, honorary member of the Swiss Society for Psychiatry, aged seventy-two years; Dr. Wilhelm Prausnitz, emeritus professor of hygiene at Graz, aged seventy-two years; Professor Edmund Forster, director of the university nerve clinic at Greifswald, aged fifty-five years, and Dr. G. Lemière, honorary professor at the Lille faculty of medicine.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

EXHIBIT OF THE PHYSICAL SOCIETY, LONDON

THE twenty-fourth exhibition of scientific instruments and apparatus arranged by the Physical Society of Great Britain was held from January 9 to 11 at the Imperial College of Science and Technology, South Kensington.

In the trade section 81 firms showed their latest products. The research and experimental section displayed instruments which have not yet reached the stage of commercial production, and apparatus built for special tests or for research in pure physics. Teachers from universities and scientific institutions demonstrated methods which they have recently devised to illustrate some principle or application of physics.

There was an exhibit of recent applications of light-sensitive cells to the control of industrial processes. Such a cell is employed in a device for applying an even tension to a yarn in reeling. The apparatus comprises a tension leveller and a tension applier. In the tension leveller, small variations in tension in the yarn from the bobbins are made to alter the emission current of a photo-cell. This current is amplified through a gas-filled relay circuit to operate a subsidiary electromagnetic brake.

Another device which is finding fresh fields of usefulness is the cathode ray tube. This contrivance generates a stream of electrons which is rendered visible where it impinges on a fluorescent screen; by electrical or magnetic means the stream can be deflected. It is employed in television, and in the cathode ray oscillo-

graph, which can be used to demonstrate alternating-current phenomena; and there are other applications in industrial engineering, where a continuously operating visual indicator is required.

A new apparatus this year was a multiple etching machine which marks 15 stainless knives or other articles at a time by an electrical process. The work is stated to be done four times as rapidly as by the old acid etching process, and at a fifth of the cost. A camera has been designed for tricolor photography where exposures at snapshot speed are necessary, and there is a new two-color cinema camera also in which ordinary sub-standard film is used. Recent devices bearing on physiology include an instrument designed to measure, for an actual lighting installation, the depression of eye sensitivity caused by exposed bright sources of light in the field of view; and apparatus also for studying the effect of concentrated high-frequency fields on bacteria cultures and pathological specimens.

AN EXHIBIT OF INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY AT THE NEWARK MUSEUM

As a new chapter in its series of industrial exhibits, the Newark, N. J., Museum has in preparation an exhibit for the layman which will be known as "Chemistry Changes Our World: an Exhibit of the New Discoveries for Industry and the Home." It will open about the middle of March. This is in furtherance of the museum's policy of presenting exhibits related to the industries of its community, but because of the scope and timeliness of the exhibit of industrial chemistry, it is expected to attract national interest.

Already over a hundred national firms have accepted invitation to cooperate. Among the first to offer cooperation were E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company, Incorporated, Celanese Corporation, the Bakelite Corporation, the Beetleware Corporation, E. R. Squibb and Sons, the Celluloid Corporation, Westinghouse Electric Company, Public Service Electric and Gas Company, Texas Gulf Sulphur Company and others. Among those who have offered to act in an advisory capacity to the exhibit, are Dr. E. C. Worden, of the Worden Laboratories; Professor William T. Read, of Rutgers University; Dr. John H. Schmidt, chairman of the North Jersey Section of the American Chemical Society, and Donald Deskey, decorator, of New York City.

Special educational features of interest to the general public are being scheduled for the duration of the exhibit. A series of speakers prominent in the field of industrial and research chemistry are being invited to talk in explanation of various aspects of the exhibit. A series of educational moving pictures dealing with chemistry is also being arranged. A living room, designed by Donald Deskey, the New York decorator, and furnished entirely with synthetic materials, is expected to be one of the most popular features.

Previous industrial exhibits held by the Newark Museum include an aviation exhibit, held in 1932, which had an attendance of 85,000; a leather exhibit, held in 1920, which had an attendance of 75,000, and exhibits of pottery, floor coverings and textiles. The "Chemistry Changes our World" exhibit will remain at the Newark Museum, opposite Washington Park, Newark, N. J., for two months at least.

THE NEW YORK STATE EXPERIMENT STATION AT GENEVA

PROGRESS on more than one hundred and fifty farm research projects under way at the State Experiment Station at Geneva is briefly noted in the fifty-second annual report prepared by Dr. U. P. Hedrick, director. A copy of the report may be obtained upon request to the station.

In commenting on the report, Dr. C. E. Ladd, dean of the College of Agriculture, states that this has been an unusually productive year at the station. The farmers of the state have brought their problems freely to the research workers and the new facts developed by the station have been eagerly accepted and put into practise. The agricultural depression, an increasing tendency to specialization in crop production, and the increasing number of plant and animal diseases and insect pests lay an ever-changing and an ever-increasing group of problems at the door of the agricultural research worker. His very success in solving these problems brings new crops of problems.

The research work at the station falls under the general headings of agricultural bacteriology, botany and plant diseases, chemistry, dairying, entomology, pomology and vegetable crops. The work in each of these divisions is dealt with in the report.

Dr. Hedrick points out particularly the advantage to the work of the station of the new greenhouse equipment provided during the past year and also stresses the educational value of the improvements that have been made around the grounds in the way of ornamental plantings and landscaping. With regard to the latter project, he says, "The effort to improve the grounds are primarily to make them more presentable, but it turns out that the work has considerable intrinsic value besides. Many persons come to the station to study the species and varieties that thrive best in this locality, while the station specialists have an opportunity to study the insect pests and diseases of ornamental plants and thus are able to answer questions on the control of these pests at which in times past they had to guess."