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."