



*The Hall of Science—Where Chemical Exhibits Will Be Displayed*

## **Amazing Progress of Chemistry To Be Shown at Century of Progress**

**T**HE story of how the chemist has utilized his knowledge and discoveries for the benefit of the human race and aided in the amazing progress of civilization in the past hundred years will be one of the features of the scientific exhibits in the Hall of Science of Chicago's 1933 World's Fair—A Century of Progress Exposition.

The exhibits of chemistry will be twofold. They will comprise scientific displays prepared by the staff of the Exposition in cooperation with members of the National Research Council; and exhibits by leading chemical companies and related concerns in the field.

The Hall of Science is already standing on the Exposition grounds on Chicago's lake front. The building encloses nine acres of exhibit space, and is one of the most picturesque of the Fair structures. It is in the form of a "U" 700 feet long by 400 feet wide, with two stories and a mezzanine. Two long wings are terraced down from the main structure to a lagoon opening into Lake Michigan and form a great interior courtyard. A carillon equipped tower 176 feet high rises at one corner of the court.

At night the building is bathed in mysterious blue and red neon illumination.

The basic theme of the Exposition will be dramatized in the Great Hall in the Hall of Science—a room 260 feet long, 60 feet wide and 50 feet high, with a balcony fringing the west wall. The theme is this: that industries which in the past century have improved man's living conditions to a revolutionary degree owe their existence and present development to the basic sciences. Thus chemistry, physics, geology, biology, astronomy and mathematics will be presented by means of interesting exhibits in this room.

The progress of the medical sciences will similarly be portrayed in exhibits in the Hall of Science.

In other areas of the building, exhibits by manufacturers of chemicals, scientific equipment, supplies, laboratory machines and instruments of all kinds will be displayed.

How chemistry has advanced present day civilization will be shown through the scientific exhibits of chemistry.

"It is proposed to demonstrate in a clear,

entertaining and instructive manner, that chemistry is the fundamental science of the transformation of matter," says an official announcement, "and is summarized in the laws formulating those transformations as well as to demonstrate the tools and methods of chemistry, and how by means of these the chemist has developed our natural resources and transformed them into the very necessities of our daily life.

"In carrying out the first part of the program there will be presented a series of exhibits illustrating the various methods of producing changes in chemical composition, followed by an exhibit on atomic structure to show how the chemist interprets these changes in chemical composition in terms of his building stones—the chemical elements, and these again in terms of electrons and protons, of which all matter is made.

"It is then proposed to show how the chemist has developed the world's raw materials—air, water, coal, cellulose, rubber and oil. Here it is desired to contrast the uses of these raw materials before and after the advent of the chemist—changes that are truly representative of A

Century of Progress. In all these displays it is proposed to stress the fundamental principles.

"It is also planned to demonstrate how the chemist has utilized his theoretical conceptions for the benefit of the human race. For example, how by the application of the principle of catalysis, he has produced ammonia and nitric and sulphuric acids which are so necessary to the preparation of fertilizers, medicinals, explosives, etc.; how by the application of the principle of absorption, he has purified sugar, oils, air and water; how by his study of colloidal matter, he has supplied us with mayonnaise dressing and paints; and how, by means of electrical precipitation, he is on the way to rid us of smoke and dust.

"The chemical applications of electricity will be amply demonstrated by showing the various phases of electro-chemistry and electroplating. It is also proposed to exhibit biochemistry and thereby to demonstrate the advance made in our knowledge of foods, the new work on vitamins and the astounding researches on pharmaceuticals."

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**LINSEED OIL PRODUCTION LOWER IN CANADA**—Official data indicate eight linseed oil manufacturing plants operated in Canada in 1931: Three in Quebec, two in Manitoba, two in Ontario, and one in Alberta, possessing a total capital investment of \$2,690,475. Their combined linseed oil production in 1931 totaled 4,149,807 gallons, valued at \$2,816,931, as compared with 5,128,889 gallons, worth \$5,153,493 in 1930.

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**SANDALWOOD OIL EXPORTS FROM INDIA GAIN**—Overseas shipments of sandalwood oil from British India during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1932, totaled 113,583 pounds valued at 1,814,845 rupees compared with 78,158 pounds worth 1,283,213 rupees during the preceding year. Indian export sales of this commodity have been made principally to France, Great Britain, and Japan, whose purchases combined account for 85 to 90 per cent of the total trade. Exports to France have declined steadily, however, whereas shipments to

Japan have shown compensating gains and those to Great Britain although low in the fiscal year 1931 recovered in the current year approaching the 1929-30 level. The following table shows the detail of this trade during the last three years (fiscal year ending March 31):

	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
United Kingdom...	45,345	9,750	40,881
France .....	54,785	40,650	23,589
Japan .....	17,020	18,211	37,766
Other countries....	17,068	6,547	11,347
Total .....	134,218	78,158	113,583

The Glyco Products Co., Inc., is pleased to announce the appointment of Harold W. Feuchter of 332 Bedford avenue, Buffalo, N. Y., as sales representative for the Buffalo district.

Mr. Feuchter was formerly research chemist for the National Aniline & Chemical Co. and will be glad to render service on the newer emulsifying agents, synthetic resins and waxes.

## Report of Auditing Committee

*The auditing committee reports that it has examined the books and accounts of the Society and finds them to be in good order, correct, and as represented by the Secretary-Treasurer in his report for 1931-1932.*

L. B. FORBES, *Chairman*,  
C. W. RICE,  
E. B. FREYER.

### I. Financial Statement May 1st, 1931, Through April 30th, 1932

<i>Office of Secretary-Treasurer</i>			
Cash balance May 1, 1931.....	\$2,962.68		
Receipts during year (interest and exchange) .....	184.61		
	\$3,147.29		
Disbursements (salaries, expenses, exchange on checks) .....		\$1,165.18	
Credit balance .....			\$1,982.11
<i>Dues and Journal Account</i>			
Receipts from dues.....	\$1,071.00		
Receipts applicable to Journal subscriptions .....	685.00		
	\$1,756.00		
Disbursements (subscriptions, advertisements, Editor's expense, postage, etc.) .....		1,180.48	
Credit balance .....			575.52
<i>Referee Examining Board</i>			
Receipts from certification fees.....	145.00		
Disbursements (postage, printing, sundries) .....		10.92	
Credit balance .....			134.08
<i>Fullers' Earth, Standard Salts and Moisture Dishes</i>			
Receipts from sales.....	431.27		
Cost of sales .....		392.69	
Credit balance .....			38.58
<i>Tintometer Glasses</i>			
Receipts from sales and standardization .....	138.71		
Disbursements (cost of sales and standardization) .....		55.28	
Credit balance .....			83.43
<i>Soap Section</i>			
Receipts from sales of glycerine samples .....	2.20		
Cost of sales.....		.20	
Credit balance .....			2.00
<i>Methods of Analysis</i>			
Receipts from sales.....	170.68		
Cost of sales (printing, postage, supplies) .....		149.50	
Credit balance .....			21.18
<i>Conventions and Meetings</i>			
Balance on hand May 1.....	71.45		
Receipts, 2 meetings.....	732.00		
	803.45		

Disbursements (printing, badges, entertainment, etc.).....	756.98	
Credit balance .....		46.47
<i>Smalley Foundation</i>		
Receipts for check meal samples.....	945.00	
Disbursements (preparation of samples, postage, sundries) .....	890.35	
Credit balance .....		54.65
<i>General Printing</i>		
Disbursements (stationery, application blanks, membership rolls).....	48.80	
Debit balance.....		48.80

*Recapitulation*

Balance May 1, 1931, plus receipts of year	\$7,539.60	
Total disbursements during the year.....	4,650.38	
Cash balance on hand and in banks May 1, 1932 .....		\$2,889.22
Divided as follows:		
Petty cash .....	\$ 4.57	
Savings accts. Canal Bank & Trust Co....	1,159.81	
Savings accts. Hibernia Bank & Trust Co..	508.75	
Savings accts. Whitney Central Bank....	508.75	
Checking acct. Canal Bank & Trust Co....	524.09	
In possession of Chicago Fall Meeting Committee .....	183.25	
Total .....	\$2,889.22	

**2. Balance Sheet April 30, 1932**

<i>Assets</i>		
Bonds and securities.....	\$3,700.00	
Cash .....	2,889.22	
Accounts receivable .....	59.75	
Total .....		6,648.97

- Unappraised Assets*
- 5,210 aluminum moisture dishes
  - 138 4 lb. cans fullers' earth
  - 3,700 lbs. sodium carbonate and ammonium sulphate
  - 252 colorless clear tintometer glasses
  - 70 bottles standard glycerine samples
  - 1,440 sets Official Methods of Analysis
  - 45 Lefax binders for above
  - 1 set of 32 standardized red Lovibond tintometer glasses

<i>Liabilities</i>		
Accounts payable .....		63.09
Net worth of the Society as of May 1, 1932		\$6,585.88

J. C. P. HELM,  
*Secretary-Treasurer.*