

## LATEST ACHIEVEMENTS IN WORLD OF SCIENCE DEMONSTRATED AT CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF AMERICAN PATENT SYSTEM HELD IN WASHINGTON NOVEMBER 23, 1936

ON November 23, over one thousand of the leading scientists, inventors, and research workers in the great laboratories of the country came to Washington to celebrate the hundredth anniversary of the American Patent System. Part of this Celebration was a demonstration of some of the latest developments in the scientific and engineering world, and just how interesting this was will be seen by looking over the program which is reproduced on the next page.

It has often been said that we are living in a wonderful age, but just how wonderful it really is can only be realized after one has witnessed such a demonstration as the "Research Parade" which took place in the Auditorium of the National Academy of Science.

### Cheaper Electricity in the Future

The "Research Parade" was opened by Dr. Albert W. Hull of the Research Laboratory of the General Electric Company at Schenectady, New York, who gave a demonstration of the remarkable Thyatron tube, which seems destined to entirely revolutionize the transmission of electricity. Dr. Hull showed that while our present Alternating Current is preferable for use in operating our machines, lights, etc., it would solve many prob-

lems if it could be transmitted as a Direct Current. The research workers in the General Electric Research Laboratory have been working on the problem of how to change the Alternating Current into Direct Current as it enters the transmission line, then back again into Alternating Current at the other end of the line. They knew that if they could do this it would mean more electric power for more people at less cost. Dr. Hull showed how he and his co-workers solved the problem of changing Alternating Current into Direct Current and back again by means of the Thyatron tube.

### Power from the Sun

Scientists for hundreds of years have tried to find a way of tapping the energy

of the sun. Dr. Abbott of the Smithsonian Institute has been working on this problem for over forty years, and showed his latest development, the Solar engine, which so far represents man's most practical approach to obtaining energy directly from the sun.

### Polarized Light

The next demonstration in the "Research Parade" was a product which will undoubtedly, in the near future, reduce to a small number some of the 36,000 annual deaths due, in many cases, to the glaring headlights of automobiles. Dr. L. W. Chubb, Director of the Research Laboratory of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company gave a demonstration of Polarized Light as applied to automobile headlights. With this new lighting system, every car will be equipped with a "viewing screen," or glass before the eyes of the driver, while the head lamps in all cars will be "Polarized." When all automobiles are equipped with this new automobile lighting system, the blinding light from the *approaching* headlights is absorbed thru the "viewing screen" in your car, entirely eliminating headlight glare, yet the light is *freely transmitted ahead from your*



The National Academy of Sciences—Washington, D. C.

own headlights, allowing you to see the road in front of your car just as perfectly as you now see it with the present glaring headlights.

After Dr. Chubb came Mr. George Wheelwright of the Land-Wheelwright Laboratories with a further demonstration of Polaroid. Up to this time Polaroid—this new tool of science—has been largely a product of the research laboratory. Some idea of this wonderful material will be realized when it is known that a square inch of it is composed of one thousand billion crystals each one substantially parallel to all the others, and immovably imbedded in a transparent matrix. Mr. E. H. Land, of the Land-Wheelwright Laboratories, has now made it possible, thru his research, to produce this material in quantities, and at such a cost as will ultimately make it economically possible for universal use in our automobile headlights of the future.

### Wonders of Ultra-Sonic Sound Waves Demonstrated

The "Research Parade" now turned from light to sound, the first demonstration not being ordinary sound such as the sound of voice or music, but of inaudible or ultra-sonic sounds—that is, sound waves far above the range of hearing. Because an actual demonstration of ultra-sonic sound waves might be dangerous to an audience, Dr. Wood, scientist from the Johns Hopkins University, with the cooperation of Dr. A. L. Loumas, who first discovered this strange phenomenon, used motion pictures to illustrate his demonstration.

When ultra-sonic sound waves pass thru liquid, small fish are killed, and oil, mercury and other liquids can be "atomized" in water, forming colloidal suspensions. The vibrations can be gathered by a test tube drawn down to a thin glass rod or thread at the neck, and if this thread is pinched with the fingers, the skin is burned, altho the thread is cold. If the end of the cold glass rod is placed against a piece of dry wood, the wood is instantly charred, and may even take fire. Oil or benzine applied to the outside of a tube carrying these high frequency waves is thrown off as a fine spray or smoke, and if the side of a lighted candle is touched to the tube, there is a flash of



## AUDITORIUM

of the National Academy of Sciences and the National Research Council, Washington, D. C.

The Centennial Celebration of the American Patent System  
presents

### RESEARCH PARADE

Demonstrations of Scientific Achievements That May Become the Industries of Tomorrow

Arranged by Science Service and Directed by Watson Davis  
NOVEMBER 22 and 23, 1936

*Overture*  
PROLOGUE  
*The End of Human Improvement*  
Time—1844 Place—Patent Office

*Direct Current Transmission*  
DR. ALBERT W. HULL, General Electric Company

*Power from the Sun*  
DR. C. G. ABBOT, Smithsonian Institution

*Polarized Light*  
DR. L. W. CHUBB, Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.  
GEORGE W. WHEELWRIGHT, Jr., Land-Wheelwright Laboratories

*Inaudible Sound*  
DR. E. W. WOOD, Johns Hopkins University

*Sound Reproduction*  
E. H. SCOTT and MURRAY G. CLAY,  
E. H. Scott Radio Laboratories

*The Electron Image Tube*  
DR. V. K. ZWORYKIN, RCA Manufacturing Co.

*Tests for the Consumer*  
WARREN E. EMLEY, National Bureau of Standards

*Glandular Extracts*  
ARTHUR STEINBERG, Philadelphia Institute for Medical Research

*Chemicals Manufactured by Molds*  
DR. O. E. MAY, U. S. Bureau of Chemistry and Soils

*Lignin, Enigma of the Forest*  
CARLILE P. WINSLOW and DR. E. C. SHEBRARD,  
U. S. Forest Products Laboratory

*Chloroprene Rubber*  
ERNEST R. BRIDGWATER, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.

*Old Glass in New Forms*  
DR. J. C. HOSTETTER, Corning Glass Works

*Maid of Science*  
Reimant Made Possible by Research

*Exit March*



**RESEARCH PARADERS**  
Participants in the Research Parade, commemorating the present American Patent System's hundredth birthday.

flame as the "atomized" paraffin ignites. Inventors of the future will undoubtedly attempt to apply in practical ways the wonders of the ultra-sonic waves.

### Scientists Have Demonstration of High Fidelity Reproduction

From the world of inaudible sound, the "Research Parade" turned to audible sound, and a demonstration of High Fidelity Reproduction was given by Mr. E. H. Scott and Mr. Murray G. Clay of the E. H. Scott Radio Laboratories.

The speaker console for the Scott Receiver had previously been arranged on the stage in the Auditorium, and it was pointed out that the voices of famous artists, and the music of the great symphony orchestras could now be reproduced with such perfect tonal fidelity that it was extremely difficult to realize the artist was not before the audience in person, or that the symphony orchestra was not playing in the orchestra pit in the Auditorium.

To demonstrate this perfection of High Fidelity reproduction, the "Prelude from Act 1 of Carmen," recorded by Leopold Stokowski and the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra, was played, and proved how faithful to the original, reproduced music can be, and also demonstrated that it could be reproduced, at approximately the volume of the original, without the slightest distortion from the very softest pianissimo passages, to the loudest forte passages.

So perfect was this demonstration that we were later honored by a request from Dr. C. F. Kettering, Chairman of the National Committee of the Celebration, to bring our receiver to the Mayflower Hotel to play for a half hour as the guests assembled for the banquet (that will be described later) which brought the celebration to a close.

### The Electron Image Tube Demonstrated

The "Research Parade" now continued with a demonstration by Dr. V. K. Zworykin of the R.C.A. Manufacturing Company, who demonstrated the magic of the Electron Image tube which has made possible Television. The unaided eye responds only to a few octaves in the middle of the spectrum of light variations, but by means of the Electron Image tube illuminated by

other ultra-violet or infra-red light, it is possible to bring into view scenes which to the unaided eye are invisible.

### A Notable Advance in the World of Medicine Demonstrated

The "Research Parade" next turned to the world of medicine, and Alfred Steinberg of the Philadelphia Institute of Medical Research demonstrated some of the astonishing things modern research has discovered about health and disease. The effects of one gland, the Thymus, injected in succeeding generations of rats, were shown in a demonstration which was almost beyond belief. Mr. Steinberg brought with him from the Laboratory a number of live animals to demonstrate the effect of the Thymus injection on living creatures. After each successive generation was injected with the extract, the growth and development was speeded up until at the 10th generation the rats matured in about one-fifth of the time it takes a normal rat to mature. What these experiments will mean to the human beings of future generations is difficult to prophesy.

### Synthetic Rubber Better Than Natural Rubber

The name of E. I. Dupont de Nemour and Co. of Wilmington, Delaware, is

known all over the world, for out of their research laboratories have come many of the chemical marvels of this age. From their laboratories, Mr. Ernest R. Bridgewater now joined the "Research Parade" to demonstrate one of the latest victories in the world of chemistry. For rubber, men have sailed oceans, penetrated jungles, risked their lives and won fame and fortune. It is the indispensable and basic material of a great industry. Natural rubber is the monopoly of the rubber trade. Since the early days of rubber, scientists have tried to duplicate natural rubber by a synthetic process, and this cherished goal of the scientists of all nations has at last been solved, and now we have man-made rubber—not exactly the same as natural rubber, but actually better for many purposes!

Chloroprene rubber is the first man-made product to have the mechanical properties of natural rubber and is of a similar structure, as revealed by the penetrating eye of X-Ray analysis. Chloroprene rubber not only equals the natural product in strength, toughness and elasticity, but is more resistant to the traditional enemies of rubber—oxygen, heat, sunlight and oils.

It will undoubtedly surprise thousands to know that the inner lining in the hose used for conveying gasoline from the gasoline pump at the filling station to your automobile gas tank, is made of Chloroprene rubber because it withstands the action of gasoline, whereas natural rubber would deteriorate and finally disintegrate, and contaminate the fuel.

Largely because the factories in which Chloroprene rubber is made are operated by workmen who enjoy the world's highest standard of living—a standard that makes wages many times higher than those paid to the natives who work in the rubber plantations in the Far East, it is improbable we will ever be able to produce Chloroprene rubber as cheaply as rubber that is grown in the Far East. Nevertheless, this product of American industry is finding hundreds of uses in which its superior qualities more than justify its higher cost, and man-made rubber promises to be one of the greatest synthetic products of the future.

### Glass Soft as Silk—But Strong as Steel

The next demonstration in the world of science in the "Research Parade" was

#### CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION of the AMERICAN PATENT SYSTEM Room 7527 Department of Commerce Building WASHINGTON, D. C.

National Committee  
DR. CHARLES F. KETTERING, Chairman

COL. EDGAR S. GORRELL, President,  
Air Transport Association of America.  
DR. EDWIN F. CONKLIN, President  
Am. Assn. for the Advancement of Science  
DEAN ANDREW A. POTTER, President,  
American Engineering Council.  
DR. EDWARD BARTOW, President,  
American Chemical Society.  
MR. MARTIN H. ITTNER, President,  
American Institute of Chemical Engineers.  
MR. RUDOLF E. HELLMUND,  
American Institute of Electrical Engineers.  
MR. WALTER S. TOWER, Executive Secy.,  
American Iron and Steel Institute.  
DR. FLOYD K. RICHTMYER, President,  
American Physical Society.  
MR. DANIEL W. MEAD, President,  
American Society of Civil Engineers.  
MR. WILLIAM L. BATT, President,  
American Society of Mechanical Engrs.  
ADM. WILLIAM H. STANDLEY, President,  
American Society of Naval Engineers.  
MR. ARNO C. FIELDNER, President,  
American Society for Testing Materials.  
MR. DANA D. BARNUM, President,  
American Standards Association.  
MR. HARPER SIBLEY, President,  
Chamber of Commerce of the U. S.  
DR. DUNCAN A. MACINNES, President,  
Electrochemical Society.  
DR. FRANK R. LILLIE, President,  
National Academy of Sciences.  
MR. COLBY M. CHESTER, President,  
National Association of Manufacturers.  
BRIG. GEN. CHARLES W. KUTZ, President,  
Society of American Military Engineers.  
MR. RALPH R. TEETOR, President,  
Society of Automotive Engineers.

DR. LEO H. BAEKELAND  
DR. LYMAN I. BRIGGS  
MR. PAUL BROCKETT  
MR. JO BAILY BROWN  
HON. CONWAY P. COE  
DR. WILLIAM D. COOLIDGE  
HON. HOMER S. CUMMINGS  
DR. LEE DeFOREST  
HON. ERNEST G. DRAPER  
MR. LAMMOT DuPONT  
MR. CARLETON ELLIS  
MR. WALTER S. GIFFORD  
MR. W. A. HARRIMAN  
MR. WILLIAM A. IRVIN  
DR. FRANK B. JEWETT  
MR. ARTHUR F. KWIS  
MR. SIMON LAKE  
MR. ALVAN T. MACAULEY  
HON. WILLIAM G. McADOO  
DR. C. E. KENNETH MEES  
MR. GEORGE RAMSEY  
DR. HARVEY C. RENTSCHLER  
MR. IGOR I. SIKORSKY  
HON. WILLIAM I. SIROVICH  
MR. GERARD SWOPE  
MR. THOMAS J. WATSON  
MR. ORVILLE WRIGHT  
DR. VLADIMIR K. ZWORYKIN

#### NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES AUDITORIUM—10:00 A.M.

"Importance of Inventions to Civilization," by Dr. Harrison E. Howe, Editor, "Industrial and Engineering Chemistry"  
"The American Patent System," by Mr. Thomas Ewing, Former Commissioner of Patents  
"The Great Inventions of the Century," by Dean Dexter S. Kimball, College of Engineering, Cornell University  
"This Is Not the End—Looking Toward the Future of Invention," by Mr. Robert E. Wilson, Vice-chairman, Pan American Petroleum and Transport Company

#### NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES AUDITORIUM—2:00 P.M.

"Research Parade"—Demonstrations of scientific and technical principles and achievements which have not yet materialized into industrial applications

#### DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AUDITORIUM—4:00 P.M.

Patent Office Society Dedication Ceremony

#### DINNER PROGRAM—MAYFLOWER HOTEL

"Patented" Dinner  
"Mother Necessity" by New York Theater Guild  
Mr. Lawrence Langner, Director  
Address by Honorable Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce  
Address by Honorable Conway P. Coe, Commissioner of Patents  
Toastmaster's Address—Dr. Charles F. Kettering  
Radio Program

#### MAYFLOWER HOTEL BALLROOM

Patent Office Society Dance

given by Dr. J. C. Hostetter, Director of the Research Laboratory of the Corning Glass Works. We think of glass as a hard, transparent, brittle substance, but Dr. Hostetter proved once again what the scientist can accomplish, for in his demonstration he showed glass that was soft as silk, yet strong as steel.

To demonstrate the fact that glass was now made as strong as steel, and almost unbreakable, a large piece of what looked like plate glass about  $\frac{3}{8}$ " thick was brought on to the stage, and placed between two wood blocks. A young man stepped on to the middle of the glass and jumped up and down, and the glass simply bent slightly as if it were made of steel, instead of glass. Samples of glass spun to yarn were shown by Dr. Hostetter. Some of the glass fibres were less than  $\frac{1}{10,000}$ th in. diameter, and we were told one pound of it would reach around the world. It can be spun at a rate of speed which would discourage the most ambitious silk worm working full time.

In the near future, we will have fibre and textile products of all kinds spun from glass fibre that will be used as draperies, theatre curtains, awnings and rugs, and will be especially useful in places where a fire proof textile material is required. The very beautiful tie worn by Dr. Hostetter was woven from glass fibre yarn.

### **The Clothes Future Generations Will Wear**

The "Research Parade" closed with a spot light played on a young lady who was introduced as the "Maid of Science." This young lady wore not silk and satin, but a white evening gown of acetate crepe, a wrap of lustrous black celanese velvet, and rayon flowers that looked so natural one could almost smell their perfume, formed the graceful bandeau for her hair. Her hose were, of course, rayon with which you are all familiar, while her shoes were white rayon crepe.

The purse carried by the "Maid of Science" was extremely interesting, for it was a silk purse made from sows' ears. A great chemist, Dr. A. D. Little, in 1921 collected a large number of sows' ears, made gelatin of them, and by a process similar to that of making rayon, the

threads were spun and dyed, then were knitted into a purse. By making that purse, science proved that whoever originated the phrase "You can't make a silk purse from a sow's ear" was wrong.

And so ended the "Research Parade" of science. What wonders will those who have the privilege of attending the "Research Parade" 100 years from now see?

### **Voice of Thos. Edison Is Again Heard**

The final celebration of the day culminated in a banquet at the Mayflower Hotel at which over 1,500 guests were present. During the banquet, Gordon Hattenmark, Commentator of the National Broadcasting Company, riding in an Eastern Air Transport plane high above Washington, spoke as the "Voice of Progress," describing the gathering at the banquet "as a great conclave of America's men of science, invention and industry gathered to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the American Patent System, which has served as a model for the world, and made possible coordinated progress toward happier living for all peoples."

Immediately following this, the audience and radio listeners all over the nation heard the original telegraph message—"What God Hath Wrought"—transmitted from Baltimore to Washington as it was on May 24, 1844, by Samuel B. Morse, inventor of the telegraph, and the receiving instrument was the same one which Morse used.

The assembled guests then heard the voice of the man generally conceded to be one of the greatest inventors in the world's history, Thomas Edison, whose voice was heard by the dinner guests thru the medium of his own invention—a rare phonograph record.

### **How the Breakfast and Dinner Tables of the Future Will Be Supplied**

The guests at the banquet were given a glimpse of how the breakfast and dinner tables of the future will be supplied, for the "fresh meats, fruits and vegetables" which were served were all from two months to one year old. This miracle of food preservation was made possible by a patented process which goes far beyond such methods as cold storage, slow

freezing, canning, drying, smoking and salting foods.

The lobsters for the cocktails were caught in Boston on August 10th. The turkeys, which constituted the chief part of the dinner, were killed at Fort Wayne, Indiana, on December 5, 1935. The raspberries for the raspberry puree were picked in Hillsboro, Oregon, August 17th. The corn was gathered from a garden in Medina, New York, September 16th. The squash was picked in Hillsboro, Oregon, November 13th. The asparagus tips were growing in a New Jersey field on April 19th. The strawberries were picked in Oregon on June 24th.

These foods were not "canned"—they were not preserved in cold storage—for they were literally "fresh." One occasionally hears of fantastic proposals of so-called "suspended animation" of animals or human beings by freezing them solid and keeping them in a refrigerator for a few years. By the patented process invented by Clarence Birdseye, the General Foods Corporation actually is doing something like this. It is suspending not life itself, but the freshness of living by a method based on the same principle as are the suspended animation proposals.

It was an honor to have been invited to take an active part in such a memorable event as the Centennial Celebration of the American Patent System and to demonstrate before such a distinguished gathering the degree of perfection that has been attained in high fidelity reproduction.

In addition to the actual demonstration of high fidelity reproduction which was given on the program of "Research Parade," the Scott receiver played an active part before the demonstration actually started when a program of symphonic music was played for the assembled guests in the auditorium from 1:30 to 2:15 P. M.

During the various presentations, the introduction of each speaker of "Research Parade" was made offstage by Mr. Watson Davis, Chairman of the Program Committee of the Centennial Celebration, who spoke into a microphone connected to the Scott receiver, which carried his voice to every corner of the auditorium.

# SOME DISTINGUISHED SCOTT OWNERS

**Commander A. H. Addoms**  
U. S. Navy  
Norfolk, Virginia

**W. L. Allen**, Vice-President  
Standard Accident Ins. Co.  
New York City, N. Y.

**Commander E. D. Almy**  
U. S. Navy  
Bellevue Anacostia, D. C.

**Mrs. J. Ogden Armour**  
Chicago, Illinois

**P. D. Armour**  
Armour Packing Company  
Chicago, Illinois

**John Arnold**  
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer  
Culver City, California

**Rajah of Bagal**  
Bagal, India

**Chase Baromeo**  
Chicago Civic Opera Company  
Chicago, Illinois

**G. E. Barrett**  
Pacific Palisades, Calif.

**John Barrymore**, Actor  
Beverly Hills, California

**Bernard M. Baruch**  
Georgetown, South Carolina

**Lt. Charles Benter**, Leader  
U. S. Navy Band  
Washington, D. C.

**Cardinal Bisleti**  
Vatican City, Italy

**Prince Otto von Bismarck**  
German Embassy  
London, England

**Howard E. Blood**, President  
The Norge Corp.  
Detroit, Michigan

**Richard Bonelli**  
Metropolitan Opera Company  
New York City, New York

**Major Edward Bowes**  
New York, New York

**Dr. Tomas C. Le Breton**  
Argentine Ambassador  
Paris, France

**Herman N. Bundesen**  
President, Board of Health  
Chicago, Illinois

**Hilda Burke**  
Chicago Civic Opera Company  
Chicago, Illinois

**Ernest Byfield**  
Chicago, Illinois

**Prince Michael Cantacuzene**  
Sarasota, Florida

**Eddie Cantor**, Actor  
New York City, New York

**Dr. Juan Francisco Castillo**  
President of State of Merida  
Caracas, Venezuela

**Roy Del Ruth**, Director  
Merto-Goldwyn-Mayer  
Culver City, California

**C. H. Eddins**, President  
Plymouth Motor Co.  
Detroit, Michigan

**H. A. Fisher**  
Fisher Body Company  
Detroit, Michigan

**W. L. Grimm**, President  
Peerless Marine Motor Corp.  
Buffalo, New York

**President of Guatemala**  
Guatemala City, Guatemala

**Sir Charles Harvey**  
Monaco, Monte Carlo

**Barton Haselton**, Chairman of  
Board  
Revere Copper & Brass, Inc.  
Rome, New York

**Mark Hellinger**, Columnist  
New York City, New York

**Ted Husing**  
New York City, New York

**Geo. W. Hutchinson**, Secretary  
National Geographic Society  
Washington, D. C.

**Prince of Hyderabad**  
Hyderabad, Deccan, India

**J. Jaeger**  
Lake Forest, Illinois

**W. L. Johnson**, President  
W. L. Johnson Company  
Endicott, New York

**The Sultan of Johore**  
Johore, Federated Malay States

**Al Jolson**, Actor  
Bel Air, California

**Hal Kemp**, Orchestra Leader  
Chicago, Illinois

**H. R. H. Duke of Kent**  
London, England

**Dr. C. F. Kettering**, Vice-Pres.  
General Motors  
Detroit, Michigan

**Prince Kitabgi**  
Nice, France

**Miliza Korjus**  
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer  
Pacific Palisades, California

**Alexander Koryziz**, Governor  
National Bank of Greece  
Athens, Greece

**Mervyn LeRoy**, Director  
Warner Bros.  
Hollywood, California

**Guy Lombardo**, Leader  
Royal Canadians  
New York City, New York

**Dr. Alfonso Lopez**  
President of Colombia  
Colombia, South America

**David Manners**, Actor  
Victorville, California

**Herbert Marshall**, Actor  
Beverly Hills, California

**Fowler McCormick**  
Chicago, Illinois

**Clement McKaig**  
Vice-President  
Carnegie Steel Company  
Pittsburgh, Pa.

**W. L. Mellon**, Capitalist  
New York City, New York

**John J. Mitchell**  
Chicago, Illinois

**H. H. Prince Abd El Moneim**  
Istanbul, Turkey

**Benjamin Paley**, President  
Columbia Broadcasting System  
Los Angeles, California

**Mrs. Honoré Palmer**  
Sarasota, Florida

**Gennaro Papi**, Musical Director  
Metropolitan Opera Company  
Chicago, Illinois

**Stanley Partridge**, Director  
Pillsbury Flour Mills Company  
Minneapolis, Minnesota

**D. B. Peck**, President  
Bowman Dairy Company  
Chicago, Illinois

**Daniel Peterkin**, President  
Morton Salt Company  
Chicago, Illinois

**Wm. J. Rague**, Director  
American Scantic Line  
Copenhagen, Denmark

**Mary Roberts Rinehart**  
New York City, New York

**Baron R. de Rothschild**  
Paris, France

**S. E. Habib Pacha El Saad**  
President of the Libanais  
Republic  
Beyrouth, Syria

**Sir E. T. Scarisbrick, Bart.**  
Ormskirk, Lancs., England

**Maestro Tullio Serafin**  
Director Royal Opera  
Rome, Italy

**W. A. Shaeffer**, President  
Shaeffer Pen Company  
Fort Madison, Iowa

**K. Sreenivasen**  
Indian Institute of Science  
Bungalore, India

**Ralph Teetor**, President  
Society of Automotive Engineers  
Hagerstown, Indiana

**Baron de Terschereun**  
Brussels, Belgium

**Maestro Arturo Toscanini**  
Milan, Italy

**Baron Guy de la Tournelle**  
French Legation, Secretary to  
Ambassador  
Sofia, Bulgaria

**H. H. Prince Said Toussoun**  
Alexandria, Egypt

**Baron von Tuereckheim**  
Mexico City, Mexico

**Dr. Von Twardowski**  
German Embassy  
Moscow, Russia

**Rudy Vallee**, Leader  
Connecticut Yankees  
New York City, New York

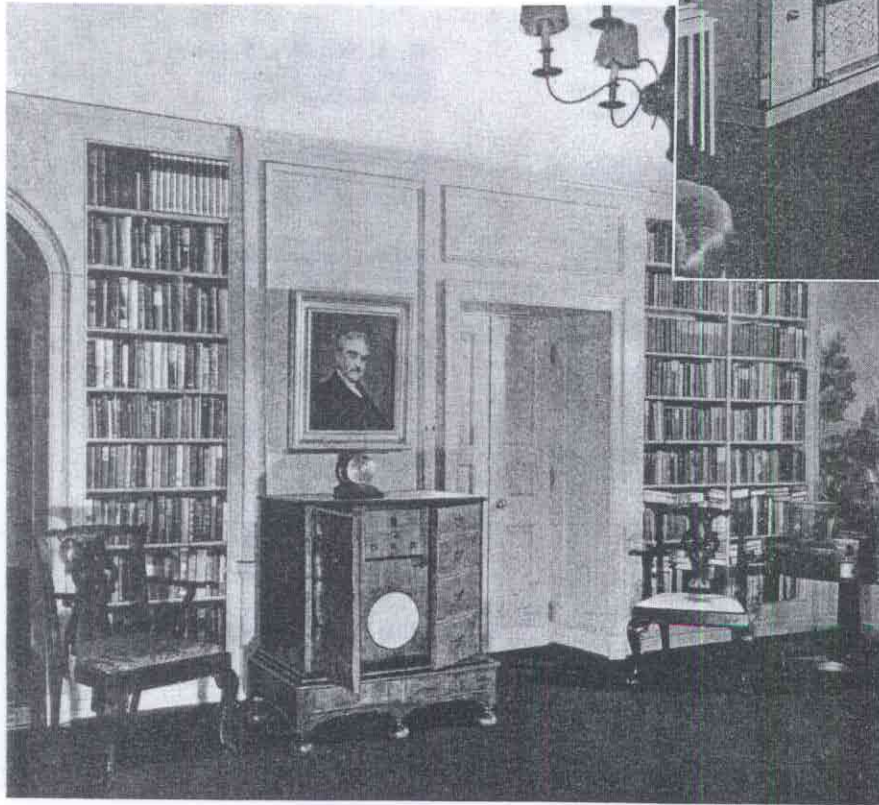
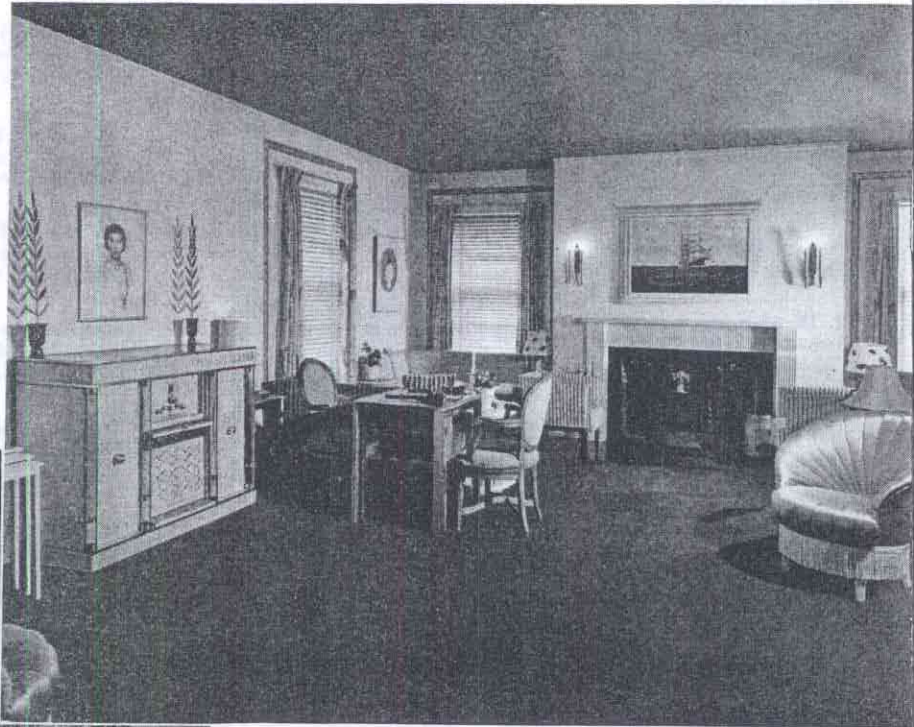
**Hal Wallis**, Director  
Warner Brothers  
Beverly Hills, California

**Walter Winchell**, Columnist  
New York City, New York

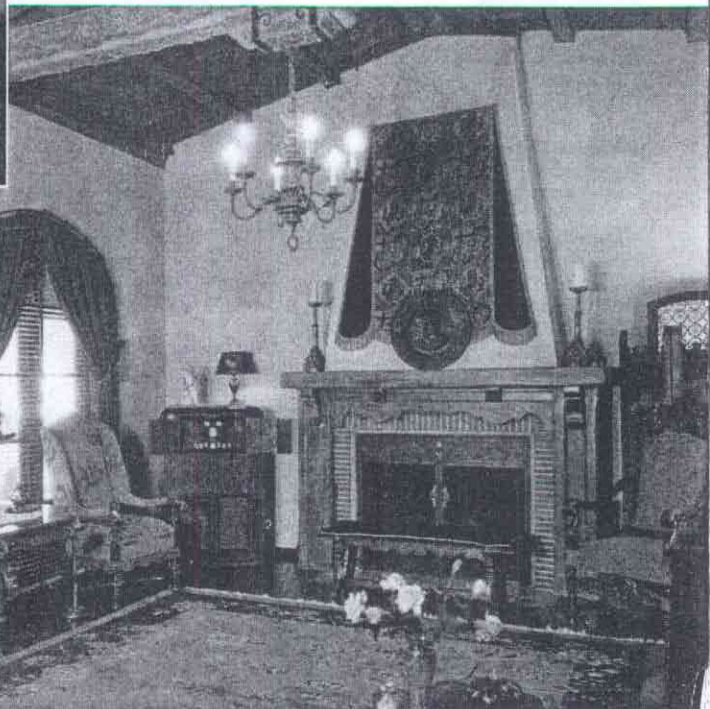
**Rear Admiral Robert Witthoef**  
German Embassy  
Washington, D. C.

# IN THE *FINER* HOMES YOU FIND THE SCOTT....

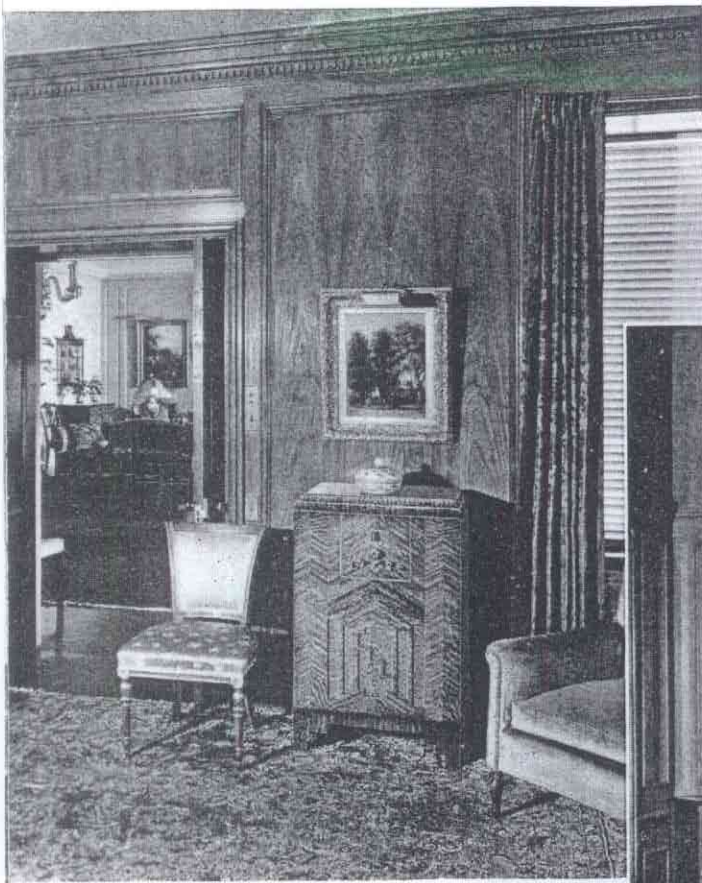
*Interior of J. Jaeger Home  
Lake Forest, Illinois*



*Home of Ernest Byfield  
Chicago, Illinois*



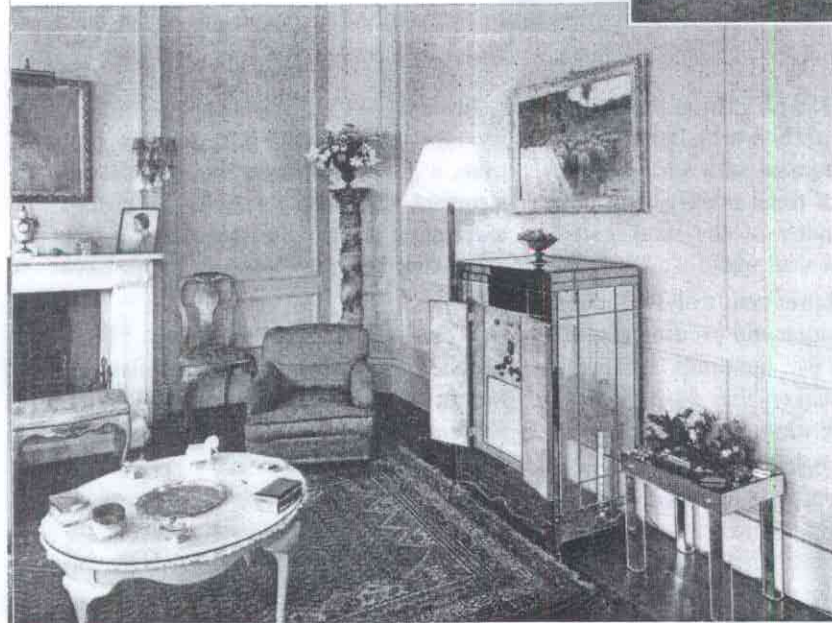
*Winnie Lightner Residence  
Beverly Hills, California*



*Home of Daniel Peterkin  
Chicago, Illinois*



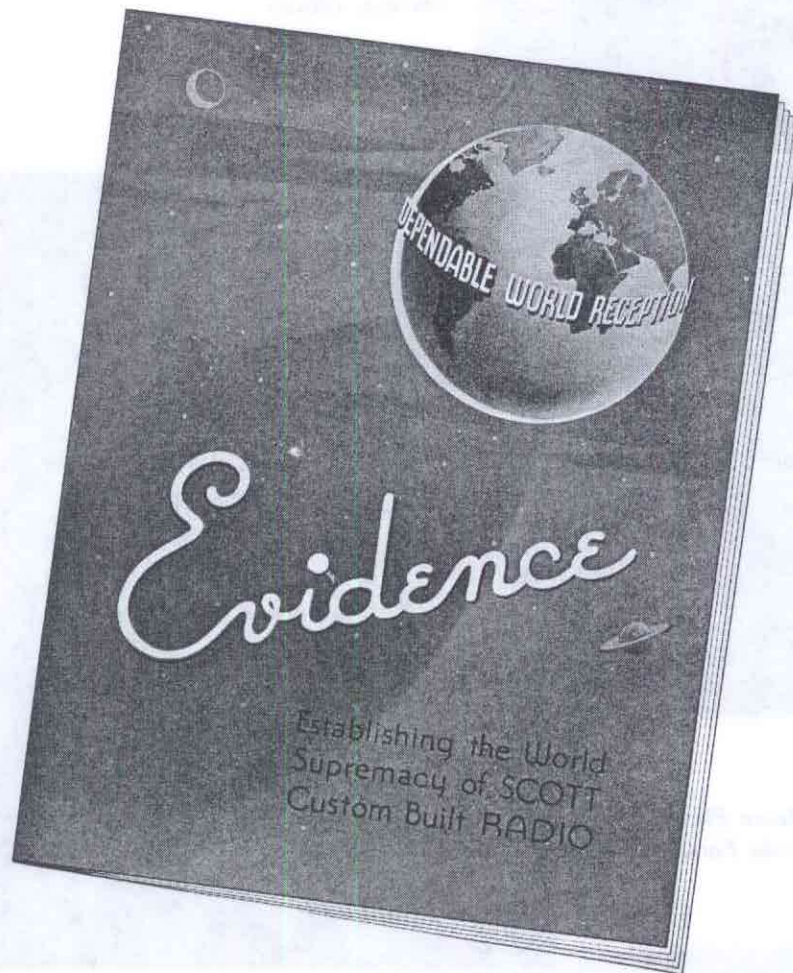
*Interior of Mason Phelps Home  
Lake Forest, Illinois*



*Prince Otto von Bismarck Drawing Room  
London, England*

*Residence of George Barrett  
Pacific Palisades, California*





WHEN a maker describes the performance or merits of his product, he is naturally inclined to be enthusiastic, but if you can secure the opinion of those who have actually *bought and used it* for some time, you have much more unbiased information upon which to make your decision.

In the brochure "EVIDENCE," which has just come from the press, you will find, not what the builder claims for the instrument that is today generally regarded as the World's Finest Radio, *but what those who have purchased it say of its quality and performance.*

Within its pages you will find conclusive evidence that the Scott is giving its owners not only clearer and more enjoy-

able reception DIRECT from the broadcasting stations of the world, but is bringing in those programs with such volume and perfection of tonal fidelity, that it is the choice of many of the most noted figures in the musical world.

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