Texas Land Office; A. Judson, M.D., Houston, Texas; F. W. Simonds, professor of geology, University of Texas, and R. A. Thompson, highway engineer, Dallas. In presenting these certificates, President Strecker gave a history of each recipient, and stated that of the fourteen men who on January 9, 1892, founded the academy, six were dead, the whereabouts of one unknown and the remaining seven were present. The responses to the president's presentation speech were much appreciated by those present. Dr. H. Y. Benedict expressed the hope that, as one half of the original founders were present at the fortieth anniversary, one half of those who reorganized the academy would be present at the eightieth anniversary.

The secretary, H. B. Parks, San Antonio, gave a short résumé of the accomplishments of the past three years and the plans for the work of the immediate future.

The lecture of the evening consisted of a talk by Dr. J. M. Kuehne on colored photography, which was illustrated by some two hundred slides. The colored photographs told the story of the wild flowers of Texas through a single season, beginning with winter and spring flowers and ending with the composites of the autumn. Of special interest were the photographs of species that are common in Texas in early spring, which were blooming along the edge of the snow-cap of Mt. Rainier in August.

A meeting of the executive committee at the close of the program selected Dr. F. McAllister to represent the academy at the Pasadena meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

H. B. PARKS,
Secretary

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ACADEMY OF SCIENCE

THE annual meeting of the New Hampshire Academy of Science was held May 29 and 30, 1931, at Littleton, New Hampshire.

On Friday night, May 29, the academy was addressed by Mr. Arthur H. Norton, curator of the Portland Society of Natural History, on "Shore Mammals of Northern New England." Slides showing specimens and illustrations collected by Mr. Norton in his many years of work with the shore fauna of northern New England were shown.

On Saturday morning, May 30, Mr. Henry Helm Clayton, formerly of the Argentine Weather Bureau and the Smithsonian Institution, now consulting meteorologist, gave an address on "Long Range Weather Forecasting from Variations in Solar Heat," illustrated by graphs and charts. Papers by members of the academy were read and discussed at the remainder of the morning session.

The afternoon was given over to an excursion to the new power plant and dam of the Grafton Power Company at the Fifteen Mile Falls on the Connecticut River, about twelve miles from Littleton. This hydro-electric project, developing 250,000 horse power, is the second largest in New England, and has just gone into operation.

After the business meeting on Saturday night, the retiring president, Dr. C. H. Dolloff, delivered the presidential address, "The Present Status of Psychiatry," after which the papers by the members remaining on the program were read and discussed.

At the business meeting, among other matters, the academy voted to have the executive council consider the project of a junior academy of science.

Officers for 1931–1932 elected were:

President, Professor James W. Goldthwait, geology department, Dartmouth College.

Vice-president, Professor Norman M. Gilbert, physics department, Dartmouth College.

Secretary-Treasurer, Professor George W. White, geology department, University of New Hampshire.

Member of the Executive Council, Dr. Charles H. Dolloff, Superintendent, New Hampshire State Hospital.

GEO. W. WHITE,
Secretary-Treasurer

SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS AND LABORATORY METHODS

A SIMPLE GRINDER FOR SOFT TISSUES

THE tissue grinders now available are subject to one or more of the following disadvantages: (1) they are so expensive that most laboratories can not stock them in quantity; (2) they must be sterilized immediately before using, so that much time is lost between the removal of the tissue and its grinding; (3) there is danger of contaminating the tissue from the air or from the hands of the worker, and (4) danger to the worker from contact with infected tissue. In the commonly used mortar and pestle the last two disadvantages are especially marked. For some years we have been using a type of grinder, not subject to these disadvantages, which may be useful to other laboratory workers.

The suggestion for the grinder came from Hagan,[1] who used two test-tubes that fitted one into another.

[1] W. A. Hagan, *J. Exp. Med.*, 36: 722, 1922.