

Elkins College; *Treasurer*, Professor C. G. Brouzas, West Virginia University; *Editor*, Professor A. M. Reese, West Virginia University.

Following the business session tours were made to some of the industrial plants of the region.

The West Virginia Junior Academy of Science held its meeting one week earlier at Charleston. The meeting was reported to be very successful. The 1937 meeting of the academy will be held on April 30 and May 1 at Marshall College, Huntington. The Junior Academy will hold its meeting at the same time and place.

M. L. VEST,
Secretary

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ACADEMY OF SCIENCE

THE eighteenth annual meeting of the New Hampshire Academy of Science was held on May 29 and 30 at Shirley Hill House, Goffstown. The Friday evening session was devoted to papers by members and to a series of electrical demonstrations.

A symposium on "Conservation of New Hampshire's Natural Resources" was held on Saturday morning, under the chairmanship of Professor Karl W. Woodward. Representatives of the White Mountain National Forest, the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests, Soil Conservation Service, Division of Chemistry and Sanitation of the State Board of Health, the State Water Resources Board and Fish

and Game interests presented prepared papers, which were followed by vigorous discussion.

At the Saturday afternoon session, following the business meeting, the presidential address, "Popularizing Science," was given by Mr. Albert L. Clough, president of the Manchester Institute of Arts and Sciences. The remainder of the scientific papers on the program were then read.

At the business meeting it was announced that the American Association for the Advancement of Science grants had been recommended by the council to Professor Charles F. Brooks, of the Blue Hill Observatory, for analysis of certain meteorological data from the Mt. Washington Observatory, and to Mr. Richard P. Goldthwait, of Harvard University, for studies on the geology of Mt. Washington. The academy also voted Mr. Goldthwait a further grant from the academy funds to aid his work.

The following officers were elected for 1936-37: *President*, Professor George M. Robertson, Dartmouth College; *Vice-president*, Professor Karl W. Woodward, University of New Hampshire; *Secretary-Treasurer*, Professor George W. White, University of New Hampshire; *Member of the Executive Council*, Mr. Albert L. Clough, Manchester Institute of Arts and Sciences; *Councillor to the American Association for the Advancement of Science*, Professor Walter C. O'Kane, University of New Hampshire.

GEORGE W. WHITE,
Secretary

REPORTS

MICROWAVE RADIO CIRCUIT OF THE RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA

THE first demonstration of the Radio Corporation of America's ultra-short wave radio circuit connecting New York and Philadelphia was given on June 11. The two institutions which were first to recognize the importance of the electric telegraph of Samuel F. B. Morse a century ago celebrated this new advance in communications by exchanging greetings. In 1836 Professor Morse gave the first demonstration of his new instrument to his colleagues at New York University. He gave the next demonstration outside New York City before the membership of the Franklin Institute in Philadelphia. On June 11 Chancellor Harry Woodburn Chase, of New York University, and Vice-president W. Chittin Wetherill, of the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, exchanged pictures and greetings by radio facsimile. Models of the first Morse apparatus were connected to the circuit and operated simultaneously with the facsimile equipment.

Chancellor Chase radioed:

It is eminently fitting that New York University, which

cradled the theory and practice of electrical communications, and the Franklin Institute, the learned society which was the first outside of New York to appreciate their significance, should to-day join in recognizing this new and important centennial milestone in the translation of intelligence. I am happy to have this opportunity to send heartiest greetings to you and your organization over one of the channels of the new, ultra-high radio frequency circuit for facsimile transmission. This development is but another evidence of the great achievements which scientific effort is daily producing for the service of mankind.

Vice-president Wetherill responded:

The Franklin Institute is particularly gratified to acknowledge the greetings of New York University on this the first public demonstration of the new ultra-high frequency radio circuit. Since 1824 the Franklin Institute has devoted itself to the promotion of science and the mechanic arts. It is, therefore, especially appropriate for us to join with New York University in appreciation of this new and important development.

A century ago, the Committee on Science and the Arts of the Franklin Institute in reporting on its examination