markable exhibit. Among other exhibits are numerous surveying, mathematical and physical instruments, scales and weights, and a case of miscellaneous optical instruments containing an ingenious walking-stick and umbrella complete with telescope, spy-glass, compass, microscope, thermometer and sundial, *c.* 1860. Among the 1,500 volumes of books are first editions of the works of Gilbert, Bacon, Galileo, Boyle, Hooke, Newton, Darwin and other scientific classics.

Mr. Whipple made the formal presentation of his collection to the university at a ceremony held in the Regent House on November 4 at which the vice-chancellor, who received the gift on behalf of the university, presided. The presentation was followed by the opening of the exhibition of the collection by Sir Henry Dale, O.M., president of the Royal Society. He emphasized the importance of the study of the history of science, not only by scientists who needed to appreciate the human side of their work, but also by those who read classics, history and theology. Sir Henry Dale said that he hoped that Cambridge would take steps to make the Whipple Collection the nucleus of a History of Science Museum and Library, which at first with a reader-curator and later a chair would become a vital center of university study and research.

THE TEXAS ACADEMY OF SCIENCE

THE Texas Academy of Science met in Galveston on November 9, 10 and 11, with the Medical Branch of the University of Texas as hosts. Over three hundred members were registered and all sessions were well attended. The sections on biology and medicine, geography and geology, conservation and the social sciences met at the same time as the junior and collegiate divisions that had their own programs.

There were eighty-eight papers on the program and several symposia. The general subjects of the symposia were: Conditions of Health on the Texas Coast Area (11 papers), Utilization of Natural Resources of the Coastal Area (8 papers) and Biology of the Cancer Cell (8 papers). Smaller groups covered processes of ageing in tissues and organs, international education and the geology of the coastal area. Two of the symposia will be published in the *Transactions* and the abstracts of all papers will be printed.

The evening sessions were of general interest and included an address on "Creative Engineering" by the retiring president, Professor W. H. Woolrich, dean of engineering at the University of Texas; "The Conservation of Human Resources," by Dr. Homer P. Rainey; "The Rise of Parícutin," by Professor F. M. Bullard, who has lived with the volcano for many months, and a color film of invertebrate life in the Gulf of Mexico as a prelude to the discussion of a biological station for this coast.

There were special exhibits of old and rare texts of medical history, scientific poetry, scientific illustration and two difficult physiological preparations.

The new officers will serve under the presidency of Dr. Walter P. Taylor, of College Station, Texas.

At the final business session, the academy took a strong stand for the betterment of scientific education in the secondary schools of Texas and also gave its support to academic freedom in higher education.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ACADEMY OF SCIENCE

THE twenty-fourth annual meeting of the New Hampshire Academy of Science was held in the Assembly Room of the New Hampshire Historical Society, Concord, N. H., on November 3 and 4, 1944.

At the Friday afternoon meeting, ten papers were presented by members, covering a wide range of scientific subjects. On Saturday morning two additional papers were presented, concluding the strictly scientific phase of the meeting.

On Friday evening, Mr. Jacob Freedman, of the Geological Survey, presented a lecture illustrated with kodachrome slides entitled "Alaska To-day." Mr. Freedman has but recently returned from his season's work in Alaska, where he carried on important geological investigations.

At the annual business meeting on Saturday morning, the secretary summarized the activities of the council since the last meeting of the academy at the University of New Hampshire in November, 1941. Earlier in 1944 the council had voted to recommend that the American Association for the Advancement of Science award their grant-in-aid to Miss Mabel Turner, of Antrim, to assist in defraying expenses in collecting and preparing herbarium specimens for her study on the flora of Hillsboro County, N. H. The council, earlier in 1944, had authorized also a second reprinting of one thousand copies of the popular Bulletin 1, "Geology of the Presidential Range," by Richard Goldthwait.

The following officers were elected for 1944–45: *President,* Professor Thomas G. Phillips, University of New Hampshire; *Vice-president,* William W. Bowen, Dartmouth College; *Secretary-Treasurer,* Professor A. R. Hodgdon, University of New Hampshire; *Member of the Council,* Professor Guy Williams, Colby Junior College, for a four-year term.

The final part of the program was the address of the retiring president, Professor Guy Williams, of Colby Junior College, which was entitled "Science in Post-War Education."

A. R. HODGDON,
Secretary-Treasurer