preparing a reference text-book on physical chemistry.

The independence of thought and the initiative shown in her great creative ability, her broad philosophical outlook, her persistence in carrying out detailed work, her highly developed experimental skill and her great resourcefulness made her work that of real genius. In all she did her boundless enthusiasm, her deft precision and her clarity of thinking were such that, as a former student writes, "she will always be more than a teacher—she will be the inspiration that carries us on." To her rigorous teaching she brought the gay touch of a keen sense of humor and the charm of a rare personality, the combination making "her classes memorable."

Her keen insight and balanced judgment made her a trusted, valuable member of important committees. These same qualities, together with her constructive sympathy and understanding, brought students to her constantly for aid in personal problems as well as in chemistry, and she, whose generosity was unlimited, was never too busy to help them, giving to many "one of the best parts of college life."

For all who knew her the words of Professor Reed, whose beautiful tribute appeared in the *Vassar Quarterly,* are true: Professor Lammert's death "has overwhelmed us at the college with a sense of tragic loss. She was brilliant, and gay and magnanimous; her presence radiated a sort of energy that made us all glad to be alive; she had a warm heart overflowing into actions of unforgettable kindness; and she was only thirty-eight."

A clear thinker, an indefatigable searcher for extreme precision, an exceedingly well-informed scientist and a marvelous manipulator, Professor Lammert is indeed a loss to physical chemistry.

MARY LANDON SAGUE

VASSAR COLLEGE

## RECENT DEATHS

DR. ARTHUR HOLLICK, paleobotanist of the New York Botanical Garden, died on March 11, at the age of seventy-six years.

JOHN L. STONE, professor emeritus of farm practise in the New York State College of Agriculture, Cornell University, died on March 8, at the age of eighty-one years.

RALEIGH DUDLEY MORRILL, associate professor of experimental engineering at New York University since 1926, died on March 11. He was forty-eight years old.

DR. HENRY GEORGE MEHRTENS, acting dean of the Stanford University School of Medicine, died on February 28, after a short illness from heart attacks. He had been connected with the Stanford faculty since 1915, and acting dean of the Medical School since the beginning of the present college year following the retirement of Dr. William Ophüls. Dr. Mehrtens received his medical training at Stanford and had been house physician in the Lane Hospital in San Francisco since 1915. He was professor of medicine, specializing in neuropsychiatry. Dr. Robert E. Swain, acting president of the university, said: "The death of Dr. Mehrtens is a very serious loss to Stanford University, to medical education and to medical science. An accomplished scientist and scholar at an early age, he was an effective teacher, and during the present year as acting dean of the university's medical school has devoted unselfish and effective service to its work."

HURON H. SMITH, curator of botany in the public museum of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, was instantly killed when the automobile in which he, his wife, and the father and mother of Mrs. Smith were riding was hit by a Milwaukee road passenger train at a crossing one half mile south of Glenview, Ill., early in the evening of February 25. Mr. Smith had been curator of botany at the public museum in Milwaukee since 1917. He was recognized as an authority on Indian life, on flowers and trees. He was made a member of the Menominee tribe of Indians several years ago. E-we-ona-ginka, medicine man of the Winnebagos, confided all his closely guarded secrets to Mr. Smith because he could find no young man of the tribe worthy to be his successor. Mr. Smith was a member of the Wisconsin Archeological Society, the Milwaukee Horticultural Society and honorary member of the State Forest Association. He was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He obtained his arts degree from DePauw University in 1905 and was an instructor in dendrology at Cornell University from 1905 to 1907 and obtained his master's degree from that institution. He was a tree specialist and dendrologist with the Field Museum, Chicago, from 1907 to 1911, and assistant curator of botany from 1911 to 1917.

# SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

## BOULDER CANYON LAKE WILD LIFE REFUGE

THE great artificial lake to be created by the Hoover Dam on the Colorado River will become a refuge and breeding ground for wild birds and animals under an executive order signed by President Hoover on March 3. The new reservation will be known as the Boulder Canyon Wild Life Refuge. Superimposed on part of the land and water area withdrawn for the Boulder Canyon project for river

regulation, flood control, irrigation, domestic water uses and power development, the new wild-life refuge will cover a total of about 620,000 acres, approximately 132,000 acres of which will be a vast artificial lake on that part of the Colorado River, in Arizona and Nevada.

Administration of the refuge will be by the Department of Agriculture, through the Bureau of Biological Survey, subject to use by the Department of the Interior for its primary purposes. Paul G. Redington, chief of the Bureau of Biological Survey, in a statement issued on March 7 said that the flooded area will be wholly in the Lower Sonoran Life Zone, with the hot summer and mild winter climate of the mosquito and creosote bush country providing a breeding ground for many interesting birds and mammals of the southwestern desert region, and a winter resort for many northern migratory birds. Mr. Redington writes:

> It was a paradise throughout the year for Arizona quail, roadrunners, thrashers and other birds. In winter, swans, snow geese, many ducks, some shorebirds, waders and a host of other smaller migrant birds found a congenial resort in the Virgin and Colorado River Valleys, the natural outlet of the Great Basin. When this area becomes a great lake, with curving bays and deep inlets cutting back into side valleys and gulches, it will again be a great attraction for northern waterfowl and provide cover and food for the resident birds that are pushed back from the middle of the valley.
>
> The refuge will be an oasis in an otherwise arid country on one of the southward bird-migration routes, a way station from Klamath Lake Refuge, Oregon, to the Gulf of California. The Federal Bear River Refuge, on Great Salt Lake, lies 400 miles northeast, the Salton Sea Refuge is 225 miles to the south, and the Fallon Migratory Bird Refuge in Nevada is about 350 miles northwest. The new refuge, therefore, should prove a valuable resting spot and winter resort for many waterfowl that now seek congenial waters beyond our southern border.
>
> Beavers, muskrats and otters will be the main local aquatic mammalian fauna, but the protected area will also provide homes for antelope-squirrels and chipmunks, as well as for little desert foxes, gray foxes, raccoons, and other interesting animals of the region.
>
> The value of this new refuge in the Southwest is greatly enhanced by its geographic position, and a more favorable place for preserving and enjoying the close presence of aquatic and other wild life could not be found in the whole region. Within the new refuge it is unlawful to hunt, trap, capture, wilfully disturb or kill any wild animal or bird of any kind whatever, or to take or destroy the nest or eggs of any wild bird.

## THE MUSEUMS OF ARCHEOLOGY AND GEOLOGY AT THE UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

THE University of Kentucky reports the opening on March 7 of two museums on the campus, the Museum of Archeology and the Geological Museum. The archeological museum, which is housed in a building of its own, will be opened to the public each Tuesday and Thursday afternoon from two to four o'clock, and the geological museum will be open daily.

The archeological museum was prepared with the purpose of depicting prehistoric human life in Kentucky, and has reproduced ancient graves, ossuary pits and other evidences of prehistoric races in the exact manner in which they were unearthed. Horace Miner, senior student, has been appointed curator under the supervision of Professor W. S. Webb, head of the department of anthropology and archeology.

The archeological museum occupies a small building which faces the side of the administration building and which was formerly occupied by the library. The basement floor is devoted to offices and a large lecture room for class work, and the museum proper is entered through a wrought iron grill, designated and executed in the College of Engineering under the direction of Stephen Saunier, instructor in the forge shop. It has as its motif Indian artifacts, such as shells, arrow heads, pipes and other accoutrements, which have been reproduced in the grill work in an intricate pattern.

The whole outlay of the museum tells a story of prehistoric life in Kentucky. Some of the features are the burials which have been reproduced with skeletons, artifacts and even the earth deposits around the burial ground. Professor W. S. Webb, head of the department, has placed there his private collection.

The geological museum is on the second floor of the administration building and was arranged by the department of geology in conjunction with the Bureau of Mineral and Topographical Survey. In it an attempt has been made to emphasize the rocks and minerals of economic and commercial importance in the state, together with other features of commercial and scientific interest.

Professor A. C. McFarlan is director of the Bureau of Mineral and Topographical Survey and David Young is curator of the geological museum. In this exhibit much attention has been paid to the Kentucky caves and a representation of cave material and typical cave phenomena has been prepared. Fossils of the animals and plants which lived in this region in past geologic ages and whose remains are now found preserved in the rocks of the state are well represented.

## REQUIREMENTS FOR THE LICENSE OF MEDICAL STUDENTS IN NEW YORK STATE

REQUIREMENTS of the New York State Education Department for the admission of American or Euro-