

member of the New York State Board of Education from 1907 to 1910, and of many local public services during the whole course of his life.

His academic positions were as follows: Tutor and fellow of Columbia University in geology, 1890-1900; curator of fossil botany, Columbia University, 1900-13; honorary curator, 1914-21; paleobotanist, New York Botanical Garden, 1921 to the time of his death; geologist to the United States Geological Survey; director of the Board of Education of New York City, 1907-10. He belonged to a large number of scientific organizations, including the New York Academy of Sciences, the Torrey Botanical Club, the Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences, the Geological Society of America, the Paleobotanical Society of America, the Botanical Society of America, etc.

His main scientific activities were in connection with fossil plants, and his first contribution was the editing of "The Later Extinct Floras of North America," left in form of notes by J. S. Newberry. He published during his active years a large number of papers on paleobotany, covering the Mesozoic and later floras. His most notable contributions were on the Cretaceous floras of New England, which were summarized as an important Memoir of the United States Geological Survey. Another extremely important and indeed classic contribution was on "The Fossil Flora of Alaska," which appeared a short time before his death. Not only was he the author of innumerable papers on fossil plants, but he acted officially in the paleobotanical publications of Puerto Rico, Louisiana, Maryland, New Jersey, New York State Museum and the Dominion of Canada. He was likewise a contributor to several general works, including the articles on paleobotany and fossil plants in the new International Cyclopaedia and also the *Encyclopaedia Americana*.

Hollick was a singularly lovable man and it was a great pleasure to make visits to the field in his company. The present writer recalls the happy days spent in this way on Staten Island, Long Island, Martha's Vineyard, the coast of New Jersey, etc. He was an indefatigable collector and was physically almost tireless. He would walk for hours through mud and rain and other discomforts in search of new discoveries in his favorite field. A not infrequent experience in paleobotanical excursions is dirt and discomfort (including parasites). These he endured most philosophically and the tedium which invariably arose at times was relieved from the rich store of his experiences. His last excursion was in Cuba, where he rode many hundreds of miles on horseback in the company of a good Spanish officer of the Church, who was at the same time a geologist. He returned from this last excursion apparently in the best of

health, but unfortunately soon developed a malignant malady which was unsuccessfully operated on, and he passed away with traumatic pneumonia.

Dr. Hollick has left an enduring mark on American paleobotany, and particularly his works on the fossil floras of New England and Alaska will long stand as classic contributions to the subject. It has been for years a deplorable fact that too little interest has been devoted to the important subject of fossil plants in the United States. The older generation was passing and there were almost no promising successors. Fortunately at the present time this tendency has been corrected, and now a considerable number of young men of ability are taking up the study of extinct plants. In spite of the prevailing mechanistic tendencies of the hour, it is indubitable that paleontology occupies the same position on the intellectual side of biology that the ancient classics do in literature. There seems to be no doubt that the depth and background furnished by the study of extinct forms is an invaluable preparation for biological studies of any kind.

E. C. JEFFREY

MEMORIALS

A FRIEND of the late Olive M. Lammert, formerly professor of chemistry at Vassar College, has given \$4,000 to establish the Olive M. Lammert fund to further the work in physical chemistry, and \$1,000 for additional equipment in the precision laboratory, in which this work is carried on. The rooms in the Sanders Laboratory set aside for this field of study will be designated the Olive M. Lammert Laboratories.

At a memorial meeting for the late Professor William Henry Holmes, held in the National Museum on April 22, the following resolution was passed:

WHEREAS: Notice of the passing of our colleague and friend, Professor William Henry Holmes, which occurred at Royal Oak, Michigan, on April 20, 1933, has been received with deep sorrow by members of the Smithsonian Institution and his other associates and friends; be it

Resolved: That we, assembled here to do honor to him, offer our tributes to this eminent man of science in whom the various phases of both art and science were fused to a degree seldom given in one man. Art, science and technic were the agencies he applied to the elucidation of his favorite science, anthropology. His passion for pure art is seen in his paintings which are poetical transcriptions of nature, not only portraying nature but revealing his inmost soul;

That his scientific writings and explorations form permanent contributions to the sum of human knowledge;

That we here record our sense of loss at the passing of Professor Holmes and extend to his family our sympathy in their sorrow.

ACCORDING to the London *Times* the hundredth anniversary of the death of Richard Trevithick, the

pioneer of the steam locomotive, on April 22, 1833, was celebrated on that day by a demonstration in Camborne, Cornwall. On April 23 a memorial service took place at 11 A.M. in the parish church of Dartford, Kent, where Trevithick died. The service was conducted by the vicar, the Rev. Elliott Mitchell, and the preacher was the Bishop of Rochester. An address on "The Life and Work of Richard Trevithick" was given by L. St. L. Pendred, past president of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, and a chaplet was deposited at the foot of the Trevithick Memorial Tablet. At a service in Westminster Abbey special mention of the great engineer was made by the Archdeacon of Westminster in his sermon and a chaplet was placed below the Trevithick Memorial Window in the North Aisle. A memorial service was also held at Tregajorran Methodist Chapel, near Carn Brea, Cornwall. The chapel is on the site of Trevithick's birthplace. On April 24 a memorial lecture was delivered at the Institution of Civil Engineers by Professor C. E. Inglis. Sir Murdock MacDonald, president of the institution and chairman of the executive committee of the commemoration, presided.

RECENT DEATHS

DR. WILLIAM OPHÜLS, professor of pathology and dean of the Stanford University Medical School, died on April 27. He was sixty-one years of age.

DR. HENRY SMITH MUNROE, formerly a professor of mining at Columbia University, from 1877 until he became emeritus in 1915, died on May 4. He was eighty-three years old.

DR. JERE WILLIAMS LORD, for thirty-one years clinical professor of dermatology at the Johns Hopkins Medical School and consulting dermatologist at the time of his death, has died at the age of sixty-nine years.

PROFESSOR ERNEST WILLIAM HOBSON, formerly Sadleirian professor of pure mathematics in the University of Cambridge, died on April 18, at the age of seventy-six years.

DR. GEORGE HERBERT PALMER, professor of philosophy at Harvard University from 1873 until he became professor emeritus in 1913, died in Cambridge on May 8, at the age of ninety-one years.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

REPRESENTATION OF MUSEUMS AT THE CENTURY OF PROGRESS EXPOSITION

MUSEUMS from coast to coast and in Canada are arranging, as reported in *Museum News*, to send representatives to the Chicago meeting of the American Association of Museums, June 12 to 14. Some museums at a distance which can not pay the traveling expenses for members of their staffs are granting a week's extra vacation with pay for attendance at the meeting; and one museum is allowing this extra week and a week of the regular vacation to be taken consecutively. From hotel headquarters comes a renewal of notice that reservations should be made before May 15 in order to secure the best rates.

Railroads are making special rates for visitors to Chicago and there are indications that still further inducements to the World's Fair will be available to travelers from certain quarters. Prospective delegates should make inquiry of local railroad agents. Under some circumstances round trips to Chicago may be made for only ten per cent. more than one way fares.

The program of the meeting, including the programs of ten sections, will occupy three days and will include sessions at the Chicago Historical Society, the Art Institute of Chicago, the Field Museum of Natural History and the Chicago Academy of Sciences. Most of those attending will spend some days before or after the meeting in visiting the other museums of

Chicago and the World's Fair. There is the Adler Planetarium and Astronomical Museum and the Shedd Aquarium, both with new buildings near the entrance to the exposition. *Museum News* calls attention to the fact that at the other end of the fair grounds is the new Chicago Museum of Science and Industry which will have in operation a coal mine in which 5,000 people daily may witness an unparalleled venture in realistic museum exhibition, including the illusion of a drop down a shaft and miles of travel underground past moving curtains. There is also the Oriental Institute Museum with its new building. The Century of Progress Exposition will have museum features—in its science building and elsewhere—which will be worth observing also.

Probably the greatest loan exhibition of art ever shown in America will be on display at the Art Institute of Chicago, which has been commissioned to assemble the official art exhibition of the World's Fair. The Art Institute is preparing a 300-page catalogue of the exhibition.

DEATHS FROM ASPHYXIATION

As a first step in a nation-wide educational program designed to reduce the number of avoidable deaths from the various forms of asphyxiation, an all-day state conference on the problem will be held on May 24, at the New York Academy of Medicine. Dr. Chevalier Jackson is chairman of the medical ad-