Foundation was established to take over the business and to keep up the different Wellcome laboratories and museums, and on the death of Sir Henry Wellcome in 1936 the whole estate was placed in trust for the benefit of medical science not only in England but in the world. I understand, however, that in this case the firm is carried on independently of the trust, which only disposes of the income.

This arrangement is somewhat similar in principle to another Danish experiment in cooperation between science and industry. Shortly after the discovery of insulin we undertook under a license from the University of Toronto the manufacture of insulin, primarily for the Scandinavian market, and arrangements were made to make this undertaking a public trust, the proceeds of which should be devoted to the furtherance of physiology and clinical endocrinology.

Under the leadership of Dr. Hagedorn the Nordisk Insulin Laboratory has grown into a fairly large concern, maintaining its own hospital for the study of endocrine disorders and fulfilling, I believe, an important function in keeping insulin prices in Europe at a comparatively low level. The surplus is handed over to the Scandinavian Insulin Foundation, composed of clinicians and physiologists from Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden, who distribute grants in aid of research. I think this a fair way of letting the exploitation of a scientific discovery help to further scientific research, but of course everything depends upon finding the right man to make such an undertaking a success.

With the inauguration of the Squibb Institute for Medical Research which we are dedicating to-day the firm of E. R. Squibb and Sons enters upon what constitutes in my opinion the highest level of cooperation between science and industry so far attained. In this case also a great deal depends upon finding the right man and I wish to express my confidence in my old friend, Dr. Harrop, who will be the leading spirit on the scientific side.

In the firm conviction that great benefit will accrue both to the firm, to the industry generally and to our beloved science I wish to express the gratitude of biology and to offer my heartfelt congratulations.

OBITUARY

RAYMOND H. TORREY

RAYMOND H. TORREY, one of the nation's leaders in the field of outdoor recreation and conservation, died at his home in Queens, Long Island, on July 15, 1938, upon his fifty-eighth birthday. Mr. Torrey was born in Georgetown, Massachusetts, and was a son of Captain Grafton F. Torrey, of Deer Island, Maine. He embarked upon a newspaper career at the age of sixteen and worked in Springfield, Massachusetts, until 1903, at which time he went to New York City to join the City News Association. At one time, he was night city editor of the *New York American* and the *New York Tribune.*

From the very beginning, Mr. Torrey showed a native interest in the out-of-doors and through the years gathered a great deal of information concerning history, geology and botany. At the time of his death, he was president of the New York Torrey Botanical Club and had become nationally known as an authority on lichens, having published a number of papers upon the subject, especially in the New York Torrey Botanical Club bulletins.

He was the organizer of the New York and New Jersey Trail Conference, and secretary of that conference for many years. He was also secretary of the Association for the Protection of the Adirondacks, secretary of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society and a member of the board of managers of the Appalachian Trail Conference, which organization directed the building and maintenance of the Appalachian Trail, a mountain footpath leading from Maine to Georgia. Mr. Torrey was also a former secretary of the New York State Council of Parks and former field secretary of the National Conference on State Parks. He was a member of the board of managers of the New York Botanical Garden, a member also of the American Museum of Natural History, the American Geographical Society, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Appalachian Mountain Club, the Green Mountain, Adirondack Mountain, Fresh Air and Tramp and Trail Clubs.

As field secretary of the National Conference on State Parks, Mr. Torrey traveled throughout America and reported upon the progress of parks in this country. His report entitled, "State Parks and Recreational Uses of State Forests," published by the conference in 1926, was one of the first comprehensive surveys of our park systems. As the principal author of "The New York Walk Book," together with Dr. Robert L. Dickinson and Mr. Frank Place, Mr. Torrey set before the people of metropolitan New York an outstanding compendium of recreational opportunities. The book has been reprinted several times and has been the means of informing countless citizens regarding various objectives along many trails.

Mr. Torrey's column, "The Long Brown Path," was published for many years in *The New York Post.* This newspaper column served to inform interested readers of opportunities to study botany, geology and zoology out-of-doors, and also helped them to realize

the need for conservation wherever wilderness conditions remain. Mr. Torrey was a pioneer in locating and marking hiking trails in the eastern states. He also was responsible for placing large numbers of historical signs along the highways in the State of New York.

His friendly and kindly personality will be missed by many of his friends throughout the country. He was a man who believed firmly in his own convictions and who, in his last years, fought vigorously to prevent various agencies from despoiling our Eastern mountains with roads and other encroachments. He delighted in standing upon high places and looking toward far horizons and, better than this, he encouraged others to follow in his footsteps.

WILLIAM H. CARR

RECENT DEATHS AND MEMORIALS

DR. ADDINELL HEWSON, professor emeritus of anatomy in the graduate school of medicine of the University of Pennsylvania and in the dental school of Temple University, died on October 27. He was eighty-three years old.

SIR ROBERT LUDWIG MOND, British financier and industrialist, died on October 15 at the age of seventy-one years. Besides engaging in research in pure and applied chemistry, Sir Robert directed a series of explorations in Thebes, Palestine and Brittany.

DR. R. G. AITKEN writes that in his obituary notice of W. W. Campbell in the issue of SCIENCE for July 8, 1938, the date of his birth is given incorrectly. It should be April 11, 1862.

THE Cornell Society of Engineers has presented to the university a portrait of the late Rolla C. Carpenter, formerly professor of experimental engineering. It is painted by Professor Olaf M. Brauner and will be one of the group of portraits of distinguished members of the department to be hung in the renovated Sibley Dome. Professor Carpenter joined the faculty as associate professor of experimental engineering in 1890.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

ACCOMMODATIONS FOR THE RICHMOND MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE

RECENT correspondence indicates that there may be fears respecting accommodations for the approaching meeting of the association in Richmond, Va., which are not fully justified.

There are two aspects of the question of accommodations for meetings of the association, that of convenient rooms for the scientific sessions and that of guest rooms for individuals. A careful survey last January showed that in Richmond there are 79 rooms (24 having a seating capacity of more than 200 each) available for scientific sessions, the total seating capacity being 17,800. These 79 rooms are located in four rather compact groups, and hence it has been possible to schedule all the sessions of closely related sciences near one another. The greatest distance in walking time between any two rooms in any of the four groups is four minutes, and the greatest distance between any two groups is one and one-half miles. Each of the 79 rooms can readily be equipped for the use of a stereopticon. Moreover, the space available for the use of microscopes and for the showing of biological specimens is unusually commodious and satisfactory. Consequently, the accommodations for the scientific sessions are adequate and conveniently located. In fact, few cities can provide so many good meeting rooms in so small an area.

When it comes to guest rooms for visiting scientists the conditions are not so favorable, but they are far from being seriously unfavorable. In Richmond there are seven first-class and five second-class hotels, in addition to excellent rooms, each with a bath, in the dormitory of the Medical School, and there are other possibilities. It should be noted at once that the hotels in Richmond are doing everything within their power to provide the association and its affiliated societies with adequate accommodations. All the rooms for scientific sessions and for committee meetings are provided without charge. The rates for guest rooms in no case have been increased. Of course, the Richmond hotels, like those in all other cities, have rooms at various levels of prices depending on their size and furnishings. Naturally not every person can secure the minimum rate in the hotel he chooses. The Jefferson Hotel, which was built before the days of severe economies in space, has a considerable number of unusually large combination bedrooms and sitting rooms which, of course, are not available at minimum rates, but in which two or more friends can obtain excellent accommodations at a very moderate cost to each.

All the Richmond hotels are cooperating fully in providing the maximum capacity at the lowest possible cost to guests. In addition, there is a local committee on housing, of which the chairman is Mr. Foley F. Smith, A.B.C. Laboratory, Richmond, Va., to which every person having difficulties in securing accommodations should write, stating his requirements.