

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.

## HOTELS IN RICHMOND

*Jefferson.* With bath: Single, \$3 to \$3.50; double, \$5 to \$8. Without bath: Single, \$2 to \$4.

*John Marshall.* With bath: Single, \$3 to \$5; double, \$5 to \$8.

*Murphy.* With bath: Double, \$3.50 to \$6. Without bath: Single, \$2.50 to \$3; double, \$3.

*Murphy Annex.* Without bath: Single, \$1.50; double, \$2.50.

*Richmond.* With bath: Single, \$2.50 to \$3.50; double, \$5 to \$7. Without bath: Single, \$1.50 to \$2; double, \$3.50.

*Rueger.* With bath: Single, \$2.25 and up; double, \$3.75 to \$5. Without bath: Single, \$1.75 and up; double, \$3 to \$3.50.

*Capitol.* With bath: Single, \$2 to \$2.50; double, \$2.50 to \$3.50. Without bath: Single, \$1.25 to \$1.50; double, \$2.00 to \$2.50.

*William Byrd.* With bath: Single, \$2.50 to \$4.50; double, \$4 to \$7. Without bath: Single, \$2 to \$2.50; double, \$3 to \$4.

*Travelers.* With bath: Single, \$1.50 to \$2; double, \$2.50 to \$3.

*Sharlee.* With bath: Double, \$1.50 and up. Without bath: Single, \$1; double, \$1.50 and up.

*Gilbert.* With bath: Single, \$1.50 and up. Without bath: Single, \$1 and up.

*Connell & Miller.* With connecting bath: Single, \$1.25 and up; double, \$2.

*Walford (Y.W.C.A.).* With running water: Single, \$1 to \$1.50; double, \$2.50. With bath: Double, \$2.50.

In addition to the hotels there are excellent tourist homes, most of which are new houses, in which rooms may be secured through Mr. Smith's committee at from \$1.00 to \$2.00 per day. These tourist homes are on the principal boulevards within twenty minutes by frequent bus service from all meeting places of sections and affiliated societies.

As has been stated, the rooms available at Richmond for the scientific sessions are abundant and within easy reach of one another. Although the hotel accommodations may fall short of all requirements, it is not likely that any one having a little patience will suffer serious inconvenience. The housing committee will have an information desk at the Headquarters in the Mosque and in all principal hotels with lists of all available accommodations and will assist those who have not made arrangements for rooms before arriving in Richmond.

F. R. MOULTON,  
*Permanent Secretary*

PRIVATE LANDS IN THE LASSEN  
VOLCANIC NATIONAL PARK

PROHIBITION against hunting on private lands embraced within the limits of Lassen Volcanic National Park has been upheld in an opinion by Frederick L. Kirgis, acting solicitor of the U. S. Department of

the Interior, and approved by the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, Oscar L. Chapman.

Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes had asked for an opinion to clear up questions raised by an opinion of the attorney general of California as to the effect of National Park Service regulations in respect to privately owned lands in the park.

The state attorney general had held that the state game and fish wardens had jurisdiction over the privately owned lands in the park area when a question came up regarding measures taken by the federal park rangers to prevent hunting and other threatened disregard of the strict Park Service regulations.

Exclusive jurisdiction over the entire park area, whether privately owned or land to which the Federal Government has title, now will be assumed by the United States Commissioner for the park, and the Park Service authorities and rangers.

In support of the opinion, there was cited the Act of 1916 creating Lassen Volcanic National Park which had dedicated the entire area within the described boundaries, together with the California act ceding jurisdiction to the Federal Government. The acting solicitor said regarding the description of the area in the California act:

The description did not exclude isolated tracts held in private ownership. The words of the California act ceding jurisdiction over the territory within the tract of land set aside and dedicated for park purposes by the United States as Lassen Volcanic National Park, constitute simply a description of the territory to which the act refers, not a restriction of the jurisdiction of the United States within the territory.

Calling attention to a later act of the Congress in 1928, by which the United States assumed sole and exclusive jurisdiction over the park, the opinion continued:

The effect of both acts read together is that the United States has sole and exclusive jurisdiction over all the park, including privately owned lands, but such privately owned lands within the park are not dedicated to the use of the public. They can be enjoyed by the private owners and the general public has no right to encroach thereon. But the lands are entirely under the jurisdiction of the United States, except for the matters reserved by California in the act of cession. The owners of the lands must obey United States laws. California laws, except those relating to process serving, taxation and voting, are absolutely inoperative within the park.

The opinion quoted a provision of the original act of 1916 creating the park to the effect that no lands within the park boundaries held in private, municipal or state ownership should be affected by the provisions of the act. But the opinion held that this provision merely negated the conclusion, which otherwise might be drawn, that private lands, as well as public lands,