

## 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,

were dedicated to public purposes. Attention was called to the fact that this provision was not contained in the Act of 1928.

The opinion relied also on decisions of the United States Supreme Court, which "has consistently held that a cession by a state to the United States of exclusive jurisdiction over a tract of land put the tract beyond the field of operation of all state laws except as to matters specifically reserved."

#### A SECOND SUPPLEMENT TO THE UNITED STATES PHARMACOPOEIA

At the recent meeting of the United States Pharmacopoeia Board of Trustees authority was given for the publication of the second United States Pharmacopoeia XI supplement. It is hoped that this can be issued on January 1, 1939.

Preparation has been under way for months, and subcommittee chairmen will be in a position in the near future to submit reports on a number of revised texts. The subcommittee on scope is also considering the admission of a number of additional important new drugs.

The members of the committee are fully familiar with the outstanding advantages of the interim revision and supplement features of the Pharmacopoeial program. This gives the opportunity to issue new standards after they have been subjected to extensive checking in many laboratories.

The Pharmacopoeia Board or Committee of Revision are responsible only for the preparation of the official standards. Whether or not the Pharmacopoeia and its supplements are purchased by retail pharmacists is, in some states, entirely optional. In other states where the state law requires the possession of these books, it is a matter for the responsible state officials to enforce.

Finances are reported to be in excellent condition, and the Board of Trustees has been able to meet the revision expenses of the decade, to increase greatly the research and conference programs, and still to hold its basic reserves intact.

In preparing the second supplement, every step will be taken to insure the carrying out of the requirements of the convention for the preparation of an official text. It is expected that the revised or new monographs will be submitted in the form of proof to members of the committee of revision and given wide publicity. Following their publication, a public hearing will be granted at which members of the executive committee responsible for revised texts will be in attendance. Following the public hearing a conference with the officials of the Food and Drug Administration and the Public Health Service will be held, after which the members of the committee of revision will be given an opportunity to see and

vote upon the finally approved text. When the supplement has been issued, ample time will be given before it becomes official.

#### AWARD OF THE WILLIAM H. NICHOLS MEDAL OF THE NEW YORK SECTION OF THE AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY

THE William H. Nichols Medal of the New York Section of the American Chemical Society has been awarded for 1939 to Dr. Joel Henry Hildebrand, professor of chemistry in the University of California.

Professor Hildebrand has pursued investigations in every field of general, physical and analytical chemistry, including such diverse questions as the vapor pressure of metal amalgams and the use of helium in preventing caisson disease, the "bends" of tunnel and caisson workers and of deep-sea divers. He was cited by the jury specifically for his study of the fundamental thermodynamic and kinetic properties of liquid and solid solutions, a field in which he is preeminent. The statement made by the jury reads:

Professor Hildebrand is internationally respected for his contributions over many years concerning the experimental properties and theoretical aspects of substances when in the liquid or molten state. This work includes the study of mixtures of such common solvents as water, alcohol, carbon tetrachloride, chloroform and the petroleum solvents with iodine, sulfur, naphthalene, anthracene and a hundred other solids; mixtures of the solid metals with the one common liquid metal, mercury, and mixtures of solid and molten salts, like ordinary table salt, salt-peter, silver chloride, etc., with each other.

He has succeeded in classifying these solutions, correlating their behavior, finding their peculiarities and deriving theoretical and mathematical relations concerning them so that their properties are known or may be predicted in a way previously impossible.

In recent years, Professor Hildebrand has devoted more and more attention to the exceedingly abstruse but nevertheless fundamental theoretical problem of the intermolecular forces in liquids and liquid mixtures. If the scientist knew the exact nature of the electrical, gravitational and chemical forces exerted by each ultimate particle of matter—the molecule—on its neighboring molecules, he would be in a position to declare positively how any pure liquid or any mixture would behave.

If molecules were small, hard balls, with only gravitational forces at work, their distribution in a solution would be as simple as that of a mixture of black and white marbles shaken together and poured into a vessel. But molecules are composed of positive electrically charged atomic nuclei and negative electrons, with empty space, penetrated only by these electrical forces, accounting for a large part of their volume. The forces acting between adjacent particles vary from the intense electrical attraction and repulsion of charge ions to the much smaller forces between symmetrical molecules whose electric charges are all neutralized within the structure of the