bounded enthusiasm and an institution unhampered by tradition, the time was auspicious for a great adventure in higher education. It was made; and what was largely educational heresy then is now accepted throughout America. Under Dr. Jordan's influence the natural sciences became respectable parts of the college curriculum.

Although Dr. Jordan was deeply interested in all branches of natural history, his special field was ichthyology. His first paper, however, appears to have been botanical, on "The Colors of Vegetation," published in 1873, and his next, published the same year, was on "Hoof-rot in Sheep," both no doubt resulting from his observations on the old farm where he was born and reared. In 1874 he published in the *American Naturalist* two botanical papers, and the next year he published, also in the *American Naturalist,* his first contribution to ichthyological literature, "The Sisco of Lake Tippecanoe." He described the sisco as a new species under the name of *Argyrosomus Sisco* Jordan. This was the first new species of fish ever described by Dr. Jordan. Since that year Dr. Jordan collected fishes in many waters in many parts of the world, and he described and named nearly a thousand new species and about five hundred new genera of fishes. For more than twenty years he was the most active ichthyologist in the world, and for more than thirty years he was the most distinguished student of fishes in the world.

In his study of fishes Dr. Jordan was interested in finding out what different kinds or species are found in different waters, and the relationship between those of one stream to those of other streams. To interpret the problems of geographic distribution it is necessary to know the species involved; hence careful comparison, study of differences and resemblances, is necessary; in short, to understand the origin of species it is necessary to know what the species are. Dr. Jordan did not limit his study of species of fishes to an examination of research collections; he was one of the keenest, most observing of field naturalists; he "knew fishes when he met them in their native waters" and was interested in their ecological relations.

A complete bibliography of Dr. Jordan's papers and books on fishes is not at hand, but it contains more than 450 titles. These contributions varied in size from a few pages to one of 3,528 pages and 392 plates.

Dr. Jordan once said: "I have lived three more or less independent lives: first, and for the love of it, that of naturalist and explorer; second, also for the love of it, that of teacher; and third, from a sense of duty, that of minor prophet of Democracy." And he adds that "if he had his days to live over, he would again choose all of the three." And each of these lives, filled with life's enthusiasms and faith in the final triumph of truth and righteousness in the world, he lived joyously.

For David Starr Jordan was a man who enjoyed life and who gloried in the opportunities that came to him to use his tremendous mental and physical strength for the good of his fellow man. His power of memory was astounding, his knowledge profound. He was an inspiring teacher, kind, sympathetic, utterly unselfish, and always ready to give encouragement to any student who seemed to need it.

Dr. Jordan was very unassuming and of marked simplicity; to his intimate associates, he seemed always a big brother, a big overgrown boy, big in body and in mind, but, withal, a boy. We were not always sure whether to take him seriously. I rarely or never saw him "lose his head," or become openly angry. In spite of frequent display of wit and humor, he was always dignified and in a big way; we never "slapped him on the back," nor called him by his first name. His humorous and witty expressions and his pithy aphorisms were wonderfully helpful in his teaching. On one occasion a bright but convivial young man applied for a certain position with which Dr. Jordan was concerned. Dr. Jordan, in telling us about it, said: "The job is too big for a boozer. We can't run our plant on cocktail power and cigarette smoke."

I can do no better than to close this notice with the felicitous words written by President Herbert Hoover as the dedication to David Starr Jordan of "The Stanford Quad" for the collegiate year 1929–30:

> First president of our beloved university, creator of its oldest traditions, scientist of unquenchable thirst for truth and of unalterable integrity in its search, teacher of sympathy and imagination, friend of youth, wise counselor, believer in the inviolable sanctity and worth of the individual human soul, exemplar of the moral virtues, inspirer to the spiritual life, apostle and prophet of peace, this book is dedicated with veneration, devotion, and affection.

BARTON WARREN EVERMANN

MEMORIALS

THE suggestion has been made that a statue of the late Dr. Stephen Moulton Babcock be erected in recognition of his generosity in giving his test for butter fat in milk to the public as well as of the many other contributions to dairy science which he made. It is felt that a fund of approximately $30,000 should be raised to insure a statue and setting worthy of the purpose and the donors. The Babcock statue fund will serve as a token of appreciation from those of his generation who contribute to it and as an incentive

to future generations to stimulate them to future good deeds. Contributions to the fund are now in order and may be sent to the treasurer, Professor E. H. Farrington, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin.

RECENT DEATHS

DR. JAMES W. GIDLEY, assistant curator of fossil mammals in the U. S. National Museum, died on September 26, at the age of sixty-five years.

DR. GEORGE THOMAS ELLIOT, emeritus professor of dermatology at Cornell University Medical School, died on September 14, aged seventy-five years.

DR. HARRY PHILLIPS DAVIS, vice-president and director of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company and chairman of the National Broadcasting Company, died on September 10, at the age of sixty-three years.

DR. JOHN B. DEAVER, emeritus professor of surgery and formerly head of the department in the school of medicine of the University of Pennsylvania, died on September 25, in his seventy-sixth year.

ARTHUR KENDRICK, formerly associate professor of physics at the Rose Polytechnic Institute and president of the International Equipment Company, died on September 23, aged sixty-six years.

WILLIAM A. TITUS, assistant technical superintendent of the Western Electric plant at Chicago, died on September 19. He was fifty-one years old.

DR. WILLIAM A. EWING, well-known surgeon and past president of the Dayton Academy of Medicine, died on September 17. Dr. Ewing was in his fifty-fifth year.

DR. ANDREWS A. CAIRNS, director of the Municipal Department of Health in Philadelphia, died on September 9, aged sixty-seven years.

DR. STEWART LEROY MCCURDY, organizer of the Pittsburgh Dental College, now the dental school at the University of Pittsburgh, died on September 8 at the age of 72. He had been an instructor in the school since 1896.

MR. DONALD FAIRFAX WHITING, an electrical engineer with the Fox Films, Inc., who was forty years of age, was killed on September 7 by falling from a tree.

DR. SAMUEL H. CHAPMAN, member of the advisory board of the department of archeology at the University of Pennsylvania, died on September 22, in his seventy-fifth year.

SIR WILLIAM J. R. SIMPSON, director of tropical hygiene at the Ross Institute at Putney, England, died on September 20. He was seventy-six years old.

MR. MATTHEW MONCRIEFF PATTISON MUIR, senior fellow of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, formerly praelector in chemistry at Caius College, died on September 2, aged eighty-two years.

MR. DAVID DAVIES, well-known English paleobotanist, died on August 15 at the age of sixty-one years.

MISS JOAN B. PROCTER, curator of reptiles at the London Zoological Gardens, died on September 20, after a long illness. She was thirty-four years old.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

THE INTERNATIONAL ILLUMINATION CONGRESS

THE International Illumination Congress opened on September 1, when Mr. C. C. Paterson, the president, and others prominently associated with illuminating engineering and the lighting industry were present at the reception bureau at London University in order to greet delegates from all countries. Although the original estimate of the attendance was in the neighborhood of 400, there were over 500 names on the official list when the congress opened. According to the *Electrical Review*, something like twenty different countries were represented.

The program in London from September 1 to 3 was mainly social. It included facilities for visiting the E. L. M. A. Lighting Service Bureau, the General Electric Company research laboratories at Wembley, the National Physical Laboratory, and other institutions of special interest in connection with lighting, as well as places of national and historic interest.

The proceedings included a luncheon on September 1 at the Savoy Hotel, given by the Gas Light and Coke Company and the London electricity supply undertakings, at which the toast of "The International Illumination Congress" was proposed by Mr. George Lansbury, who, on behalf of H. M. Office of Works, had taken a very sympathetic interest in the work of the congress and the floodlighting arrangements. An address of welcome was also delivered in English, French and German by Lieutenant-Colonel Kenelm Edgcumbe, chairman of the general council of the congress, who presided, and M. A. Filliol, of Switzerland, honorable treasurer of the International Commission on Illumination replied in English and French on behalf of the foreign delegates.

Following the luncheon there came what was un-