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*Director of the Press Service*

Austin H. Clark, Smithsonian Institution, Building, Washington, D. C.

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F. C. Brown, Smithsonian Institution Building, Washington, D. C.

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H. S. Kimberly, Smithsonian Institution Building, Washington, D. C.

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*Members of the Executive Committee of the Council<sup>1</sup>*

J. McKeen Cattell (1934), *chairman*; Garrison-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Franz Boas (1931), *president of the association*; Columbia University.

Karl T. Compton (1933), Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

David R. Curtiss (1931), Northwestern University.

Joel H. Hildebrand (1931), University of California.

Vernon Kellogg (1932), National Research Council.

Burton E. Livingston (1932), *general secretary of the association*; Johns Hopkins University.

Robert A. Millikan (1933), California Institute of Technology.

Charles F. Roos (1932), *permanent secretary of the association*; Smithsonian Institution Building.

Henry B. Ward (1934), University of Illinois.

Edwin B. Wilson (1932), Harvard University.

*Elected Members of the Council*

Austin H. Clark (1931), U. S. National Museum.

Arthur H. Compton (1931), University of Chicago.

Frederick Gardner Cottrell (1934), Fixed Nitrogen Research Laboratory, Washington, D. C.

L. O. Howard (1932), U. S. Department of Agriculture.

D. T. MacDougal (1932), Desert Laboratory, Tucson, Ariz.

John C. Merriam (1933), Carnegie Institution of Washington.

Rodney H. True (1933), University of Pennsylvania.

Albert F. Woods (1934), U. S. Department of Agriculture.

## OBITUARY

## EDWARD HOPKINS JENKINS

ON November 6, 1931, Dr. Edward Hopkins Jenkins died suddenly at the age of 81 years. For nearly fifty years, Dr. Jenkins was a leader in thought and in the application of science to agriculture. Trained as a chemist, he began his work in the chemical laboratory of the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, the first agricultural experiment station to be established in the United States, some twelve years before the passage of the Hatch Act in 1887, which provided for such an institution in each state. He served as vice-director of the station under Professor Samuel W. Johnson from 1883 until 1900, when, after the resignation of Professor Johnson, he was appointed director. He was also treasurer of the station from 1901 to 1923. In 1912 he was appointed director of the Storrs Agricultural Experiment Station and served as director of both stations until his voluntary retirement in 1923, when he was made director emeritus.

Dr. Jenkins was born in Falmouth, Massachusetts,

on May 31, 1850. He studied at Phillips Academy, Andover, and at Yale University, from which he was graduated in 1872 with the degree of bachelor of arts. He carried on special studies at Yale from 1872 to 1875, under Samuel W. Johnson, who was a pupil of John Pitkin Norton. In 1875 and 1876, he studied at the University of Leipzig and at the Forest School, Tharandt, Saxony. On returning to New Haven, he continued his studies at Yale, and the degree of doctor of philosophy was conferred upon him in 1879. In 1875, the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station was established at Middletown, and there Dr. Jenkins, on returning from his studies abroad, served as chemist for a short time, being associated with Professor W. O. Atwater.

In 1877, the station became a state institution and was transferred to New Haven. Dr. Jenkins now became chemist and served in this capacity until

<sup>1</sup> The number in parentheses denotes the calendar year at the end of which the member's term of office is to expire.

1900, when he became director. During his directorship, there were established four new departments of station activity: entomology, forestry, genetics and the tobacco substation at Windsor.

In 1885, he was married to Elizabeth E. Foote, who survives him.

From 1897 to 1903, he served as chairman of the State Sewerage Commission; was president of the Graduates Club, New Haven, from 1900 to 1905; was president of the Association of Agricultural Colleges and Stations in 1913. He was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and a charter member of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists, one of its early presidents, and a member of its first committee on food standards, appointed in 1897. Several years later the Secretary of Agriculture commissioned this committee to aid in fixing standards and formulating regulations for the enforcement of the new federal food and drug law. For a period of several years he was one of the state chemists of Connecticut. During the latter part of the World War, he was food administrator for New Haven. He was a member of the Society for the Promotion of Agricultural Science, Connecticut Pomological Society, Connecticut Dairymen's Association, Connecticut Vegetable Growers' Association and many other local organizations. He also served for several years on the governing board of the New Haven Hospital. In his college days he was a member of the Berzelius Society, Psi Upsilon fraternity, and later for many years was a member of the Patrons of Husbandry.

Dr. Jenkins was author and joint author of many station bulletins and reports, particularly concerning the chemical composition of fertilizers, feeding stuffs, foods and drugs, experiments in plant nutrition and the growing and curing of tobacco. In cooperation with the Tobacco Experiment Company, he was the first to introduce the practice of growing tobacco under cloth in the Northern states.

As editor of the first edition of the Century Dictionary he was responsible for the portion concerning chemistry. He wrote several articles and sketches which were published anonymously, chiefly in *Harpers Magazine* and *Puck* and he was an occasional contributor to historical and scientific periodicals. He wrote many essays, verses and humorous sketches, some of which he read to his friends but never published. After his retirement in 1923, he wrote the section on agriculture published in 1925 in Osborn's "History of Connecticut."

Dr. Jenkins had an attractive personality and was very generous of his time and personal services in behalf of others. He always tried to help where help was needed. His innate modesty prompted him

to refrain from appearing before large audiences, but his occasional addresses at large gatherings and his numerous papers read before smaller groups will never be forgotten by those who heard them. His services were in no small demand as toastmaster and speaker at agricultural, scientific and Yale Alumni banquets.

Dr. Jenkins was familiar with nearly all the native plants, and knew many of the birds and insects. This knowledge, combined with his happy temperament, made him a delightful companion for a stroll through the fields or along the country roads. His was one of the most cheerful and buoyant spirits that I have ever known. Discouragement was evidently impossible to his nature. He was a real optimist. All who made his acquaintance became at once his lifelong friends and there are very many who mourn his passing. His courage and kindliness, his loyal devotion to his work, his friends and his family, inspired all who came in contact with him.

Dr. Jenkins believed in hard work and was never idle. As director and colleague, he ever gave sympathetic counsel and encouragement to the members of his staff but was never insistent or obtrusive. He never delegated to his subordinates any of those disagreeable tasks that always arise in such institutions. He always tackled the job himself.

As an administrator of public funds, Dr. Jenkins was signally successful. He always considered the interests of the taxpayer, and ever had the confidence of the people. No public funds were ever expended with a greater union of economy and benefit in the results obtained than under his wise administration.

Thus closes a long period of efficient and faithful service for the welfare of the people of his state and the nation.

W. E. BRITTON

#### MEMORIALS

At the recent Mount Rubidoux Sunset Armistice Day service, members of patriotic organizations and other citizens gathered on the mountain top and heard tributes to the late Dr. David Starr Jordan. A message was received from President Hoover, who wrote: "No greater tribute can be rendered to the memory of David Starr Jordan than to help build into current life and thought the ideals of world understanding and peace which he so consistently and effectively championed." Dr. Ernest C. Moore, vice-president of the University of California, was the principal speaker. He spoke on "When Will War End?" Messages were also received from Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior; Dr. H. A. Garfield, president of Williams College; Dr. Nicholas Murray