

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

Butler, director of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and president of Columbia University, and Dr. Henry S. Pritchett, president emeritus of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching.

THE ninth William Thompson Sedgwick Memorial Lecture will be given in the central lecture room of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology on Tuesday, December 1, at four-thirty o'clock by Dr. Henry E. Sigerist, institute for the history of medicine, University of Leipzig, Germany, on "The Philosophy of Hygiene."

IN honor of the late Charles S. Sargent, for many years director of the Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University, a memorial arch will be erected across Center St., Jamaica Plain, near the Arboretum.

THE twenty-fifth anniversary of Schaudinn's discovery of the *Spirocheta pallida* was celebrated by the College of Physicians of Philadelphia at a special meeting held on November 9. During the day there was a historical exhibit of incunabula, rare books, prints, portraits and medals relating to the whole history of syphilis, and a technical exhibit of equipment used in the various modern methods of diagnosis, with repeated demonstrations. About 2,000 persons visited these exhibits. In the evening the following papers were read to an audience of about three hundred: "Is Syphilis America's Gift to the World?" by Dr. Jay F. Schamberg; "Fracastoro and his Poem," by Professor Henry E. Sigerist, Leipzig; "Schaudinn," by Dr. John H. Stokes.

UNDER auspices of the New York Museum of Science and Industry, Dr. Elihu Thomson, director of research of the Thomson Laboratories of the General Electric Company, and Professor Dugald C. Jackson, head of the electrical engineering department of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, spoke at an especially arranged meeting in observance of the Michael Faraday Centenary. The addresses were delivered to an invited group of scientists, technologists and industrial leaders in the auditorium of the Engineering Societies Building, New York City.

RECENT DEATHS

DR. JOSEPH CLARK STEPHENSON, professor of anatomy at Louisiana State University Medical Center, died in New Orleans on November 10 at the age of forty-five years.

DR. GEORGE ROGER ALBERTSON, formerly professor of anatomy and dean of the School of Medicine at the University of South Dakota, died on November 3 at the age of eighty-five years.

DR. WALTER FRANCIS REID, one of the original members of the Society of Chemical Industry, of which he was president in 1910, the inventor of smokeless powder, died on November 18. He was eighty-one years old.

THE death is announced of Dr. James Sholto Cameron Douglas, professor of pathology in the University of Sheffield and dean of the Medical School.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

EXPECTED MEASLES EPIDEMIC IN LONDON

THE *British Medical Journal* says that an epidemic of measles in London, according to a report of the Central Public Health Committee of the London County Council, is expected during this autumn and winter. Measles epidemics in London appear to occur biennially, beginning in the late autumn, reaching their meridian in March, and taking some six or seven months to complete the circle of London. The last epidemic occurred in the autumn and winter of 1929-30, and the next is therefore almost due. During each measles epidemic in London not fewer than 50,000 children are affected. The committee points out that measles is an infection which does not lend itself ideally to hospital treatment, and therefore home nursing should be encouraged in all cases where it can be carried out under reasonably favorable conditions. Where satisfactory home nursing can not be obtained,

every effort should be made to secure the patient's admission to hospital at as early a stage of the illness as possible. The council has 4,634 beds in its town fever hospitals, and 2,868 more in outlying and convalescent hospitals. During measles epidemics every case of scarlet fever that can either be kept at home or sent to one of the outlying hospitals renders a hospital bed available for measles. It is considered that if measles cases are admitted before complications have developed, a period of fourteen days is usually adequate for hospital treatment. The number of beds that can be set apart for measles depends largely on the incidence of diphtheria, which must be given priority of admission over both scarlet fever and measles; much depends also upon the incidence of small-pox. If the fever hospital accommodation is unduly taxed for other conditions, arrangements will have to be made for assistance from the general hospitals under the council's control during the period of expected