

JOSEPH AUGUSTIN LePRINCE



Mr. Joseph A. LePrince was born in England August 8, 1875. The LePrince family, when Joseph was six years old, came to New York City, and his mother became operator of a school of art.

The old mansion near 168th Street where the Medical Center now stands and which was then the LePrince home was surrounded by pastures over which Joseph and his younger brother roamed and enjoyed the boyhood of the usual youth.

At the time malaria was prevalent in the vicinity, and the younger LePrince often lost many days from school on account of chills and fever. Joseph never had the disease in New York but often prayed that he might take the disease so he could stay away from school like his brother.

Things went sufficiently well with the LePrince family so that Joseph was enabled to go to Columbia University and study civil engineering. He graduated in 1898. For some time after graduation he worked as a civil

engineer with the mining interests in West Virginia.

Following the occupation of Cuba by the American forces in 1901 and the discovery of the mosquito transmission of yellow fever, Mr. LePrince seized the opportunity to accompany General Gorgas to Havana in an attempt to rid Havana of the scourge of yellow fever. The success of these men in eliminating that disease is too well known to require further mention.

At the conclusion of this work, Mr. LePrince went to Panama in 1904 with General Gorgas to control yellow fever and malaria on the Isthmus during the construction of the Canal. He remained there from 1904 to 1914, and the result accomplished there was a vivid demonstration that the white man could live and enjoy industrial prosperity in the fever ridden tropics.

Following his successful work on the Canal, Mr. LePrince joined the U. S. Public Health Service, and until his retirement in 1939 as Sanitary Engineer Director he was a living inspiration and example to every public health worker in the malaria field in our Southern States.

Mr. LePrince is a field man—no activity is too difficult, no assignment too arduous providing it offers an opportunity to promote health and comfort for the masses, and much of the excellent work accomplished in reducing mosquito-carried diseases is due to the sympathetic attitude and the example he gave to the waders in mud and swamps in mosquito control work. It was a recognized fact that Mr. LePrince seldom criticized. When conditions were bad and insurmountable obstacles were encountered, it was a pleasure to have Mr. LePrince appear on the scene. Troubles usually disappeared like magic as a result of his advice and suggestions.

A large part of Mr. LePrince's activity has been of a pioneering type—the development and adaptation to practice of new engineering methods for mosquito control. Thus he became known to the foremost mosquito and malaria control men throughout the world. Many of these have achieved success in the field of malaria control through the development and application of fundamental concepts laid down by Mr. LePrince.

PERSONAL NOTES

DR. CHARLES C. ADAMS RETIRES

Having reached the statutory retirement age of 70 years, Dr. Charles C. Adams retired on July 31st after having served for 17 years as Director of the New York State Museum. Dr. R. D. Glasgow will be Acting in Charge pending the selection of a new Director to succeed Dr. Adams.

Before coming to the New York State Museum in 1926, Dr. Adams had been professor of Zoology at the New York State College of Forestry at the University of Syracuse, Syracuse, N. Y., since 1914. While at the State College of Forestry Dr. Adams brought about the organization of the Roosevelt Wild Life Forest Experiment Station of which he was Director until he left to become Director of the New York State Museum.

Before his appointment as Professor of Zoology at the State College of Forestry, Dr. Adams had held the position of Assistant in Biology at Illinois Wesleyan University (1895 to 1896), Assistant Entomologist, Illinois State Laboratory of Natural History (1896-1898), Curator of the University Museum, University of Michigan (1903-1906), Director, Museum of the Cincinnati Society of Natural History (1906-1907), and Associate in Animal Ecology, University of Illinois (1908-1914).

Dr. Adams received his Bachelor of Science Degree at Illinois Wesleyan University in 1895, the Master of Science Degree at Harvard in 1898 and the Ph.D. Degree at the University of Chicago in 1908. From his early interest in Entomology, Dr. Adams later turned to Animal Ecology, a field to which he has contributed books and many scientific articles.

Dr. Adams' address for the time being will continue to be 149 Manning Boulevard, Albany, N. Y.

August 23, 1943

ROBERT D. GLASGOW.

NEW MOSQUITO FILM

There is now available for general showing a new 16 mm. sound motion picture on malaria and malarial mosquito control. This is entitled "Winged Scourge" and was made by the Walt Disney Studios for the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. After showing graphically the ruin that can overtake the farmer in a malarious area, the beloved seven dwarfs appear and make short work of exterminating the quadrimaculatus. Entertaining as well as instructive, this film is sure to be well received at any showing to the public. This film may be secured at a very nominal fee from The Princeton Film Center, Princeton, N. J., as well as other distributing centers of O.W.I. films.

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And so as great as was Mr. LePrince's work in Cuba and on the Isthmus of Panama, it is far outweighed by the tremendous stimulation he has been for the past twenty-five years to workers in all malarious areas both at home and abroad, and to the cause of malaria control throughout the world.

Mr. LePrince's attitude in life has been to make the world a better place in which to live. This he has accomplished, and with his retirement from active work with the Public Health Service in 1939, a distinct loss of an active leader is sensed by everyone engaged in the control of insect-carried disease.

Mr. LePrince married while stationed in Cuba and has four daughters and a son.

Though now retired from active service on account of age, Mr. LePrince from his home in Memphis, Tennessee, still takes an active interest in the problems of insect-carried disease and in the new conditions that confront mosquito control workers as a result of the war.

By H. A. JOHNSON
August 31, 1943