

Officers of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. January 4, 1929, pages 10-11.

Note on award of American Association prize to Dr. Oliver Kamm. January 11, 1929, page 35.

General reports of fifth New York meeting. January 25, 1929, pages 79-106.

Accounts of the sessions of sections and societies at the fifth New York meeting. February 1, 1929, pages 107-131.

American Association press service. February 22, 1929, pages 219-220.

Note announcing spring meeting of executive committee. March 29, 1929, page 349.

Note on thirteenth annual meeting of Pacific Division. April 5, 1929, page 375.

Resolution on professional salaries passed at tenth annual meeting of Southwestern Division. May 17, 1929, page 515.

Note on prize awarded by Pacific Division at its thirteenth annual meeting. May 31, 1929, page 572.

Report of spring meeting of executive committee. May 31, 1929, pages 582-584.

Reports of the second Berkeley meeting of the Pacific Division. August 9, 1929, pages 129-133; August 16, 1929, pages 154-159.

Announcement of Des Moines sessions of Section F and American Society of Zoologists. August 23, 1929, pages 186-187.

Note announcing fall meeting of executive committee. September 20, 1929, page 279.

Note on seventh Josiah Willard Gibbs lecture at Des Moines. October 18, 1929, page 375.

The Michael P. Rich bequest for the advancement of science. October 25, 1929, pages 396-397.

Applications for grants for 1930. October 25, 1929, pages 397-398.

The section on geology and geography at Des Moines. October 25, 1929, page 398.

Section I (Psychology) at Des Moines. October 25, 1929, page 398.

The new volume of Summarized Proceedings. November 1, 1929, page 419.

Hotels for the Des Moines meeting. November 1, 1929, pages 419-420.

Report of the fall meeting of the executive committee. November 8, 1929, pages 442-443.

The present enrolment. November 15, 1929, pages 470-471.

Preliminary announcement of the Des Moines meeting. November 29, 1929, pages 511-530.

The Des Moines prize. December 6, 1929, pages 546-547.

Life membership in the American Association. December 13, 1929, pages 568-570.

General lectures for the Des Moines meeting. December 20, 1929, pages 594-595.

The citations given above constitute all the officially published material concerning the American Association and its work for the calendar year 1929, excepting what is contained in the volume of Summarized Proceedings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science for 1925 to 1929, which appeared October 15, 1929. That volume is obtainable from the permanent secretary's office, in the Smithsonian Institution Building, Washington, D. C., and it contains references for the period from June, 1925, to June, 1929.

Many addresses and papers given at the Des Moines meeting are to appear in forthcoming issues of *SCIENCE*, from the issue for January 3 onward. The general reports of the meeting are to appear about February 1 and they will probably occupy most of the pages of two issues of the journal.

BURTON E. LIVINGSTON,
Permanent Secretary

OBITUARY

HARRY TAYLOR MARSHALL

NEAR the center of the campus there stands a small plain brick structure, the original Medical Building of the University of Virginia. Here for almost a century medicine was taught, at first the complete curriculum, during later decades only several branches. Here I first met Harry Taylor Marshall in the autumn of 1908 when he came to assume the duties of the Walter Reed professorship of pathology and bacteriology in succession to Dr. Charles H. Bunting, who had been called to the Medical School of the University of Wisconsin. Here over a long period of years I saw Dr. Marshall almost daily. Pathology and bacteriology occupied the basement and second floor; the first floor gave accommodations for histology and embryology. Under the conditions of such intimate as-

sociation for so long a period only deep friendship, complete estrangement or a working basis of tolerance could develop. Dr. Marshall quickly drew respect and affection from all his associates, and such was our relationship for twenty years. It seems the refinement of cruel fate that after laboring for so many years under the serious handicaps of inadequate quarters and a meager equipment, he should have had to die when his long-cherished hopes and plans for a modern fully equipped laboratory in a new medical building had just been realized. He had moved into his new quarters, but he had not been able to assume his teaching work. His new student laboratory, suite of offices, technical rooms, media rooms and autopsy rooms had been planned with the greatest care. The combination represents a layout for the teaching of

pathology and bacteriology probably unsurpassed for working efficiency; it will long be a monument to the painstaking devotion and well-organized experience of Dr. Marshall. It is perhaps more true of a pathologist than of any other teacher of the medical sciences that, other things equal, the older the man, within reasonable limits, the more useful he becomes. Dr. Marshall was only fifty-four years of age, and his passing robs our medical school of an outstanding character, a skilful and kindly teacher and a devoted scientist.

Dr. Marshall had been in poor health for a year, and with his family he left this country early in September for Belgium, on a year's leave of absence from the university, in the hope of securing restoration of strength after an extended period of rest. He had apparently already made considerable gain when an acute intestinal disorder necessitated an operation on November 1 which was rapidly followed by embolism. He died of pneumonia on November 8 in the American Hospital in Paris, and was buried in Brussels on Wednesday the thirteenth from the Christian Church in Rue Crespel. He met death, we may be certain, as he met the daily tasks of life, with serenity and confidence. For twenty years he contributed wholeheartedly of his strength, wisdom and skill to the best interests of the medical school and the university. His students and colleagues feel a sharp pang of regret that he should have been denied the satisfaction of continuing his work under the more favorable conditions in the new medical building for which he had so patiently waited.

Dr. Marshall was born in Baltimore, Maryland, on May 19, 1875. He entered the Johns Hopkins University at the age of sixteen and secured the A.B. degree in 1894 and the M.D. degree four years later. Following graduation from the medical school he served for one year as an interne in the Johns Hopkins Hospital. In 1900 he began his career of teacher and investigator, first as a fellow in pathology at Johns Hopkins, then for three years as assistant in pathology, and from 1903 to 1906 as instructor in medicine and pediatrics. The year 1901-02 he spent as a student with Ehrlich in Frankfurt, on a traveling fellowship from the Rockefeller Institute. During the summers of 1903 and 1904 he worked in Montana, studying the loco-weed disease of cattle. In 1906 he accepted a call as professor of pathology in the medical school at Manila, Philippine Islands. He served also as pathologist to the Bureau of Science, and for one year as secretary and registrar of the medical school. He returned to the United States in the summer of 1908 to accept the professorship in the University of Virginia. He served on the Virginia Tuberculosis Commission during 1915-16 and on the

Virginia State Board of Health from 1916 to 1924. From 1916 to 1918 he was a director of the Virginia Tuberculosis Association. He held the presidency of the Association of Pathologists and Bacteriologists in 1922, and the chairmanship of the section on pathology of the Southern Medical Association in 1928 and the secretaryship in 1929.

When one reflects on the all too brief life of our colleague, one can not avoid a query concerning the reason for the modest list of technical publications from one so well-prepared to advance scientific knowledge. No single word can probably ever fully explain a man or his motives, but the word unselfishness comes very close to doing this in the case of Dr. Marshall. However admirable he may be as a man, the productive scientist must be essentially selfish as regards response to the varied legitimate appeals of modern social life. It is not a question of relative merit or usefulness, but of a difference of temperament and aim. Dr. Marshall gave himself unsparingly to every cause that seemed to him worthy: general student welfare, movements for improving and safeguarding the public health, administrative affairs in his university and various scientific societies, suggesting and directing student research, revision of the medical curriculum, general local culture and the active support of his church. His sparkling thoughtful paper on "The Medical Curriculum" in the *Southern Medical Journal* of December, 1928, in which he outlined a closely coordinated system of medical instruction is a model of a keenly reasoned argument based upon a large body of well-considered data and has not yet received the attention it would seem to deserve. The preparation of this paper required an enormous amount of arduous labor and demonstrates completely the thoroughness and devotion with which Dr. Marshall applied himself to everything he undertook.

He was unfailingly kind and sympathetic. His genial personality, his optimistic philosophy, his gentle humor, his emotional poise, his inimitable courtesy and his perennial willingness to be helpful and generous have left a beneficent impress upon all who knew him. He was a great admirer of Pasteur and of Osler. The latter was among his teachers. One seems to recognize much of the incomparable Osler reflected in the life of Dr. Marshall. One may well believe that he had early adopted the cult of Pasteur, frequently recommended to his students, the worship of great men. Aside from a splendid racial and cultural heritage, adherence to this cult may explain much in the life of Dr. Marshall. It is a suggestion that I feel he would like to transmit as a legacy to all medical students.

H. E. JORDAN