

isms. The method permits us to maintain growing tumor tissues under continuous and detailed observation, to establish by appropriate tests their freedom from contamination, to subject them to controlled environments, and then, at suitable intervals, to return them to appropriate hosts, where they give rise to new tumors. We have already followed by similar means the processes of growth and differentiation in a neoplasm of genetic origin—that arising in the hybrid cross between *Nicotiana glutinosa* and *N. langsdorffii*. The step from there to neoplasia of biologic (parasitic) origin has not proved a difficult one. May we

not hope later to proceed a step further, to neoplasia of recognizable and controllable physiological origin?

These are but a few examples to indicate the proven as well as potential scope of the field which the technique of tissue cultures opens to us. Stephen Hales was not thinking in terms of this sort. But these problems are such that their solution, by whatever means, can give us greater insight into the workings of biological entities, cells, tissues, organs, and thereby of the organisms which were Hales's interest. They may well help us to understand some new bits of the universal plan which he sought to elucidate.

## OBITUARY

### JAMES J. WALSH

DR. JAMES J. WALSH, of New York, died on March 1. Son of Martin J. and Bridget Golden Walsh, he was born at Archbald, Pennsylvania, on April 12, 1865, so that he was in his seventy-seventh year. He obtained the degree of bachelor of arts from Fordham College in 1884, and that of master of arts in 1885, and then entered the Society of Jesus, intending to pursue a career in the Church, but a few years later was released of his vows, when he felt that he was not fitted for the priesthood. The training with the Jesuits made a lasting impression upon him and gave him skill in dialectics. In 1889, Walsh received the degree of doctor of philosophy from Fordham College.

He began the study of medicine at the University of Pennsylvania and required only two years to complete his course, graduating M.D. there in 1895, with his younger brother, Joseph, whose studies of Galen have delighted the readers of the *Annals of Medical History*. During the next three years he studied in Paris, Vienna and Berlin, where he and his brother had a place in Virchow's laboratory. Whilst in Europe, Dr. Walsh began his career as a medical writer, acting as correspondent for several American journals, and when he returned in 1898, he became assistant editor of the *Medical News*. Later he wrote much for the *New York Medical Journal* and the *Journal of the American Medical Association*; he was the medical and scientific editor of the *Independent* and the medical editor of the *New York Herald*.

In 1900 he was appointed an instructor in medicine and an adjunct professor in 1904 at the New York Polyclinic Medical School, where he taught until 1907, when he was made acting dean and professor of neurology at the Medical School of Fordham University. Here he remained until he resigned in 1913. At Fordham he gave regular lectures on the history of medicine, which were amongst the early ones to be established in the United States. He also lectured on

physiological psychology, of which subject he was professor at Cathedral College, New York (1907-1938).

Dr. Walsh was the author of many books, and he established the Fordham University Press. Some of his more important works were "Catholic Churchmen in Science," Philadelphia, 1906; "Makers of Modern Medicine," New York, 1907, which was dedicated to his friend, William Osler; "The Thirteenth, the Greatest of Centuries," New York, 1907; "The Popes and Science," New York, 1908; "History of Medicine in New York," 5 volumes, 1919. Dr. Walsh was always a loyal son of the Roman Catholic Church. His paper, "The Popes and the History of Anatomy," appeared in the *Medical Library and Historical Journal*, Vol. 2, 1904, and that on "The Supposed Warfare between Medical Science and Theology," in the *Messenger*, New York, July, 1906. Dr. Walsh was an authority upon the history of the Roman Catholic Church. He was made a Knight Commander of the Papal Order of St. Gregory and also a Knight of Malta and received many honorary degrees. He belonged to numerous societies, was a life member of the New York Historical Society, a fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine and a member of the American Medical Association.

In 1915 Dr. Walsh married Miss Julia Huelat, who, with a son and daughter, survives him.

ARCHIBALD MALLOCH

NEW YORK ACADEMY OF MEDICINE

### RECENT DEATHS

DR. RAYMOND LEE DITMARS, curator of reptiles and of mammals of the New York Zoological Park, died on May 12 in his sixty-sixth year.

BRONISLAW K. MALINOWSKI, Bishop Museum visiting professor at Yale University, who had been appointed professor of cultural anthropology at the university, effective on July 1, died on May 16. He was fifty-eight years old.