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.

DR. CLAYTON HALSEY SHARP, from 1914 to 1933 vice-president of the Electrical Testing Laboratories, New York, died on May 15, at the age of seventy-two years.

DR. RUDOLF EMIL HELLMUND, chief engineer of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, with which he had been associated since 1907, died on May 16, at the age of sixty-three years.

DR. GEORGE SELLERS GRAHAM, associate in pathology of the Graduate School of Medicine of the University of Alabama, died on May 2, at the age of sixty-three years.

DR. H. L. BOWMAN, from 1909 to 1941 Waynflete professor of mineralogy and crystallography at the University of Oxford, died on April 22, at the age of sixty-eight years.

DR. WILLIAM JOHN YOUNG, professor of biochemistry at the University of Melbourne, known for his work on alcoholic fermentation, died on May 14. He was sixty-three years old.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER L. C. BERNACCHI, physicist to the Southern Cross Antarctic Expedition, 1898, and to the National Antarctic Expedition, led by Captain Scott, R.N., 1901–04, died on April 24, at the age of sixty-six years.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

THE GEORGE F. BAKER PAVILION OF THE NEW YORK HOSPITAL

THE private patients' division of the New York Hospital will be named the George F. Baker Pavilion, commemorating the part played by Mr. Baker and his son, George F. Baker, Jr., in the development of the institution.

The pavilion, having six floors and more than 100 rooms for patients, comprises, with the medical and surgical floors, the central unit of the New York Hospital-Cornell University Medical College center, 68th Street and York Avenue. Formerly known only as a part of the general hospital, the George F. Baker Pavilion now becomes one of the six separate services conducted by the Society of the New York Hospital, which include the New York Hospital, the Lying-In Hospital, the Children's Clinic, the Payne Whitney Psychiatric Clinic and the New York Hospital-Westchester Division.

In connection with this pavilion, the Board of Governors also voted to open the entrance for private patients, and to place an inscription thereon to read "The George F. Baker Pavilion." The dedication of the pavilion will take place on September 1, the tenth anniversary of the opening of the present hospital buildings.

Mr. Baker senior was a governor of the hospital from 1899 to 1931, and his son from 1931 until his death in 1937. Their combined service thus covered a period of approximately forty years, which was probably the most eventful and progressive in the one hundred seventy-year history of the New York Hospital. The advances made during this period, culminating in the opening of the present center in 1932, were due in large part to the vision and leadership of the father and son, as well as to their generous financial support.

Their gifts to the institution were made over a period of many years, and included a grant made by the older Mr. Baker in 1912 to bring about the hospital's teaching affiliation with Cornell University Medical College, and donations by both father and son in 1927 toward the incorporation of the Lying-In Hospital in the new medical center.

DEDICATION OF THE TECHNOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY will dedicate on June 15 and 16 its new Technological Institute, built at a cost of $6,735,000.

The engineering and science laboratories, which have just been completed, already are engaged in extensive research and training for the government's war effort. This essential work will continue uninterrupted during the dedication. The place of engineering during the war and afterwards will be the subject of the dedicatory ceremonies.

Among the facilities in the new building are an artificial river for testing ship models and wave action; a 1,500,000-volt surge generator; cold rooms for research at extremely low temperatures; a 1,000,000-pound transverse-universal testing machine two and a half stories high; the quietest room in the world; an explosion-proof room for the study of gases under high pressure; and a 5,000,000-pound hydraulic testing machine. More than $1,000,000 worth of equipment is already in use for teaching and research. Adequate room for expansion has been allowed in all departments.

The building dominates the aerial view of Chicago's North Shore. More than 500 feet long and 347 feet deep, it has a floor area of 423,000 square feet—which makes it larger than all the other academic buildings on the Evanston campus combined, and one of the largest educational buildings in the country. It looks like two letter E's laid back to back and joined by a central structure. There are six wings, each of which