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BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIR

OF

RAYMOND PEARL

1879-1940

ΒY

H. S. JENNINGS

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BY H. S. JENNINGS

Raymond Pearl, Professor of Biology in the Medical School and in the School of Hygiene and Public Health of the Johns Hopkins University, died at Hershey, Pennsylvania, November 17, 1940, at the age of sixty-one years.

He was born at Farmington, New Hampshire, June 3, 1879. He came of a New England family of scholarly traditions, primarily in the classical direction. Earlier generations had included students of Greek and Latin, and it was the intention of Pearl's parents and grandparents that he should continue the family tradition in this respect. He attended school at Farmington; with two final years at the high school in Rochester, eight miles away, for the purpose of getting a better foundation in Greek and Latin. At the age of 16 he entered Dartmouth College, expecting to make the classics his chief field of study. During his first year he was more interested in the opportunities for free activity than in his studies; a fact which was reflected in the low grades which he received. But in that first year biology was a required subject, and this opened his eves to what became his main interest. After the first week of the course in biology he consulted the instructor, John H. Gerould, as to whether he might, if he worked hard, go into biology rather than Greek. The change from classical to biological interests was a shock to his family, causing a rift that was long in healing. An account of Pearl in "Dartmouth '99",¹ speaks thus of his relation to biology: "The subject obsessed him. He talked, thought, studied and dreamed in terms of biology. He set himself an almost incredible standard of exactness and thoroughness. This standard he likewise unflinchingly demanded from all his students and associates, not excepting members of his own family in such ways as they shared his professional labors."

¹A Thirty-fifth Report of the Class of 1899 of Dartmouth College. 1941. Book II: Good Companions All. R. Pearl (with portrait). This will be referred to as "Dartmouth '99."

He graduated from Dartmouth with the degree of A.B. in 1899. According to the Class Report before cited "Pearl was the youngest graduate in our class." During his senior year he was assistant in the course in general biology, of which the present writer was at that time in charge. He showed at that early period the masterful and competent personality that marked him throughout life.

But in his relations with the rest of the college his qualities of leadership were manifested mainly in relation to music, at that time and throughout life his favorite avocation. As to this, certain paragraphs from the sketch in "Dartmouth '99", above quoted, present interesting pictures:

"He might be the first American to deliver the Heath Clark lectures at the University of London, or the most skillful juggler of the logistic curves of Verhulst; to us he was still the boy cornetist and the fellow who single handed conjured the first Dartmouth Band into existence out of rustic young neophytes and rusty and discarded tubas. He was our full-fledged impressario before we even knew there was such a word, and no crowd of urchins ever followed the Pied Piper of Hamelin so devotedly and gaily as we of '99 and all our Dartmouth contemporaries followed the imperious form of Pearl, as in corduroy or white duck trousers and with much 'windy suspiration of forced breath' he poured strange harmonies on the campus air." A member of his class gives (in the same publication) certain personal experiences: "Pearl had been talking to Joe and me trying to get us interested in some kind of a band instrument. Finally he dug up an alto horn for Joe and a battered old E-flat tuba for me. Where they came from God only knows. After working on them for a while we finally got the valves so they would work, and after that all Pearl had to do was to teach us how to finger the valves and teach us music, which was a tall order. He used to collar us and make us go up to the fraternity rooms (over Frost's jewelry store) and practice with him. After we got so we could play a few notes he used to make us march behind him around and around the billiard table."

All this is most characteristic, as will be recognized by those

who were associated with him in later life. Pearl never ceased to be propagandist for amateur musical performance. The account quoted above continues: "Ray became adept at almost every wind instrument. Even on the French horn, undertaken in middle life, and recognized as one of the most difficult of instruments, he became a proficient amateur. From boyhood to the latest gathering of Baltimore friends and wives at Hershey the night before he died, music had been a passion in Ray's life."

In the fall of 1899 Pearl went with me to the University of Michigan, where for three years he was assistant in zoology while at work as a graduate student. He took part in the Biological Survey of the Great Lakes, founded and led by the late Jacob Reighard, working on variation in fishes (1900 to 1902). He received at the University of Michigan in 1902 the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, at the age of twenty-three. From 1902 to 1906 he was Instructor in Zoology at the University of Michigan.

It was in the laboratory of the University of Michigan that he met Maud M. De Witt, who became his wife. She held at that time an important administrative place in the complex hierarchy of the large zoological laboratory. They were married in 1903. She accompanied him in study abroad during the years 1905 and 1906, when they worked at the University of London, the University of Leipzig, and at the Marine Biological Station at Naples. Mrs. Pearl later cooperated with him extensively in his scientific work, and at the time of his death was managing editor of the journal "Human Biology", and assistant editor of the "Quarterly Review of Biology"—the two journals founded and edited by Pearl.

Pearl published a number of contributions before receiving the doctorate. His dissertation was on the reactions and behavior of Planarians. He next contributed a series of papers on genetic problems in lower organisms. He then decided to enter the field of the application of statistical methods to biological problems and spent the year 1905-1906 at work with Karl Pearson at University College, London. During the same visit to Europe he worked also at Leipzig and at the Marine Biological Station at Naples. While in London he finished and elaborated statistically a valuable piece of work on assortative mating in Protozoa. This he presented before the Royal Society of London; like many other contributions of Pearl it became a subject of controversy. He became in 1906 Associate Editor (with Pearson) of "Biometrika." But it was difficult for two such strong and aggressive personalities as Pearson and Pearl to work intimately together; there was a falling out, and the connection with "Biometrika" ceased in 1910. The two men remained friends, however: "there was a strong bond between them even if they did not agree on many subjects. They were in frequent correspondence", and after Pearson's death Pearl published (1936) an appreciative memoir of him.

Pearl returned to America in 1906, and was instructor in zoology at the University of Pennsylvania in 1906-1907. His contributions to biology were now mainly cast in the statistical mould. In 1907 he went to the University of Maine at Orono, as head of the department of biology of the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station, remaining there until 1918. During the years in Maine he made many contributions to the genetics and biology of the fowl and of other domestic animals, many of them published with his associate, F. M. Surface. In 1915 appeared two books. One was of a specialized character: a treatise on Diseases of Poultry, published with F. M. Surface and M. R. Curtis. The other was his first more general work on biological problems: a critical examination of methods of investigation, entitled "Modes of Research in Genetics." Use of mathematical methods was emphasized, and exemplified.

His work at the Maine Experiment Station showed a mastery of statistical methods, and an organizing ability such that on the entrance of the United States into the first World War he was called to Washington by Hoover to act as Chief of the Statistical Division of the newly organized United States Food Administration (1917-1919). He built up a large organization, which included a number of well-known men of science. During this period he published a number of papers on foods and prices; also a book on "The Nation's Food."

Early in 1918 Pearl was called, at the instance of Dr. William

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Welch, to become Professor of Biometry and Vital Statistics in the newly founded School of Hygiene and Public Health of the Johns Hopkins University. He took up his work there in the fall of 1918. (While at Washington he was in 1917-18 on leave of absence from the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station. He was appointed at Johns Hopkins in 1918 but during the fall of that year he divided his time between the work at Washington and that at Baltimore. He was then sent to Europe on work of the Food Administration, and after his return continued to spend part of his time at Washington, part at Baltimore, until March 1, 1919, when he moved to Baltimore and devoted his full time to the University.) He organized at Johns Hopkins a department and laboratory of statistics, with Lowell J. Reed as associate professor; and gave courses in statistical methods and their application to biology and medicine.

Pearl remained at Johns Hopkins for the remainder of his life, though with some changes of work and title. It will be well at this point to note certain characteristics of the man and his work. He was a man of unusual height and weight, physically an impressive figure. His was a masterful personality, of extraordinary resourcefulness and initiative, of wide knowledge, astonishing power of work, remarkable versatility and scope, and strong ambitions. His interest in biology was encyclopedic. In his contributions he touched upon most aspects of the subject. This was not a matter of merely the extent of scattered interests, but rather of the kind of interest, and of the kind of man that he was. This has been best expressed by L. J. Henderson in his obituary notice in the American Philosophical Society's Yearbook for 1940:

"There are two kinds of men of science whose interests and activities greatly contrast. One kind, the orthodox, today very numerous, proceed by a kind of orthogenetical development and do not often step aside from a straight and narrow path. The other kind, rare today, though often met with three or even two centuries ago, feel that their intense interest in all things their *philosophical* interest in an older sense of the word philosophical that has been preserved in the name of our Society is a safe guide. Such a man was Francis Galton and another, in some measure a disciple of Galton's, was Raymond Pearl." The breadth of Pearl's interests did not mean that his interest in particular subjects was weak. On the contrary his interest in any subject to which he gave his attention was so intense that at any given moment he might seem a partisan and propagandist of a particular field or method of biological science.

Among the seven hundred and twelve titles (including seventeen books) in the list of Pearl's writings hereto appended will be found contributions on the most varied fields or aspects of biology, or of human affairs as a division of biology. There are papers on animal behavior, from Protozoa to man; on general physiology; many on varied aspects of genetics (on variations, on abnormalities, on the breeding of Drosophila, of poultry, of cattle, of corn, of cantaloupes, on tongue colors in cattle, on the colors of hens' eggs, on the biology of sex, on the effects of parental alcoholism on progeny, on mutation, on methods of research in genetics, on the effect (or absence of effect) of selection, and on many other problems of genetics). There are many technical contributions on the care and breeding of fowls (fertility and fecundity in fowls, diseases of fowls, plumage patterns, egg production, keeping fowls free from lice, the folk-lore of hens' eggs, and the like). Many papers are devoted to technique, in the laboratory and in the field. There are extensive contributions to statistical methods, some abstruse, some directly practical. Many papers deal with disease: influenza, pneumonia, tuberculosis, cancer, encephalitis. Many papers (more than on any other subject) deal with the biology of man: papers on longevity and mortality, on the effects of alcohol and of tobacco, on eugenics, on race culture, on the biology of superiority, on the embryological basis of mortality, on infant mortality, on the biology of death, on population, on contraception, on the vitality of the peoples of America and of the peoples of England and Wales, on world overcrowding, on the biological effects of war, on the history of vital statistics, on patterns for living together. There are papers on food and prices, on wheat conservation, on "the nation's food", on food thrift, on business cycles. There are papers of philosophical import: on evolution and the origin of life, on "evolution and the Irish", on vegetarian biology, on the living machine, on the pragmatic standpoint in philosophy, on natural theology without theistic implications, on reconciling religion and Darwinism, on humanizing biology, on "a philosopher for the bloc", on skepticism reconciled, on "scientists into philosophers", on "America today and possibly tomorrow." There are many miscellaneous papers on the most varied subjects constituting a sort of journalism of science: on an eighteenth century patron of science, on "the prince of colyumists", on statistics of garbage collection, on a new statistical journal, on Jewish and Christian marriages, on the work of agricultural experiment stations, and the like.

The journals or other publications to which Pearl contributed in addition to the usual journals of research in zoology, genetics or physiology, make a long list, which may be classified as follows:

Statistical journals: Biometrika, Metron, Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, Publications of the American Statistical Association, Nordisk Statistisk Tidskrift.

Medical journals: Medicine, American Medicine, Journal of the American Medical Association, Archives of Internal Medicine, New York Medical Journal, British Medical Journal, Southern Medical Journal, Review of Tuberculosis, Public Health Reports, American Journal of Public Health, Archives of Pathology, International Clinics, Birth Control Review, Bulletin of the Institute of the History of Medicine, Milbank Memorial Quarterly, American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology.

Agricultural journals: Farm and Home, American Breeders' Magazine, Breeders' Gazette, American Veterinary Review, Farmers' Advocate, Farm and Fireside, Hoard's Dairyman, Bulletin of the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station, Farmers' Bulletin of the United States Department of Agriculture, Inland Poultry Journal, Poultry Science, Journal of Agricultural Research, Horseman and Spirit of the Times.

Encyclopedias: Britannica, Americana, of the Social Sciences. *Miscellaneous scientific publications:* Eugenics Review, Popular Science Monthly, Scientific Monthly, American Anthropologist, Journal of Biological Chemistry, Popular Science, Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Geographical Review, Nature, Natural History, American Speech, Botanical Gazette, Annals of Botany, American Journal of Physical Anthropology, Political Science Quarterly, Bulletin of the American Mathematical Society, Ecology, Science Digest, American Journal of Sociology, Scientia, Journal of Social Psychology, Wattenschappeliike Bladen.

Literary and miscellaneous journals: The Independent, the Dial, Saturday Review of Literature, The Nation, World's Work, Ladies Home Journal, Harper's Magazine, the Annalist, Readers' Digest, Literary Review, American Mercury, Time and Tide, School and Society, Johns Hopkins Alumni Magazine, Cosmopolitan, Yale Review.

Newspapers: The New York Times, New York Evening Post, Baltimore Evening Sun.

This is a remarkable record of publication. It may be questioned whether in America it has ever been equaled by a man of science, in extent and variety. For the forty-one years during which Pearl was active in publication the average number of titles per year is 17.3. In some single years there were more than thirty titles; in 1913 there were thirty-four. The bibliographic record is a sufficient witness to the breadth of Pearl's interests and to the activity of his mind.

Yet from these facts it is not to be inferred that he lacked strong leading interests. The contrary is decidedly the case. He was strongly and continuously interested in certain particular fields, and he deeply influenced them. What the record shows is that in addition to being an investigator, he was greatly interested in the dissemination and propagation of scientific knowledge. And further he was intensely interested in the large and goodly frame of things.

His leading biological interests and fields of work may be traced somewhat as follows:

In his early years (1900 to about 1904) Pearl, like many young men entering science, simply took hold wherever he saw opportunity. He published notes on laboratory technique, summary reviews of work in general physiology, and studies in animal behavior (this being, in the laboratory where he was, a very active subject). Soon he began to show a predilection for genetics, publishing observations on variations and abnormalities.

With the period of his study of biometrics with Pearson (1905-1906) these latter subjects became his chief field of interest. At the same time he acquired a strong interest, which he never lost, in the methods of mathematical handling of biological data; to these he made throughout life many contributions. At about this period began also his primary interest in man as a biological organism; this was destined to become later his chief field of labor.

With his transfer to the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station (1907) the domestic fowl became his chief object of biological study. He dealt with the specialized problems which it presents (becoming an authority in practical poultry breeding), and also with the fundamental questions (particularly in genetics) which the fowl presents in common with other organisms. He continued also during this period (1907-1918) his contributions to the lines of work which he had earlier begun: to statistical methods, to variation and inheritance and to biological relations in the life of man. During this period also began or became much intensified his activity in the dissemination of biological knowledge; now through contributions to nontechnical and non-scientific journals, such as the *Independent* and the *Dial*.

The years (1917-1919) during which he headed the statistical division of the United States Food Administration formed an interlude in which he acquired interest in some additional phases of the biology of man: in food, in war, in administration and business. He made contributions on these matters, which were unified by the fact that they appertained all to the particular biological organism in which Pearl was most interested.

With the transfer to Johns Hopkins (1919) came gradually a centralizing of all his interests in the biology of man. A break with past interests was reinforced by a fire which in 1919 destroyed his notes on past work, as well as his large library of reprints. During the organization of the statistical laboratory and of courses in the statistical treatment of biology and medicine there was naturally an accentuation of interest in the problems of method, evidenced by the publication in 1923 of his well known textbook "Introduction to Medical Biometry and Statistics." As Statistician of the Johns Hopkins Hospital (1919-1935) he systematized autopsy records and published at intervals data and conclusions based on study of these.

Soon his studies took a more experimental and broadly biological turn. Though they were henceforth directed mainly toward the biology of man, he employed other organisms for experimental purposes. He carried through extensive breeding and experimental studies on Drosophila, with relation to duration of life and its inheritance, mortality, and growth of populations; and on the factors, genetic and environmental, that influence these. They were accompanied by statistical investigations on the same kinds of problems in man.

Based on these various lines of work. Pearl published several series of articles and a number of books. In 1022 appeared a volume on "The Biology of Death", based on Lowell Lectures given in 1920. From 1922 to 1927 appeared his "Experimental Studies on the Duration of Life", based on the work on Drosoph-The results of these studies, with much other material. ila. were embodied in his books on "The Biology of Population Growth" (1925) and on "The Rate of Living" (1928). An extensive statistical investigation of the effects of the use of alcohol on longevity and mortality, based on a great number of case histories collected by Pearl, was published in 1926 as a book under the title "Alcohol and Longevity." This investigation led him to the conclusion that the moderate consumption of alcohol is not harmful, and on this conclusion he based his own practice. These studies and conclusions were widely publicized. giving rise to controversy. A similar study made in later years (1938) on the effects of the use of tobacco led him to the conclusion that tobacco is harmful even in small quantities. This again attracted much attention in the press.

From 1920 on appeared a series of papers with L. J. Reed on Population Growth and Its Mathematical Representation, culminating in a curve of population growth, which was employed in forecasting the course of human population in future periods. This, like much of Pearl's other work, aroused interest and controversy.

Other contributions to the biology of man dealt with the biological nature and classification of diseases, and with biological aspects of certain special diseases, notably tuberculosis, cancer, influenza, pneumonia, diseases of the heart, encephalitis. Many contributions, up to the last, deal with human reproduction; including a series of reports on the problems and results of birth control, based largely on the operations of a birth control clinic in Baltimore. A volume of collected papers on the biology of man, entitled "Studies in Human Biology" was published in 1924.

In 1923 Pearl received the title of Professor of Biology in the Medical School, a title which he retained to the end of his life. His associations at Johns Hopkins were throughout with the medical divisions of the University, rather than with the distantly located departments of zoology and botany in the "Philosophical" Division. In 1925 he gave up the direction of the work of the Department of Statistics and was succeeded there by Lowell J. Reed. In that year Pearl became director of the Institute for Biological Research, an enterprise maintained in connection with the Johns Hopkins University for five years by the Rockefeller Foundation. He was enabled to devote himself for this period entirely to research. He had during this time the title of Research Professor in the Johns Hopkins University. The Institute for Biological Research was not adjoined to any of the existing schools or departments of the University, but was an independent division of it.

At the end of the five year period, in 1930, Pearl was given the title of Professor of Biology in the School of Hygiene and Public Health, remaining in this position till his death. He gave courses and supervised research in that school.

In 1926 Pearl founded the "Quarterly Review of Biology", and in 1929 the journal "Human Biology." The former was an outlet for his interests in the wide and miscellaneous questions of biology. It included general articles reviewing the situation in particular fields, by authorities in those fields, lists of important new publications, and a department of comments and reviews on recent literature,—a department that was much appreciated. The first year all of the reviews were written by Pearl himself. In later years much of the reviewing was taken over by others, though Pearl always edited the reviews. The journal "Human Biology" was devoted to the subject in which Pearl's chief interests lay; it published detailed investigations on the biology of man, a department of "notes", and extensive annotated lists of literature. After the founding of "Human Biology", Pearl was disposed to give up the Quarterly Review of Biology to other editorship, but whenever this question was raised so many objections were made that he kept on with it. Gradually Mrs. Pearl assumed a large share of the work of the Ouarterly Review, enabling Pearl to direct his interest and energy mainly to "Human Biology", and to his researches and other publications.

Since Pearl's death the editorship of the Quarterly Review of Biology has been taken over by Professor B. H. Willier, Director of the Department of Biology of the Johns Hopkins University. Professor L. J. Reed has taken the editorship of Human Biology.

Pearl's interest was taken most strongly perhaps by two subjects in human biology. These were longevity and fertility. He may be said to have made hobbies of these. For many years he collected books and articles on longevity, spending much time on his trips to Europe and elsewhere in searching for publications in this field. He formed thus a great collection of works on longevity, probably one of the most complete in existence. This is now housed temporarily in the Welch Library at Johns Hopkins. Longevity formed one of the most frequent subjects of Pearl's writings.

On fertility Pearl collected a great bibliography with abstracts. He had worked on this for ten years before his death. This bibliography has been given to the Welch Library of the Johns Hopkins University. In the Department of Biostatistics of the Johns Hopkins University have been placed Pearl's departmental records, and many of his books and collections of data. Among the latter is a twenty volume collection of suicide records. Longevity, fertility and population problems continued Pearl's chief lines of interest to the last, though he was interested in all activities of man, looking upon them as biological phenomena. His last book, published in 1939, was on "The Natural History of Population." In 1938 he gave a series of lectures at the University of Indiana with the title "Man; the Unique Mammal." These were to have been published as a book to be entitled "Man the Animal." This book may yet appear; the question of publishing it is as yet unsettled.

In the later years Pearl's family collaborated with him in scientific work. Mrs. Pearl took a large share in the editing of the journals. Their daughter Ruth D. Pearl collaborated with him in his studies of longevity, and was joint author with him of the book on the Ancestry of the Long-lived (1934).

As became a student of the biology of man. Pearl was interested in his own forbears, and this interest was a not unimportant influence in his life. He and Mrs. Pearl collected the town histories of the region in which his family had livednortheastern Massachusetts, southwestern Maine and southern These contain full records of the Pearl New Hampshire. family. The first to settle in this country was John Pearl, who traced his ancestry to Pearls who entered England at the time of the Norman Conquest. He came to this country some time before 1670, and settled ultimately at Boxford, not far from Salem, on a 200 acre farm that has belonged to the Pearl family or some of its branches ever since. The house in which John Pearl lived was a barracks house, built for defense against the Indians. It was bought in 1926 by the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, and two of its rooms are now on display in the Museum as the best extant example of the builder's art of early colonial times. The house has long been known as the "Pearl-Webster" house, a daughter of the original John Pearl having married a Webster, their descendants continuing to live in the house. Raymond Pearl descended from a second John, son of the original John Pearl. This second John moved north from Boxford and settled in what is now the region of New Hampshire known as Farmington. All of Raymond Pearl's ancestors go back to the original settlers of that general region; he was the first of

his line to leave Farmington and marry an outsider. "Throughout his life he felt himself a north of Boston man and cultivated and cherished the sentiments and some of the prejudices of his people", remarks his friend L. J. Henderson.²

The subjects of Pearl's works are precisely those aspects of biology that are of the most general interest. This fact, with his intense interest in the propagation of scientific knowledge, kept him in demand as a public lecturer. He was a special lecturer at the State College of Iowa at Ames, in 1910, at the Michigan Agricultural College at Lansing in 1912, and at University College, London, in 1927. He gave the Lowell Lectures at Boston in 1920, the Harrington Lectures at the University of Buffalo in 1928, the Heath Clark Lectures at University College, London, in 1937, the Patten Lectures at the University of Indiana in 1938. In the meantime he gave many single lectures and addresses in many parts of the United States, including one of the commemoration addresses at the University of Michigan Centenary in 1937.

Pearl's activities in many diverse fields brought him many honors and responsibilities. The University of Maine conferred on him the degree of LL.D.; Dartmouth College the honorary degree of Sc.D.; St. John's College, Annapolis, that of Litt.D. He was decorated as Knight (later Officer) of the Crown of Italy. He was elected in 1940 Honorary Member of the Royal Society of Medicine, in the Section of Epidemiology and State Medicine.

He was elected a member of the National Academy of Sciences in 1916 and was a member of its Council from 1919 to 1925. He was also a member of the American Philosophical Society and of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He was a member of the National Research Council, Member of its Executive Council, and Chairman of its Agricultural Committee in 1916-1918. He was a member of the Board of Visitors and Governors of St. John's College, Annapolis, 1928 to 1934; Trustee of Science Service 1929 to 1935.

² Yearbook for 1940 of the American Philosophical Society, page 431.

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He was Associate Editor of *Biometrika* from 1906 to 1910, of the *Journal of Agricultural Research*, 1914 to 1918. At the time of his death, beside his own journals, he was a member of the editorial boards of *Genetics*, the *Journal of Experimental Zoology*, *Metron*, *Biologia Generalis*, and *Acta Biotheoretica*.

He was President of the American Society of Zoologists in 1913, of the American Society of Naturalists (1916-17); President of the American Statistical Association (1939), of the American Association of Physical Anthropologists (1934 to 1936) and of the International Union for Scientific Investigation of Population Problems, 1928 to 1930.

Pearl was active in many directions outside the vast scientific and professional activities above outlined. He was socially prominent and popular, of wide acquaintance in America and England, and numbered among his friends some of the most interesting personalities of his time. At the clubs to which he belonged in Baltimore he gave excellent dinners. "There was his delight in being a connoisseur of good food and wines, and his almost boyish delight in playing at times the role par excellence himself of amateur cook and salad mixer", says the characterization in "Dartmouth '99." We have seen that he was an amateur musician of unusual ability and drive. At times he nursed along an evening amateur musical ensemble, composed of members of his family and of neighboring families or of scientific associates. For a short time the present writer took part in one of these, clarinet in hand, till he discovered that he had not a rhythmic soul. Pearl belonged in Baltimore to a group of choice spirits centering about H. L. Mencken, which, under the name of the Saturday Night Club, met for social and musical purposes. To the members of this club he dedicated his volume on "Alcohol and Longevity", with its cheering message. Helpful in grasping Pearl's points of view on the world and life is a small volume which he published in 1927, under the title "To Begin With, Being Prophylaxis Against Pedantry." This takes the form of advice as to the background of reading appropriate to the student of science as a man of the world. The point of view is sophisticated and somewhat cvnical: the book is appropriately dedicated to H. L. Mencken.

During the summer of 1940 Pearl was very tired. A medical examination revealed only a low blood pressure. The physician ordered rest and week-end trips to get out of touch with work. The second of these week-end trips was the one to Hershey, November 16. The afternoon was spent in the zoological park; Pearl was tired but enthusiastic. He died that night, toward morning. The autopsy showed coronary thrombosis and a condition in the coronary artery that was bound to lead to prolonged illness or to sudden death.

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BIBLIOGRAPHY OF RAYMOND PEARL

1900-1941

(This bibliography was begun by Dr. Pearl himself and was completed by members of his department before the latter came to a close in June 1941.)

In this bibliography all titles cited are by Raymond Pearl alone, except where otherwise indicated by detailed citation of joint authorship.

Titles of *books* appear in their proper chronological order, but are distinguished from papers in journals etc. by prefixing the word [BOOK] before the citation of the title.

1900

On preparing earthworms for sectioning. Journal of Applied Microscopy, v. 3, p. 680.

Studies on electrotaxis. I.—On the reactions of certain infusoria to the electric current. American Journal of Physiology, v. 4, pp. 96-123.

- A variation in the genital organs of Lumbricus agricola Hoffm. Anatomischer Anzeiger, Bd. 18, pp. 123-127.
- Recent work in electrotaxis. American Naturalist, v. 34, pp. 977-979.
- Reactions of the embryos and larvae of *Limulus*. [In "Zoological Journal Club of the University of Michigan"]. *Science*, N.S., v. 12, pp. 927-928.
- Motor reactions of the ctenophore *Mnemiopsis leidyi*. [In "Zoological Journal Club" etc.]. *Ibid.*, p. 928.

1901

- General physiology. Journal of Applied Microscopy, v. 4, pp. 1138-41; 1182-5; 1218-22; 1264-6; 1307-9; 1343-7; 1389-91; 1423-7; 1470-2; 1510-2; 1546-8; 1584-7.
- Studies on the effects of electricity on organisms. II.—The reactions of Hydra to the constant current. American Journal of Physiology, v. 5, pp. 301-320.
- Electrotaxis of infusoria. [In "Zoological Journal Club of the University of Michigan"]. Science, N.S., v. 13, pp. 745-746.

Some aspects of the electrotactic reaction of lower organisms. Third Report Michigan Academy of Science, pp. 73-74.

A curious habit of the slug Agriolimax. Ibid., pp. 75-76.

- The effect of very intense light on organisms. *Ibid.*, pp. 77-78. By R. P. and Leon J. Cole.
- Certain reactions of the common slug Agriolimax campestris Binney, Ibid., p. 79. By R. P. and Maud Mary DeWitt.

1902

Notes on technique, I. The preparation of sections of Hydra for class work. Journal of Applied Microscopy and Laboratory Methods, v. 5, pp. 1613-1614. By R. P. and Lewis H. Weld.

- Notes on technique, II. The demonstration of nerve fibers in the ventral cord of the earthworm. *Ibid.*, pp. 1614-1615.
- General physiology. *Ibid.*, pp. 1629-30; 1668-70; 1710-12; 1767-8; 1821-3; 1863-4; 1904-5; 1942-3; 2022-3; 2063-4; 2101-2.
- Notes on technique, III. On injecting the blood vessels of the earthworm. *Ibid.*, pp. 1736-7.

1903

- The movements and reactions of fresh-water planarians: A study in animal behaviour. Quarterly Journal of Microscopical Science (London), v. 46, pp. 509-714.
- General physiology. Journal of Applied Microscopy and Laboratory Methods, v. 6, pp. 2151-2; 2197-8; 2247-9; 2292-3; 2344-6; 2392; 2434-5; 2481-4; 2536-8; 2582-3; 2632-3; 2711-4.
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