(Francis) Peyton Rous (born 1879 in Baltimore), of the Rockefeller Institute (now University) in New York, in 1911 successfully transmitted sarcomas of fowl to other chickens by means of cell-free filtrates (J. Exptl. Med., 15: 397-411, 1911). The importance of this discovery became generally recognized over two decades later, during which time Rous continued to make many fundamental contributions to cancer research (cf. Am. J. Cancer, 28: 233-272, 1936). The award of the Nobel prize for physiology or medicine to Rous in 1966 "crowns a career of almost 60 years as outstanding pioneer investigator, intellectual leader, and leading statesman in cancer research" (Science, 154: 364-365, 1966).

The portrait was taken about 1912. Dr. Rous had forgotten it and commented in 1966, "How bumptious-looking he is; he may have been quite hard to bear." The illustrations of the fowl with a tumor and its successful transplant are taken from J. Exptl. Med., 12: 696-705, 1910.