

deliberate experiments concerned with the importance of physico-chemical fixation artefacts in the usual tissue sections. His experiments were done with chemical models, employing microscope slides coated with films of mixtures of albumin, lecithin, peptone, together with olive oil and ground egg yolk. The slides were fixed and stained by procedures normally employed for the demonstration of the Golgi apparatus in tissue sections. Structures bearing a striking resemblance to the classical Golgi net were obtained, which led Walker to doubt the existence of the apparatus in the living cell. This work laid the foundations for the more recent investigations such as those of Palade and Claude.

Apart from his scientific publications, Dr. Walker was editor of *Shooting and Fishing* during 1897-1903, and author of "Shooting and Fishing on a Small Income". His tall upright figure, his monocle and his military bearing made him a notable figure in the medical school at Liverpool. His staff knew him as a courteous and kindly man. He skated and fenced. He was a skilful and intrepid yachtsman; in 1904 Mr. Justice Channell awarded him the Challenge Cup, the highest distinction of the Royal Cruising Club, for a single-handed cruise down channel to France and back in his 2-ton sloop *Thebe*.

His wife died last year and he is survived by a son and daughter.  
N. M. HANCOX

## NEWS and VIEWS

### Physics in Queen Mary College, London :

Prof. H. R. Robinson, F.R.S.

AFTER having held the chair of physics at Queen Mary College, University of London, since 1930, Prof. H. R. Robinson is retiring at the end of the present session. His teaching and research work were greatly influenced by his association with Rutherford, first as a student and lecturer in the University of Manchester and later at Cambridge as the holder of the Moseley Research Studentship of the Royal Society. Prof. Robinson's scientific work has been largely concerned with radioactivity and X-rays. He developed with Rutherford the  $\beta$ -ray magnetic spectrometer, and has spent many years in the study of the application of X-ray methods to the elucidation of atomic structure and to the accurate determination of atomic constants. He has always had a special interest in the history of physics, which he regards as an essential part of the education of all serious physicists. During his long tenure of the chair of physics at Queen Mary College he has become well known to a wide circle through his services to the College and to the University of London. He became a member of the governing body of Queen Mary College in 1945 and vice-principal in 1946. He is a member of the Senate of the University of London and takes an active part in the work of several of its committees. He has also served on the Councils of the Royal Society and the Physical Society. His other interests are indicated by the fact that he has been for many years a member of the governing body of the Old Vic Theatre.

### Dr. G. O. Jones

DR. G. O. JONES, who is to succeed Prof. Robinson, has been reader in experimental physics at Queen Mary College since 1949. He graduated at Oxford in 1938 and worked under Sir John Townsend on high-frequency gas discharges and later at Sheffield under Prof. W. E. S. Turner on physical properties of glasses. He then joined Prof. F. E. Simon as a member of the U.K. Government atomic energy project, working mainly at the Clarendon Laboratory, Oxford, and also for short periods at the University of Birmingham and in the United States as a member of a Government mission. After the War, Dr. Jones was appointed as Nuffield Foundation Research Fellow at the Clarendon Laboratory under Prof. Simon. He prepared the detailed design and directed the construction of the large liquid-hydrogen plant serving the low-temperature department of the Laboratory. Later he worked on the properties of

solid helium and of low-temperature glasses. During this period he was retained as a consultant by the Atomic Energy Research Establishment, Harwell. Since his appointment as reader at Queen Mary College, Dr. Jones has made new developments in the techniques of attaining low temperatures and has built up a research team working in the field of solid state and low-temperature physics. In this work high-pressure, magnetic, micro-wave and ultrasonic measurements are being employed in a number of investigations at temperatures down to those attainable with liquid helium. Dr. Jones is a member of the Papers Committee and also of the Low Temperature Group Committee of the Physical Society, and is a representative of the University of London on the governing body of the Sir John Cass College.

### Mullard Research Laboratories

MR. P. E. TRIER AND MR. G. KNOTT have been appointed joint managers of the Mullard Research Laboratories. Mr. Trier, who graduated as a Wrangler in the Mathematical Tripos at Cambridge, was engaged at the Admiralty Signal and Radar Establishment during 1941-50. During the War he developed direction-finding techniques in the metre and centimetre regions. Later he was head of the V.H.F. Communications Group. He joined the Mullard Research Laboratories in 1950 as head of the Communications and Radar Division. In his present appointment, Mr. Trier will direct the Electronics Laboratory and be responsible for work in the fields of communications, radar, special circuit techniques, particle accelerators, special components and materials, valve applications, ultrasonics, and metal physics. Mr. Knott, sometime scholar of Clare College, Cambridge, commenced his career as physicist to the Calico Printers' Association in 1935. During 1937-40 he was engaged in research on X-ray crystallography in the University of Cambridge, and worked on molecular structure factors in relation to complex organic crystals. He is also the author of a number of publications on flash tubes and their use in high-speed photography. In 1940 Mr. Knott joined the Mullard Radio Valve Co., Ltd., first as development engineer on transmitting valves and later on V.H.F. valves. He was placed in charge of the Mullard Vacuum Physics Laboratory when it was formed in 1946. Mr. Knott will continue to direct the work of this laboratory in his new appointment, and will be responsible for V.H.F. valves, gas discharge tubes, and photo-electric devices.