

News and Views

Lord Rutherford, O.M., F.R.S.

It is with profound regret that we record the death at Cambridge, on Tuesday, October 19, at sixty-six years of age, following a serious abdominal operation, of Lord Rutherford, whose experimental researches and scientific genius form the main part of the impressive structure of modern physics. By his friendly nature, as well as his alert and brilliant mind, he won the affection and esteem of all with whom he came in contact, whether as students, research workers, or members of the numerous scientific councils, committees and other bodies on which he served. The outstanding characteristics of his life, work, and influence were described by Maurice, Duc de Broglie, in *NATURE* of May 7, 1932, when Lord Rutherford was added to our series of Scientific Worthies; and there would be little to add to that article if it were now published as an obituary notice. We prefer, however, to arrange for personal tributes after a great scientific investigator like Lord Rutherford has passed into silence but leaving his friends a memory which will be cherished by them all throughout life, and a record in the history of science which will never be forgotten.

Dr. C. C. Paterson, O.B.E.

DR. C. C. PATERSON is delivering the Guthrie Lecture of the Physical Society for this year at the Imperial College of Science and Technology, South Kensington, at 5.15 p.m. on October 22. The title of the lecture is "The Appraisal of Lighting". Dr. Paterson is the director of the Research Laboratories of the General Electric Company, Ltd., Wembley. He was for sixteen years a member of the staff of the National Physical Laboratory, Teddington, where he established and administered the Electrotechnics and Photometry Divisions of the Laboratory until 1918. He then accepted the task under Lord Hirst of initiating the G.E.C. Laboratories at Wembley. These have now grown so much in size and influence that they have a personnel of 500 and cover a floor area of about 170,000 sq. ft. Dr. Paterson's activities have not been confined to the Wembley Laboratories. He was president of the Institution of Electrical Engineers in the year of the Faraday celebrations (1931). He has been president of the International Illumination Commission, the Illuminating Engineering Society, and this year of the Institute of Physics; he is also a vice-president of the Royal Institution and of the Royal Society of Arts. He has been Faraday Lecturer of the Institution of Electrical Engineers and Huxley Lecturer of the University of Birmingham. Whilst Dr. Paterson's activities in engineering and science have covered a wide range, his chief personal contributions and scientific papers have been in the fields of light and lighting. He has recently had the honorary degree of doctor of science conferred on

him by the University of Birmingham "in recognition of his many contributions and services to electrical science".

Prof. J. H. Gaddum

PROF. J. H. GADDUM, professor of pharmacology at University College, London, has been appointed to the University chair of pharmacology tenable at the College of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain and has also been appointed director of the Society's Pharmacological Laboratories. Prof. Gaddum was educated at Rugby and at Trinity College, Cambridge, and afterwards he studied medicine at University College Hospital in 1922-24. From that time onwards he has been in the forefront as an investigator of problems of biological standardization. In 1924 he was appointed to the Wellcome Physiological Research Laboratories and in 1927 became assistant to Sir Henry Dale at the National Institute for Medical Research. From January 1934 he was professor of pharmacology in Cairo, and in the summer of 1935 was appointed to the professorship of pharmacology at University College which he has just relinquished. Prof. Gaddum was a member of the sub-committees on the biological standards for digitalis, strophanthus and ergot for the British Pharmacopoeia, 1932; he also served on the sub-committee dealing with the accuracy of biological assays for the 1936 Addendum to the Pharmacopoeia. His published work includes contributions on the estimation of strophanthus, thyroid preparations and on the determination of the toxicity of neoarsphenamine. His other work has been connected with the detection and isolation of substances occurring naturally in the body, such as the estimation of histamine in blood. He is secretary of the Physiological Society.

Moriz Kaposi (1837-1902)

PROF. MORIZ KAPOSI, one of the leading dermatologists of the nineteenth century, was born at Kasprovár, Hungary, on October 27, 1837. He studied medicine at Vienna, where he qualified in 1861, and then became assistant to the celebrated Prof. Hebra, whom he succeeded later in the chair of dermatology in the medical faculty of the University of Vienna. He was the first to describe several new skin diseases, such as multiple pigmented sarcoma of the skin (1872), xeroderma pigmentosum (1876), to which he has given his name, and lichen ruber moniliformis (1886). In addition to collaborating with Hebra in his work on diseases of the skin, which was translated into English in the New Sydenham's Society's publications (1866-80), he brought out an independent work on skin diseases which was translated into English and French, and a handbook on syphilis, as well as numerous articles in the *Archiv für Dermatologie und Syphilis* and the *Wiener medizinische*