

bers's "Encyclopædia", he wrote a treatise on "Colour Vision" (1922), and also a work on "Molecular Magnetism" (1929). He married in 1891 Jessie Isabella Dott, to whom these two works were dedicated: during her long illness he was her devoted attendant.

To me personally, since our first meeting in 1923, Peddie was always extremely kind, and my most pleasant memory of him sees him seated in the secluded garden of his home at "The Weisha", where the birds were so tame that they fed from his fingers.

H. S. ALLEN

## NEWS and VIEWS

### Chester Beatty Research Institute: Retirement of Prof. E. L. Kennaway, F.R.S.

At the end of the present academic year, Prof. E. L. Kennaway will retire from the directorship of the Chester Beatty Research Institute of the Royal Cancer Hospital and from the chair of experimental pathology in the University of London which he has held since 1931. Prof. Kennaway and his colleagues have studied the problem of carcinogenesis for more than twenty years and have made outstanding contributions to the problem of cancer. The pioneer work of W. V. Mayneord and I. Hieger at the Royal Cancer Hospital upon the fluorescence spectrum of coal tar led to the discovery of the first known organic carcinogenic compound, 1:2:5:6-dibenzanthracene, and to the isolation from tar of the more rapidly acting compound 3:4-benzpyrene, which was identified afterwards by J. W. Cook and C. L. Hewett. The team of workers at the Royal Cancer Hospital, being the first to produce cancer in animals with pure substances of known chemical structure, continued to take the lead in this field of research, and now about three hundred carcinogenic substances are known. The careful and extensive researches have revealed correlations between chemical structure and carcinogenic action. The knowledge obtained has been used and followed up by research workers in all parts of the world. In collaboration with Mrs. Kennaway, Prof. Kennaway has also investigated the distribution of cancer in men of different races, social classes and occupations. His work has been recognized by the award of the Baly Medal of the Royal College of Physicians (1937), the Walker Prize of the Royal College of Surgeons, the Anna Fuller Memorial Prize (with the other workers named above, in 1939), and a Royal Medal of the Royal Society (1941). Although he is relinquishing the directorship of the Institute for which he has done so much, students of the cancer problem hope that he will not entirely abandon the problems of cancer.

### Dr. Alexander Haddow

DR. A. HADDOW, who has been appointed to succeed Prof. Kennaway as professor and director, has been working at the Royal Cancer Hospital since 1937. Dr. Haddow was a student and later lecturer in bacteriology in the University of Edinburgh, where he worked on problems connected with the phenomena of dissociation and variation of bacteria and on the pathology of growth. Since 1935, when he first described the growth-retarding effect of the carcinogenic substances, which had been prepared at the Royal Cancer Hospital, Dr. Haddow has carried out a great deal of work on the inhibition of both normal and malignant growth. He has also published work on the effects of synthetic oestrogens on cancer in man, the action of urethane in leukaemia, the

carcinogenic activity of derivatives of aminostilbene and on the curious effect of certain *iso*-alloxazines in inducing colour change in the hair of animals. Dr. Haddow's long connexion with the work of the Chester Beatty Research Institute of the Royal Cancer Hospital and his energy and enthusiasm should help to maintain the outstanding position which the Institute has in the field of cancer research. He is a member of the Grand Council of the British Empire Cancer Campaign.

### British Beekeepers' Association: Research Committee

THE British Beekeepers' Association, recently re-organised, has now established a series of committees to pursue further the numerous interests of its members. Among these is a research committee the primary function of which is to foster co-operation in research, and to co-ordinate research activities. It seeks also the establishment of a clearing house for information and for the results of contemporary research. The object of bee-keeping is commonly regarded as the production of honey, but the national interest is even better served by the pollinating activities of the foragers, a service which has been reliably valued in Great Britain alone at £4,000,000 a year. At the same time, the craft affords a fascinating hobby for amateurs whose activities, being spread throughout the country, are of greater national importance, for the reason indicated, than are those of the commercial honey producers. The amateur finds not merely a hobby which may be turned to profit, but also an interest in many branches of science. Nevertheless, methods of management are subject to many errors due to tradition and pseudo-science. To deal with such matters, co-operation is essential, because there are so many variables that the individual can seldom conduct an experiment on an adequate scale and is too frequently deceived by an element of chance. Most that is known in the craft has been the result of the enthusiasm of independent observers. The British Beekeepers' Association's Research Committee realizes the importance of amateurs, and is anxious to get into contact with them whether members of the Association or not. The Committee is also hoping to get into touch with those concerned in researches in other fields which are of interest to beekeepers. Communications should be sent to the chairman of the Research Committee, Mr. E. B. Wedmore, Totease House, Buxted, Sussex.

### Post-War Astronomy

DR. R. O. REDMAN has put forward a number of interesting predictions about the future of astronomy (*Observatory*, 66, 328; October 1945). It is suggested that astronomy will have a hard struggle to survive except in so far as it is required for time service, for