

the coal industry (1936). He was a special commissioner from Canada to the Pan-Pacific Science Congress in Japan, 1926, and it was largely through his efforts that Government authorization was secured for the holding of the Fifth Pacific Science Congress in Canada in 1933. He organised the Congress and served as its president (1930-34). He served as colonel-director of educational services for the Canadian Overseas Forces during 1917-19.

His outstanding qualities as an educationist and leader in science and culture were recognized repeatedly by the award of honorary degrees and other distinctions. He received the honorary doctorate in laws from St. Francis Xavier College in 1906; from McGill in 1908; University of Toronto, 1927; Saskatchewan, 1928; Alberta, 1928; McMaster, 1932; British Columbia, 1932; Western Ontario, 1933; and a doctorate in civil law from Acadia, 1935. He was Governors' fellow of McGill University during 1905-8 and non-resident fellow 1908-15.

A fellow of the Royal Society of Canada, Dr. Tory held office as chairman of the physico-chemical section in 1927 and as president of the Society in 1940. He was a fellow of the Royal Historical Society and had a deep and abiding interest in history, in which subject he lectured at the University of Alberta. He was more especially interested in the history of philosophy and science, and conducted classes in these subjects at Carleton College. The Tory collection in the National Research Library was

founded by his friends to commemorate his interest in this field of study.

In February 1923, Dr. Tory was appointed a member of the honorary advisory Committee for Scientific and Industrial Research, and named as chairman in October of the same year. He became director of the laboratories at Ottawa when these were still housed in temporary quarters, and president of the Council in 1927. Under his presidency, construction of the National Research Building was undertaken in 1930. He personally directed the planning of this fine structure, which was opened by Mr. Stanley (now Lord) Baldwin, at the time of the Imperial Economic Conference in Canada, 1932. Before he retired from the presidency of the Council in 1935, he had selected the original staffs for the laboratories and established the standards of ability and performance which enabled the institution to meet the challenge of war as it did.

Those with an intimate knowledge of Dr. Tory's work as president of the National Research Council will feel that his contributions to organised scientific and industrial research in Canada, which are acknowledged to-day, will loom larger still as the years lend perspective to the progress which Canada is making in this field. "An example and an inspiration, this man of the deepest integrity and the fullest public spirit will not soon be forgotten by the generation he served so admirably and so efficiently."

C. J. MACKENZIE

## NEWS and VIEWS

### Royal Society: New Foreign Members

THE following have been elected foreign members of the Royal Society:

DR. E. J. CARTAN, professor of geometry in the University of Paris and member of the Paris Academy of Sciences, distinguished for his fundamental work in the theory of continuous groups and in differential geometry;

PROF. P. KARRER, professor of chemistry in the University of Zurich, distinguished for his outstanding contributions to the chemistry of natural products, with special reference to the chemistry of the carotenoids, carbohydrates and vitamins;

PROF. H. C. UREY, professor of chemistry and director of the Institute for Nuclear Studies, University of Chicago, distinguished for his discovery of deuterium, for his investigations into the separation and properties of isotopes, and for the application of these discoveries in the development of methods for producing atomic energy;

DR. ØJVIND WINGE, of the Carlsberg Laboratory, Copenhagen, distinguished for his many fundamental contributions to the cytogenetics of plants and animals.

### Royal Naval Scientific Service: Sir Charles Wright, K.C.B., O.B.E.

CHARLES SEYMOUR WRIGHT, who has just resigned from the post of chief of the Royal Naval Scientific Service, was born in Toronto in 1887. He was educated at Upper Canada College and the University of Toronto. He won a Wollaston Research Studentship and an 1851 Exhibition Scholarship, with which he proceeded to Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge. He did research work at the Cavendish Laboratory during 1908-10. He joined Captain Scott

as scientist to the Antarctic Expedition, 1910-13. After the return of the survivors of this expedition, he spent a year at Cambridge until the outbreak of war. He joined the Royal Engineers in 1914, first as wireless officer to the 5th Corps, during which period he earned the Military Cross. He later became O.C. Wireless of the 2nd Army, and for his services at this time was made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour. He was decorated with the O.B.E. for his subsequent work in the Intelligence Division of the General Staff.

After he had been demobilized, he became senior assistant to Mr. F. E. (later Sir Frank) Smith, then director of the newly formed Department of Scientific Research and Experiment at the Admiralty. In the same service he was appointed superintendent of the Admiralty Research Laboratory, Teddington, in 1929, a post which he held for five years. He became director of scientific research at the Admiralty in 1934 and carried throughout the Second World War the high responsibilities of this director's position as well as during the rearmament period preceding it. With the formation of the Royal Naval Scientific Service in 1946 and the reorganisation of Admiralty arrangements for the direction of scientific research, he was appointed first chief of the Service. He was made a C.B. in 1937 and a K.C.B. in 1946. All who served under him received help and guidance from a most genial personality. He will be greatly missed by his colleagues and by the scientific workers with whom he came in contact elsewhere.

### Mr. F. Brundrett, C.B.

THE Admiralty has announced that Mr. F. Brundrett has been appointed chief of the Royal Naval Scientific Service in succession to Sir Charles