

particularly in reference to the action on the pulmonary circulation. This was a good example of the application of physiological methods to experimental pathology; evidence was obtained that histamine, or a substance pharmacologically similar, was a link in the chain of action of the toxin.

Concurrently with all his personal research, Kellaway steadily developed the work of the staff of the Hall Institute. He had a gift for choosing able workers, and for fostering them. In the 'thirties, virus work was started under the present director, Sir Macfarlane Burnet; research on the Q fever virus is one of the outstanding examples of the growing importance of the Hall Institute. All the time Kellaway had considerable anxiety for the Institute on the financial side, for its original endowment was not large by modern standards; but by unceasing efforts he persuaded the Government, the Rockefeller Institute and other semi-official bodies and various private donors to increase the resources at his disposal, and before he left he had succeeded in getting erected for the Institute a beautiful modern building in close proximity to Melbourne Hospital. In addition to all this, with the growth of his personal reputation, his wise counsel was increasingly sought on pathological matters for the Government. He was, for example, appointed chairman of the commission which investigated the death of some children at Bundaberg from poisoning with the until then unknown staphylococcal toxin, which had developed in an accidentally contaminated injection of prophylactic.

Kellaway was elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians in 1928, Foundation Fellow of the Royal Australasian College of Physicians in 1938 and Fellow of the Royal Society of London in 1940. He received the Walter Parfitt Prize of the Royal Society of New South Wales in 1932.

During the Second World War, the Hall Institute diverted its work into researches on influenza, scrub typhus, Asiatic schistosomiasis, blood typing and transfusion, drying of serum and other problems of direct importance in war; and in spite of his official duties with the Army, Kellaway continued to control its activities. When he accepted the post of director-in-chief of research to the Wellcome Foundation, Ltd., in 1944, he had the satisfaction of having brought the Hall Institute into the front rank of the world's medical institutes, and he had complete

confidence that he was leaving the Institute to the care of an outstanding successor—one of his own men.

In the Wellcome Foundation, Kellaway was responsible for the research policy of the organization in Great Britain, and acted in an advisory capacity for the research activities of the American subsidiary company in Tuckahoe, U.S.A. He had under him the directors of the Wellcome Laboratories for Tropical Medicine, of the Research Laboratories at Beckenham and of the Museum of Medical Science and of the Museum and Library for the History of Medicine. While delegating much to his colleagues, as was inevitable, he kept very close interest in all their activities. He found time to serve on outside scientific committees, where he was often in demand because of his own reputation. His particular interest in the Foundation was the development of chemotherapeutic research; an intensive drive for the discovery of new compounds of therapeutic importance was started. What is perhaps the most important result so far is the drug sold as 'Daraprim', which seems likely to be of considerable importance as a suppressive drug for malaria. This came as a result of collaboration between the Foundation laboratories in Tuckahoe and London. It was Kellaway who first brought these laboratories to close collaboration.

The field in which he now worked was very different from that in which he had worked. But the way in which he adapted himself to his new responsibilities was a tribute to his wide knowledge and versatility, and he carried the organization successfully through some very trying times.

Kellaway was an attractive character. His boyish enthusiasm, his kindness to his colleagues and his discerning courtesy to his lowliest subordinate, combined with his resoluteness and reliability and his power to see another point of view, stirred affection and respect in all who worked with him. His courage in his last illness will be an abiding memory for those who witnessed it. Our sympathy goes out to his wife and three sons.

J. W. TREVAN

WE regret to announce the following deaths:

Prof. W. H. Hobbs, emeritus professor of geology in the University of Michigan, aged eighty-eight.

Prof. F. E. Weiss, F.R.S., emeritus professor of botany in the University of Manchester, on January 7, aged eighty-seven.

NEWS and VIEWS

Royal Astronomical Society: Awards

THE following awards of medals have been made by the president and Council of the Royal Astronomical Society: *Gold Medal of the Society*: Prof. S. Chandrasekhar, for his contributions to mathematical astrophysics; *Eddington Medal*: Canon G. Lemaître, for his work on the expansion of the universe; *Jackson-Gwilt Medal and Gift*: Mr. J. P. M. Prentice, for his contributions to the study of meteors.

Royal Photographic Society: Centenary Celebrations

ON January 20 the Royal Photographic Society will celebrate the hundredth anniversary of its formation, and to mark the day there will be a special ceremony at 11 a.m. in the Society's house at 16 Princes Gate, London, S.W.7, when the president

of the Society will receive the representatives of a large number of other societies and kindred organizations. At 3.30 p.m. in the house of the Royal Society of Arts in John Adam Street, London, W.C.2, exactly a hundred years later to the very hour and in the same place where the inaugural meeting of the Royal Photographic Society was held, Mr. Bertram Sinkinson, vice-president, will give a lecture entitled "The Centenary of the Royal Photographic Society", in which he will reconstruct the atmosphere surrounding the Society's inception and give historical details of the incidents which led to these events. Mention will be made of the great part played by the first officers of the Society, namely, Sir Charles Eastlake, president, and Roger Fenton, honorary secretary, and the support given to them by the many ardent pioneers of photography at that time, including