a deep-water, shell-inhabiting phase in the life-history of *Porphyra umbilicalis*, on which she was preparing a further series of investigations.

Dr. Drew's numerous publications have appeared in many scientific journals. She was planning to start work on a book; and though we shall not now have this wider expression of her views, it is indeed fortunate that from time to time she had written articles such as those which have appeared in the *Botanical Review*, *Biological Reviews*, *Phytomorphology*, and in the chapter which she contributed to the "Manual of Phycology", which have reviewed the contemporary position as she interpreted it for the field which she had made so notably her own. She was a familiar figure at international congresses and meetings, which she often attended as an invited speaker.

Dr. Drew was much concerned with the future of phycology in Britain, and felt strongly the need to train younger workers in this field. With this aim in mind, she was one of the prime movers in the formation in 1952 of the British Phycological Society and was its first president. The Society owes much to her enthusiasm and wise guidance during its early years; she was regular in her attendance at its field meetings, and there are many younger botanists who will miss her critical and kindly help on these occasions. For colleagues and research students alike, her place can never be filled. Her work was characterized by outstanding integrity of mind and purpose, and unsparing devotion to the exacting demands of difficult techniques; and these same qualities gave a special value to her advice or help in a variety of fields. To her research students, who came from many parts of the world, Dr. Drew was a stimulating and readily accessible supervisor, as keenly critical of their work as she was of her own; and all of them will have grateful memories of her kindly hospitality and sympathetic friendship.

Mary Calder

NEWS and VIEWS

The Artificial Earth Satellite: Observations at Jodrell Bank

After the Russian announcement of the artificial Earth satellite, emergency arrangements were made at Jodrell Bank Experimental Station (University of Manchester) to bring the steerable radio telescope into action as a radar instrument for the detection of the rocket and satellite. Success was achieved on October 11 when both the rocket and satellite were located by radar. Afterwards, measurements were made on two frequencies, out to ranges limited by the Earth's curvature. In addition to this radar work with the telescope, the radio emissions from the satellite have been studied with interferometric and pencil beam systems. It is hoped to publish a detailed account of this work in the near future.

The Schmiedeberg Award: Dr. E. P. Pick

Dr. Ernest Peter Pick, of the Merck Institute for Therapeutic Research, New York, has received the Schmiedeberg award of the German Pharmacological Society for significant contributions to the progress of pharmacological science. Dr. Pick, who was born in Jaromer, Bohemia, in 1872, and graduated from the German University of Prague in 1896, starting his career as a biochemist in the laboratory of Franz Hofmeister at the Strassburg Physiologico–Chemical Institute. Here Dr. Pick made major contributions to the chemistry of proteins by isolating and characterizing pseudoglobulin and euglobulin, (now known as gamma globulin).

In 1899 he joined the Austrian State Serum-Institut in Vienna, where under Paltauf he became familiar with bacteriology, serology and immunology. It was here that, jointly with Obermeyer, Dr. Pick investigated the chemical properties of antigens and laid the groundwork for Landsteiner's later researches on blood groups. In 1911 Dr. Pick joined Hans Horst Meyer's still young Experimental Pharmacological Institute, where he remained as an assistant until 1924, when he became professor of pharmacology in the University of Vienna. From 1932–33 he was dean of the Vienna Medical Faculty and chief of the Austrian Federal Pharmacological Drug Research Institute.

In 1939 Dr. Pick joined the Merck Institute for Therapeutic Research, which enabled him to continue his scientific research at its laboratories in Rahway, New Jersey. To-day, at eighty-five years of age, he continues as a consultant to the Institute, travelling twice a week to its laboratories to continue his researches, which at present relate to the effect of vitamin B_{12} on cholinesterase. During this period he has also been clinical professor of pharmacology at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, New York City, and associate pharmacologist at the Mount Sinai Hospital, New York. Dr. Pick has made fundamental contributions to research problems in a variety of fields, including the fractionation of proteins, mechanism of shock ('Lebersperre'), and the site of action of hypnotics in the brain.

Edmund Davy, F.R.S. (1785–1857)

Edmund Davy, who died one hundred years ago on November 5, 1857, made many original contributions to chemistry, but his fame has been completely overshadowed by that of his cousin, Sir Humphry Davy. He was born in 1785 at Penzance, where he received his early education. In 1804, through the influence of his cousin, who was the first professor of chemistry and director of the laboratory at the Royal Institution, he was appointed operator and assistant in the chemical laboratory. The director's laboratory book on September 13, 1809, contains this entry: "The laboratory must be cleaned every morning. . . . It is . . . the duty of Mr. E. Davy to see that it is done and to take care of and keep in order the apparatus". In 1813 Edmund became professor of chemistry at the Royal Cork Institution, and in 1825 he was elected to the chair of chemistry at the Royal Dublin Society. His scientific merits were recognized when on retiring after thirty years he was awarded his whole salary. His honours included fellowship of the Royal Society