

Collip, however, has many other claims to the respect and admiration of the scientific world. His work with extracts of pancreas seemed to whet his appetite for hormones, and he next attacked the parathyroid gland which at that time was something of a mystery as an endocrine organ, and he succeeded where others had failed in obtaining a reproducibly active preparation. Next he worked on the newly recognized hormones of the anterior pituitary lobe, gonadotrophin, thyrotrophin and adrenocorticotrophic hormone, with a brief but productive excursion to the placenta. From the latter organ he prepared both oestrogenic and gonadotrophic extracts upon which he worked for some time in 1930 at the National Institute for Medical Research in London. Since the beginning of the Second World War his time has been taken up very largely by organizational work, partly in connexion with his appointment to the National Research Council but also as dean of medicine at the University of Western Ontario, a position which he still holds. No one meeting Dr. Collip could fail to be aware of his active and forceful mind or of the keen intelligence with which he dissects the various parts of a problem, and it is fitting at this moment to pay tribute to his services to medical science generally and to the National Research Council of Canada in particular.

Prof. R. F. Farquharson, M.B.E.

THE recent appointment of Prof. Ray Fletcher Farquharson as vice-president (medical) of the National Research Council of Canada, in succession to Dr. J. B. Collip, is one which is regarded with much pleasure and satisfaction by physicians and scientists alike throughout Canada. Born in Claude, Ontario, Dr. Farquharson graduated from the University of Toronto Medical School in 1922, and after six additional years of postgraduate training in internal medicine in Toronto and in Boston he was appointed to the staff of the University of Toronto as demonstrator in medicine and began to practise as a medical consultant. In both his university and professional work he was eminently successful and he rose rapidly in academic rank. In 1935 he was appointed assistant professor of medicine in charge of therapeutics and in 1947 he succeeded Prof. Duncan Graham as the Sir John and Lady Eaton professor of medicine and head of the Department of Medicine in the University of Toronto and as physician-in-chief to the Toronto General Hospital—posts which he still holds. During the Second World War he was on active service with the Canadian Armed Forces, serving with the rank of wing-commander as consultant in medicine to the Royal Canadian Air Force, and from 1948 until 1951 he was a member of the Defence Research Board of Canada. He is a Charter Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada and, in addition to serving on its Council for many years, was president of the College during 1945–47. He has been associated with the National Research Council of Canada since 1945, first as a member of the Division of Medical Research and then as a full member of Council. With his recent appointment as vice-president (medical) he will be in charge of all the medical activities of the Council. In spite of his many other activities, he has found time to carry out and publish an impressive amount of clinical research; his work on calcium metabolism, pernicious anæmia, Simmonds' disease and anorexia nervosa is particularly well known. Widely recognized throughout Great Britain and the

United States as well as in his own country as an outstanding physician, a first-rate investigator, an enthusiastic teacher and an able administrator, and held in the highest esteem and affection by his colleagues and patients, he brings to his new post a fund of ability and experience which augurs well for medical research in Canada.

Applied Mathematics in Durham:

Prof. K. Stewartson

DR. KEITH STEWARTSON, reader in applied mathematics in the University of Bristol, has been elected to the newly created chair of applied mathematics in the University of Durham. Dr. Stewartson was a Wrangler in Part 2 of the Mathematical Tripos in Cambridge in 1944 and then had his studies interrupted by two years national service in the Ministry of Supply. He returned to Cambridge in 1946 to read for Part 3 of the Mathematical Tripos, in which he gained a mark of distinction in the following year and the Mayhew Prize. He then took up research in fluid mechanics and was awarded the Rayleigh Prize in 1949 for an essay on supersonic flow. He took his Ph.D. in 1949 and was at the same time appointed lecturer in the University of Bristol. He became reader in 1954 on his return from a year's leave of absence spent as a research fellow at the California Institute of Technology.

Dr. Stewartson's contributions to fluid mechanics have come under the headings of supersonic flow, magneto-hydrodynamics, boundary layer theory and rotating fluids, and of these perhaps the last two are the more important. In earlier work on boundary layers he showed (as did Illingworth simultaneously) that under certain special, but not unrepresentative, conditions it is possible to correlate the flow in compressible boundary layers, and he has also concerned himself with the phenomenon of separation, both shock-induced and in incompressible flow. His work on the mechanics of rotating fluids has comprised contributions to inviscid theory in such problems as the motion of a sphere along the axis of a rotating fluid, and to viscous theory in such problems as the flow between two rotating coaxial disks and the discussion of almost solid rotations.

University of Durham Computing Laboratory

THE Computing Laboratory of the University of Durham was officially opened on January 21 by Sir George Thomson, who spoke of the wide field of application of electronic computers, not only as an aid in scientific calculation, but also in the study of the humanities by the analysis of literary style. The Laboratory has recently installed the Ferranti 'Pegasus' computer 'Ferdinand' (FERranti DIGital Numerical Analyser Newcastle and Durham). The cost of the machine has been met by a grant from the University Grants Committee and by contributions from firms in the north-east of England. 'Ferdinand' was demonstrated to representatives of many firms after the official opening and naming ceremonies. The machine will be used for research work by university departments and will also be available for hire by industrial and commercial concerns.

Royal Photographic Society Award

THE Royal Photographic Society of Great Britain has awarded its Silver Progress Medal for 1957, the Society's highest award, to Dr. Edwin H. Land, president of the Polaroid Corporation, Cambridge,