Society since 1930. In 1951 the newly-formed Association of Canadian Geographers began issuing the *Canadian Geographer* as a quarterly. It also produces a valuable annual report which lists geographical research publications and statistics relating to geography in Canadian universities. This association now has a membership of more than six hundred of whom half are associate or student members. Its British Columbia Division has been publishing *Occasional Papers* since 1960.

The Geographical Branch issues a range of publications including an annual *Bibliographical Series* and an irregular series of *Geographical Papers*, both since 1950, the *Geographical Bulletin* since 1951 and memoirs since 1953, as well as the Canadian atlases and gazetteers and various coloured maps. The *Geographical Bulletin* became a quarterly in 1965. The *Cahiers de Géographie de Québec* have been published by the Institut de Géographie de l'Université Laval since 1952 and the Centre d'Études Nordiques has produced a series of *Travaux Divers* appearing irregularly since 1963. Mention must also be made of *The Cartographer* which made its début as a twice-yearly publication during 1964. Although it is published by the Ontario Institute of Chartered Cartographers, it is strongly slanted to the cartographic interests of the geographer. Papers in Canadian periodicals are not necessarily in the same language as the title of the journal. English articles are often supported by a French summary and vice versa.

There are almost limitless possibilities for geography in Canada. Covering an area of 3·75 million square miles, its population is still only 20 million. Much of the territory has yet to be investigated and there are numerous problems in the fields of both physical and human geography awaiting attention. Hand in hand with the opening up of the country there is a growing demand for experts in geographical education, land use assessment, town and country planning, climatology, cartography, pedology, marketing and intelligence work—avenues of activity and careers into which the appropriately trained geographer fits with ease.

OBITUARIES

Prof. N. I. Grashchenkov

On October 8, 1965, one of the most outstanding Soviet neurologists and neurophysiologists, Prof. Nikolai Grashchenkov, died at the age of sixty-five at the height of his creative activity.

From the first, Prof. Grashchenkov strove in all his scientific activity to establish the physiological method in neurology. He understood clearly that the extremely subtle experiments which Nature performs by effecting the central and peripheral formations of the nervous system in man considerably enlarge the perspectives of creating real human physiology. Throughout his scientific activity, N. I. Grashchenkov carried these principles into practice. As part of his training, Grashchenkov spent 2 years at the most advanced physiological laboratories of the world at the Universities of Cambridge, New Haven, New York and Boston. When he returned to the Soviet Union, he placed experimental investigations at his offices on a broad footing.

During the Second World War, Prof. Grashchenkov turned his investigations in clinical neurophysiology towards the war effort, and at the same time he became consulting physician at one of the Field Forces. It was there that he formulated the hypothesis of the malfunction of the synaptic structures in the central nervous system being responsible for reversible disorders. He founded the doctrine of functional asynapsy in some pathological conditions of the brain and spinal cord, which still has great theoretical and practical importance.

In his investigations of synaptic processes in the central nervous system, Grashchenkov concentrated his attention on the role of bio- and physico-chemical interrelations in some forms of nervous pathology.

Together with his collaborators he published a large number of books, articles and monographs dealing with the role of the hypothalamus in the neuro-humoral-hormonal regulation of brain functions. These investigations were of great importance in the elucidation of the problem of homoeostasis in physiology and in clinical neurology. He showed that laboratory, clinical or physiological examinations alone did not give a reliable indication of the status and functions of healthy or sick organisms and of the work of different organs or physiological systems. These problems could be solved only by means of consistent dynamic study of physiological and biochemical parameters.

One of the features of the investigations carried out at Prof. Grashchenkov's laboratory was the application of dosed-out functional load, making it possible to find homoeostatic limits and in each case to expose the links most open to injury in the system of homoeostatic forces of the organism. This approach made it possible to put into practice a number of new therapeutic methods in the treatment of some forms of hypothalamic pathology.

Grashchenkov paid much attention to the physiological analysis of traumatic injuries of the brain and to the problem of muscular diseases, particularly myasthenia. The most important problems of neurophysiology, such as the questions of function localization in the brain, of sleep and arousal, behaviour and the orientating reaction, lay within the range of his interests. Grashchenkov's works on virus encephalitis are also well known, and his early results on this subject still retain their value and scientific significance.

Grashchenkov combined his scientific and pedagogical work with great organizational activity in the field of public health in the U.S.S.R. He held a number of responsible posts in the Ministry of Public Health, and for a number of years he was the president of the Byelorussian Academy of Sciences. In recent years, also, he was one of the leaders of the Physiological Department of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences.

Grashchenkov's life shows the possibilities open to people of talent in Soviet society. The son of a peasant, a village cowherd, he took part in the Civil War and became one of the leading scientists not only in home but in world medicine. He was, for some years, assistant director-general of the World Health Organization; he repeatedly represented the U.S.S.R. in different international organizations, and participated in many international scientific symposia. In the person of Nikolai Grashchenkov, Soviet medicine has lost one of its most gifted and versatile representatives.

G. Kassil

Dr. I. L. Chaikoff

Dr. Israel Lyon Chaikoff died on January 25, 1966, in Berkeley, California. He was born in London on July 2, 1902, and he grew up in Toronto. He graduated from the University of Toronto in 1924 and immediately embarked on his career of research in physiology, which started in association with the late Prof. J. J. R. Macleod, in the department where insulin had recently been discovered by Banting and Best. The impact of the discovery had many effects; one of these was to shape