

Wochenschrift. His lectures, which attracted numerous specialists from both his own and foreign countries, were remarkable for their clearness and precision, and many of his pupils afterwards occupied chairs of dermatology in different countries. Throughout his life he upheld Hebra's teaching, including the erroneous doctrine of the identity of chicken-pox and small-pox, and of measles and German measles. He died on March 16, 1902, a few days after the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of his appointment as professor.

Compton Manor Estate: Veterinary Field Station

THE recent announcement that the Agricultural Research Council has purchased from Mr. Alfred Barclay the Compton Manor Estate on the Berkshire Downs will be welcomed by farmers and others having an interest in the well-being of agriculture and particularly the livestock side of the industry. In addition to the purchase of the land, the Council has arranged to buy the well-known pedigree herds of Ayrshire, Friesian and Guernsey cattle and also the herd of Large White pigs. A field station is to be established at Compton Manor primarily for investigation of problems of animal health and disease. Farmers, veterinarians and all workers in any branch of animal husbandry or nutrition will agree that a development of this nature is long overdue. Material advance has been made in recent years in our knowledge of the breeding and feeding of farm livestock, and while admitting that important advances in the diagnosis, prevention and treatment of many diseases have been made, it is unfortunately only too true that there are still diseases, of wide incidence and causing enormous loss, of which very little is known in the way of treatment. Until these diseases can be controlled or cured, the potential gain which could be derived from the existing knowledge of nutrition and breeding is very seriously curtailed. The Council's announcement mentions two such diseases on which it is proposed work should commence immediately, namely, contagious abortion in cattle and fowl paralysis in poultry stocks. A bad attack of either may seriously interfere with progress which has been made over years of constructive breeding and successful feeding and management.

IN the investigation of diseases, the initial work must be carried out in research laboratories and then on small animals, but a stage comes when the results must be tried out on farm animals and under normal farm conditions. Facilities for this field work, while not non-existent, have been extremely limited in the past, and the creation of a field station for this specific purpose will help to bridge this gap. The field station will allow methods of treatment or control apparently successful in the laboratory to be tried out under practical conditions before being passed on to the farmer or practising veterinary surgeon. Another object in the establishment of the station is that it will be able to supply to other research institutes, for experimental purposes, farm animals of known history and free from disease. This service will bridge another gap; and in addition

to increasing the opportunities for work at existing research institutes, it will help to maintain the desirable collaboration between those institutions and the new station. The Council states it does not wish to set up a self-contained research institute, and hopes that, in addition to other methods of collaboration, existing institutes will second members of their staff to work at Compton on some problem when it would appear that the station is the most suitable place for joint work. All agriculturists, whether farmers or research workers, will watch with great interest the development of this new station, and wish it success in the important work which it is undertaking.

German and British Lantern Slides

A CORRESPONDENT writes: "Those who, during recent years, have attended lectures on scientific subjects in Germany will have been favourably impressed by the well-made, dignified lantern slides which are used there. In many cases, the slides are made with different colours to indicate the various curves or other significant portions of diagrams. Sometimes they have coloured arrows pointing to special details. The lantern slides are generally produced to a standardized system, so that time and mental energy are saved in knowing where to look for the title, date of preparation and other significant features. This year it was noticed that some of these lantern slides were made by the Technisch-Wissenschaftliches Lehrmittelzentrale, Berlin N.W.7, Dorotheenstr.32. There would appear to be no organization in England corresponding to this technical science teaching equipment centre and it is probably true to say that lecturers in this country generally use lantern slides less satisfactory than those seen in Germany. It is suggested, therefore, that it would be to the benefit of technical education in England if encouragement could be given to the production of high-class lantern slides in this country, through the Board of Education, organizations of technical teachers and similar bodies. In this manner they would assist technical education both from the point of view of the lecturer and of the student."

Lectures and Demonstrations at the Zeiss Works

NINE hundred scientific workers, including no fewer than 160 non-Germans, attended the second Zeiss-Kurs in Jena last month. As apparently only three Englishmen were present, it would appear to be worth recording that many German firms sent several representatives to this three-day course of twelve lectures, at which more than two hundred instruments were set out, to be demonstrated by between fifty and sixty experts. On one evening during the course, a performance was given in the Zeiss Planetarium. The first day was devoted to microscopy and metallography, the lecturers being Prof. Hanemann (speed of alloy transformations); Prof. Pomp (causes of failure in the working of iron and steel); Dr. Scheil (theory of hardening steel) and Dr. Hansen (light metals and their uses). The second day's lectures dealt with spectro-analysis and photometry, the lecturers being Prof. Gerlach (progress in spectro-analytical methods); Dr. Ginsberg