

NEWS and VIEWS

Veterinary Medicine at Cambridge :

Prof. L. P. Pugh

THE appointment of Leslie P. Pugh to the newly established professorship of veterinary clinical studies in the University of Cambridge marks a further important development in the building up of the School of Veterinary Medicine at Cambridge. Prof. Pugh graduated from the Royal Veterinary College in 1917 and took his B.Sc. in the University of London in the same year. Since the end of the First World War he has been in practice at Sevenoaks. Prof. Pugh obtained the fellowship of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons for a thesis on bovine sterility in 1923. He was a pioneer in work on sterility of cows, using methods that have only in recent years been generally adopted. Later, in collaboration with laboratory workers, Prof. Pugh made important contributions to the study of leptospinal jaundice in dogs, he being the first to recognize this disease in dogs in the United Kingdom. More recently his interest has been directed mainly to the complex problem of virus infections of the central nervous system of dogs. Prof. Pugh, who is regarded by his professional colleagues as an outstanding clinician, has managed to carry on clinical research at the same time as conducting a very successful practice. His new appointment will give him opportunities of pursuing his research with greater facilities as well as passing on his knowledge and skill to others. He takes up his new appointment in January 1951.

Polarographic Institute, Prague

ON June 20 the Czechoslovak Government founded by decree a number of central research institutes, covering mathematical, physical, astronomical, chemical, geological and biological studies, which will come under the State Planning Office. Among these new bodies is the Polarographic Institute, the director of which is Prof. J. Heyrovský, who is now leaving the Ministry of Education and the Physico-chemical Institute in the Faculty of Sciences, Charles University, Prague. Prof. Heyrovský remains an honorary professor in the University and continues to lecture there. The aim of the Polarographic Institute is to foster polarographic methods for pure and applied science, to concentrate all documentation and bibliography in its library and to promote polarography by practical courses and lectures. There is room for eighteen scientific staff and seven administrative staff; in addition, visiting students are welcomed. The Institute is provisionally in a flat containing ten rooms in a building where research on metals is concentrated (Prague II, Opletalova 5); but larger accommodation is being sought. The present staff numbers fourteen, including the director and Dr. J. V. Novák (vice-director), known from his numerous papers on polarography.

School of Gas Turbine Technology

POWER Jets (Research and Development), Ltd., announce that the School of Gas Turbine Technology is re-opening at Farnborough Place, Farnborough, in October. Operated at first by the National Gas Turbine Establishment, the School was taken over in 1948 by Power Jets (Research and Development), Ltd., a nationally owned company, which is responsible for the exploitation of a large number of British patents covering gas turbine technology and design. The School has been moved, because of expansion,

from its old premises at Lutterworth. Founded in 1944 to instruct Dominions' Air Force personnel in aircraft jet engines, the School now gives theoretical and practical instruction in the use of gas turbines in high-speed aeroplanes, locomotives, road vehicles, ships, power stations, process power and other industrial applications. There will be four different types of courses, one of which is an international course designed specially for overseas engineers. Particulars of courses can be obtained from the Principal, School of Gas Turbine Technology, Farnborough Place, Farnborough, Hants.

Display of Early Herbals in Edinburgh

THERE have been placed on view in the Upper Library Hall of the University of Edinburgh, primarily to illustrate a lecture to the history of medicine class, but also to interest a wider audience, a number of early herbals, pharmacopœias and works on domestic medicine from the University Library. In the collection are two copies of that pioneer of herbals, the "Hortus Sanitatis", printed at Strassbourg in 1497, crudely illustrated, but widely used in its day. A much higher standard of draughtsmanship is apparent in the lovely "Herbarium Vivæ Eicones", first published by Otho Brunfels in 1530, and it was maintained in the later works of Leonhard Fuchs, who gave his name to the *Fuchsia*, and of Lobelius, from whom *Lobelia* is named. In 1569, Monardes of Seville described many new vegetable remedies from America; his book contains the first printed illustration of the tobacco plant. William Turner, dean of Wells, is often regarded as the 'father' of English botany. The herbal which Turner dedicated to Queen Elizabeth was followed by the works of John Gerard, who grew potatoes in his garden in Holborn, and of John Parkinson, who entitled his book "Paradisi in sole" (park in the sun), and who was perhaps the last of the great English herbal writers. There is also on view a handsome copy of Elizabeth Blackwell's "Herbarium", in three volumes, containing a curious drawing of the Scythian Lamb, half animal, half vegetable. Among the pharmacopœias is the unique copy of the first edition (1699) of the Pharmacopœia of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, kindly lent by the College, while domestic medicine is represented by several Gaelic manuscripts, and by one of the first printed books of this class, entitled "The Poor Man's Physician, or the Receipts of the famous John Moncrief of Tippermalloch", dated 1712. Copies of those very popular guides, John Wesley's "Primitive Physic" (1747) and William Buchan's "Domestic Medicine" (1769), are part of the exhibition, which has been described and annotated in a booklet prepared by Dr. Douglas Guthrie, with the collaboration of Dr. Sharp, Dr. Corson and Mr. Finlayson, while the photostencil illustrations are the work of Mr. R. J. Mackay.

Anthropology and Genetics

THE fifteenth symposium of the Long Island Biological Association on Quantitative Biology was held at the Biological Laboratory, Cold Spring Harbor, New York, during June 9-17. Each year a biological subject is chosen which is susceptible of quantitative treatment, and speakers are invited who have investigated the subject from as many different angles as possible. The subject of this year's papers and discussions was "The Origin and Evolution of Man". The programme was planned by Dr. M. Demerec, director of the Laboratory, in consultation