

He graduated M.R.C.V.S. in July 1899, gaining first-class honours in the final examination, and he obtained the fellowship of the College in December 1905.

Wooldridge's undergraduate career was one of exceptional merit. He was medallist in biology, chemistry, anatomy, surgery and medicine, and he also won the coveted Coleman Prize and Centenary Medal. After graduation he served for a year as tutor at the Royal Veterinary College. In 1900 he went to the Royal Agricultural College at Cirencester as professor of veterinary science and bacteriology. In 1903 he was appointed professor of veterinary medicine in the Royal Veterinary College of Ireland. He returned to Camden Town in 1908, becoming professor of materia medica and therapeutics in the Royal Veterinary College and with charge of the out-patients department. In 1912 he was translated to the senior post in the Department of Medicine and continued in that chair until his retirement in 1943. He became vice-principal of the College in 1936, and on his retirement he was honoured by being elected *omniritus* professor of veterinary medicine.

His professional life was in the academic sphere, but he took a great and active interest in all matters appertaining to veterinary science. He served as president of the Central Veterinary Society, the National Veterinary Medical Association (now called the British Veterinary Association), the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons and the Comparative Medicine Section of the Royal Society of Medicine. He was a vice-president of the Research Defence Society. He served on the council of the Royal Sanitary Institute, where his interest in the hygienic production of food products of animal origin had full scope. He was also honorary veterinary surgeon to the Zoological Society of London for many years. He acted as examiner in medicine, hygiene and meat inspection for several academic and professional bodies. He was joint editor of the *Veterinary Journal* during 1906-14 and he contributed many papers to veterinary literature. In this manner his magnum opus was the two-volume "Encyclopædia of Veterinary Medicine". Many sections of this work came from his own pen.

Wooldridge enjoyed teaching and his contact with students. He entered vigorously into every sphere of college life—sporting, social and academic. He was honoured by his profession on many occasions. The Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons gave him the greatest honour within its power, the Steele Memorial Medal, and the Central Veterinary Society did likewise by the award of its Victory Medal and honorary fellowship. One of the greatest interests of his life and also of Mrs. Wooldridge, his helpmate for fifty years, was their work for the Victoria Veterinary Benevolent Fund. Many who have fallen on bad times have had cause to thank this kindly man and his gentle wife.

J. McCUNN

#### Mr. Leo Bagrow

LEO BAGROW, who died at The Hague on August 9 at the age of seventy-six, was a commanding figure among students of the history of cartography. A scholar with fire in his belly, he possessed outstanding qualities of enthusiasm, determination and thoroughness. These enabled him to pursue his chosen subject continuously for more than half a century and in spite of interruptions caused by the two major

political convulsions of our time, in which he was unwillingly involved.

After completing his education in St. Petersburg, Bagrow served, before and during the First World War, in the Russian Imperial Navy, mainly as a hydrographer. Surveys in the Caspian Sea and Gulf of Finland were followed by expeditions to various parts of Siberia and to Kamchatka and by visits to Japan. He was already an ardent collector of early maps, particularly of Asiatic Russia and the Far East, and his first studies were published between 1912 and 1917.

After the Revolution, Bagrow and his wife emigrated in November 1918 to Berlin. Between the wars, missions for commercial firms gave him ample opportunities to continue his search for early maps; he travelled throughout Europe and in Asia, Africa and North America. An extensive knowledge of European libraries is revealed in his invaluable bio-bibliographical studies of sixteenth-century cartographers ("A. Ortelii catalogus cartographorum", 1928-30). In 1935 he founded "Imago Mundi: a Review of Early Cartography"; this annual, of which Nos. 1-3 had appeared by 1939, has provided a vehicle for much of the best work in this field by Bagrow and others. At the same time he initiated a series of facsimiles of early maps entitled "Anecdota Cartographica".

In 1945 a Swedish aircraft carried Bagrow, his wife and their tame sparrow from Berlin to Stockholm, where with stubborn courage he resumed his scientific activity in spite of increasing deafness and the loss of his records and part of his collections. The publication of "Imago Mundi" was recommenced, and ten issues (4-13, 1947-56) were produced with the help of subsidies from Swedish cultural foundations. Other notable post-war works by Bagrow include his essay, "The Origin of Ptolemy's Geographia" (Stockholm, 1945); his "Geschichte der Kartographie" (Berlin, 1951); and three parts of "Anecdota Cartographica" (1948-53). At his death he had completed, and was preparing for publication in English, several important works, including a history of Russian cartography. Bagrow's valuable collection of early maps of Russia was acquired in 1956 by the Houghton Library of Harvard College.

Those who worked long with Leo Bagrow learnt that behind a peremptory temper and formidable obstinacy lay warm human sympathies and a strong and genial humour.

R. A. SKELTON

#### Mr. James Kendall

ALL Jim Kendall's acquaintances, colleagues and friends must have been shocked to hear of his sudden and untimely death on August 24. It is true that he worked hard and played hard, but one would have said he was at the full height of his powers and in a position in the engineering industry for which he was well suited and where he would increasingly extend his influence.

His contribution to the development of nuclear energy in Britain has been considerable, but is not well known. He was responsible for the design and construction of the BEPO pile at Harwell, and for the first production piles at Windscale. These were built at a time when development facilities were limited and naturally are solid, conservative conceptions. How different they are from Kendall's last work with the Atomic Energy Authority, which was