

After a year as house-physician at Bart's he went as resident medical officer to the Tottenham Hospital. By this time his interest in anaesthetics was already marked, and by persevering work and thoughtful inquiry he built up for himself a high reputation both as an administrator of anaesthetics and as a teacher. After a long period as resident anaesthetist at Bart's he was appointed a member of the visiting staff of the hospital, in succession to Edgar Willett in 1905, and became senior administrator of anaesthetics on the resignation of Richard Gill in 1916. Many a student learned first from him the wisdom of reasonable caution as well as of bold measures, and he added much to the value of the discussions in the Section of Anaesthetics of the Royal Society of Medicine. A man of kindly and attractive personality, he will long be remembered with affection by former colleagues and pupils. Many an anecdote of his training survives to recall his strongly held opinions, as well as his readiness to accept new advances when these had proved themselves. After many years of loyal and devoted service to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, he retired with the well-earned distinction of being appointed consulting anaesthetist. He had latterly been living near Falmouth, and his death at the relatively early age of 61 is widely regretted. Mr. Cross was president of the Abernethian Society in 1895, and took the chair at its centenary meeting, held on May 1st of that year, when Sir James Paget was present and Sir Norman Moore gave an address.

Dr. DANIEL JOHN FRANCIS O'FLANAGAN, who died on July 16th at his residence in Gower Street, London, after a long illness, was a man of broad sympathies and wide experience as a general practitioner. Born in Sacramento, he was educated in California and at Dublin University. In 1919 he obtained the diplomas L.R.C.P.I., L.R.C.S.I., and the L.M. of the Rotunda Hospital. He held appointments as house-surgeon at the North Ormesby Hospital at Middlesbrough, the Grimsby and District Hospital, and the Burton-on-Trent General Infirmary. He then started general practice at Middlesbrough, and became greatly esteemed, holding various posts in connexion with assurance companies, as well as being medical officer and public vaccinator to two districts and on the staff of the Middlesbrough Public Assistance Committee. Three years ago Dr. O'Flanagan decided to remove to London, where he had already begun to build up a large and successful practice. Increasing illness, however, handicapped his work, despite his active nature, and his death at the age of 46 removes a keen-witted and able practitioner who had made for himself a wide circle of friends. He was interred at St. Pancras Catholic Cemetery on July 19th. He had been a member of the British Medical Association since qualification.

The death took place at Newbury on July 16th of Dr. FREDERICK DITTMAR, who, until the beginning of the present year, was Medical Inspector in the Department of Health for Scotland. Dr. Dittmar graduated M.A. at Glasgow University in 1889, and M.B., C.M. in 1893, proceeding to his M.D. with commendation in 1896. After a period of study in Vienna, he became medical officer of health at Scarborough, and later took up the post of assistant M.O.H. for Glasgow, and assistant medical officer in H.M. Prison, Glasgow. Shortly afterwards he was appointed Medical Officer to the Local Government Board, and when the functions of that Board were widened, he became successively Medical Officer to the Scottish Board of Health and to the Department of Health for Scotland. Dr. Dittmar took the Cambridge D.P.H. in 1901, and in 1914 he joined the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh as a member, becoming a Fellow in 1918. He was the author of numerous works dealing with public health subjects, including *Report of Meat Inspection* (1907); *Incidence of Enteric Fever in Scottish Burghs over 20,000 Inhabitants* (1911); *Administrative Control of Pulmonary Tuberculosis in Glasgow*, which was published in collaboration with Drs. T. F. Dewar and E. M. McVail; and *Administrative Treatment of Undefined Cases Certified as Scarlet Fever*, published in collaboration with Dr. J.

Brownlee in 1897. In 1922, with Dr. Gerald Leighton, he investigated the celebrated epidemic of food poisoning at Loch Maree, in which, for the first time in Scotland, he identified the *B. botulinus* as the cause of the deaths.

With the death of Dr. GILBERT HENDERSON GRIFFITHS of Deganwy on July 13th there passed one who was held in high esteem and general affection as a general practitioner. Born in 1867, he was a medical student in Liverpool, obtaining in 1891 the diplomas M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. After holding the posts of resident medical officer to the Parish Infirmary, Liverpool, and house-surgeon to the Wallasey Dispensary he started general practice some forty years ago in Deganwy, then a small hamlet at the mouth of the Conway. His practice steadily increased as the local community grew in size, and many a Welsh and English family learned to rely on his skill and welcome his friendship. Dr. Griffiths's interests were wide. He was a keen tennis player, and enjoyed other forms of sports. He was a zealous Freemason, rendered loyal service to his Church, and was a strong Conservative. On the day of his death he was seeing patients in the morning, and a sudden heart attack in the evening brought his life to a close. He had been a member of the British Medical Association since 1897. He leaves a widow, a daughter, and a son.

Universities and Colleges

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

The E. G. Farnsides Scholarship, value £100, for the encouragement of clinical research in organic diseases of the nervous system, has been awarded to John Bishop Harman, M.A., B.Chir., F.R.C.S., of St. John's College.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

The following candidates have been approved at the examinations indicated:

M.D.—*Branch I (Medicine)*: H. G. Anderson, W. E. K. Coles, T. A. L. Davies, S. N. Evans, A. Garland, J. C. Heather, L. H. Howells, K. D. Keele, A. Kennedy, F. P. L. Lander, L. G. Norman (University Medal), *E. Renbom, T. S. Stone, F. W. Ta'Bois, M. R. Thomas, F. W. Willway, A. L. Wingfield. *Branch II (Pathology)*: Dorothy Woodman. *Branch IV (Midwifery and Diseases of Women)*: Marion J. Cunning, K. M. Masani. *Branch V (Hygiene)*: R. C. Cohen, D. D. Payne, G. E. B. Payne.

ACADEMIC POST-GRADUATE DIPLOMA IN MEDICAL RADIOLOGY.—W. M. Hewetson, P. Hogan, S. R. G. Pimm, A. M. Vlok.

* Awarded a mark of distinction.

LONDON SCHOOL OF HYGIENE AND TROPICAL MEDICINE

ACADEMIC POST-GRADUATE DIPLOMA IN BACTERIOLOGY.—Mary C. Baker, D. N. Chakravarti, S. C. Ghosal, G. P. Gladstone, V. Glass, P. P. Grigg, Betty C. Hobbs, G. W. Rea, F. C. Storrs.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL

The following scholarships have been awarded: *Entrance Science Scholarships*: First, J. A. S. Green (Clifton College); second, C. B. B. Downman (City of London School). *Entrance Scholarship in Arts*: J. P. Irwin (Stonyhurst College).

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF EDINBURGH

A quarterly meeting of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh was held on July 17th, with the President, Dr. Edwin Bramwell, in the chair.

Dr. David Rhys Lewis (Swansea) was introduced, and took his seat as a Fellow of the College. Dr. John Ronald Currie (Glasgow) and Dr. Alastair Graham Cruickshank (Edinburgh) were elected Fellows.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF EDINBURGH

At a meeting of the College, held on July 25th, Dr. A. H. H. Sinclair, President, was in the chair.

The following, having passed the requisite examinations, were admitted Fellows:

G. H. Cashmore, J. R. Crumbie, P. N. Cutner, H. L. N. Davies, A. Duff, R. W. Graham-Campbell, B. R. Hallows, R. A. H. Krynausk, C. C. McKellar, N. Pencharz, G. W. Pottinger, S. C. Sinha, C. F. Sullivan, A. Track, D. C. Trainor, A. van der Poel, A. Watt, R. J. W. Withers, A. G. Young.

ROYAL AUSTRALASIAN COLLEGE OF SURGEONS

The eighth annual general meeting of the College will be held in Melbourne, beginning on March 4th, 1935. On that afternoon the building of the College will be declared open by the President of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, Sir Holburt Waring. In the evening, at the Wilson Hall, University of Melbourne, the third George Adlington Syme Oration will be delivered by Professor F. Wood-Jones. During the remaining part of the week operative demonstrations will be given at the Melbourne, Alfred, St. Vincent's, and Children's Hospitals. Surgical papers will be delivered by Dr. D. C. Balfour of the Mayo Clinic, Dr. Dean Lewis of Johns Hopkins Hospital, Professor C. F. Saint of Capetown, Sir D'Arcy Power of London, and Sir William I. de Courcy Wheeler.

BRITISH COLLEGE OF OBSTETRICIANS AND GYNAECOLOGISTS

At the quarterly meeting of the Council, held on July 24th in the College House, with the President, Dr. J. S. Fairbairn, in the chair, Dr. Fairbairn was re-elected President, and Dr. H. Russell Andrews and Dr. Bethel Solomons were elected Vice-Presidents. The following officers were also re-elected: honorary treasurer, Mr. Eardley Hol and; honorary secretary, Professor W. Fletcher Shaw; honorary appeal treasurer, Sir Comyns Berkeley; honorary librarian, Dr. A. E. Giles; honorary assistant librarian, Mr. F. Roques. Miss Louisa Martindale, M.D., B.S., F.C.O.G., was co-opted a member of Council.

The following were elected members of the College:

Nicholas Attygalle (Ceylon), John Nicholas Chesterman (Sydney), Arthur Frederick Clift (London), T. F. Corkill (New Zealand), David William Currie (Leeds), Morgan David Arwyn Evans (Cardiff), William Dawson Galloway (Holmfirth), Frieda Ruth Heighway (Sydney), Russell Norfolk Howard (Melbourne), Robert James Kellar (Edinburgh), Marjorie Jean Lyon (Sydney), John Harold Peel (London), Jack Polonsky (South Africa), Arthur Lloyd Potter (Liverpool), John Lelean Scholes (Melbourne), Percy Norman Leonard Seager (Dublin), Nora Proctor-Sims (India), Thomas Francis Todd (Preston), Rufus Clifford Thomas (Porthcawl), Charles Henry Walsh (Liverpool), Charles Alexander Whitfield (Aldershot), Bryan Williams (London), James Smith Young (Glasgow).

The following were formally admitted by the President to the Fellowship of the College: Andrew Moynihan Claye (Leeds), John Ellison (London); and to the Membership: Charles Granville Chapman (Grimsby), Calvert Merton Gwillim (London), Gladys Hill (London).

The following were admitted *in absentia*: Foundation Fellows, H. C. E. Donovan (Melbourne), Edward Rowden White (Melbourne); Foundation Member, William Irving (New Zealand); Member, Agnes Marshall Cowan (Manchuria).

The draft scheme for an investigation into analgesics suitable for use by midwives was passed, and instructions given that arrangements should be made for the immediate initiation of the investigation.

SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES OF LONDON

The following candidates have passed in the subjects indicated:

SURGERY.—F. G. S. Alderson, G. W. Bender, J. T. Boocock, J. A. McClintock, A. J. McGuire, H. J. Ripka, F. W. Treadwell.

MEDICINE.—F. G. S. Alderson, J. A. Amor, S. M. Sabet.

FORENSIC MEDICINE.—T. D. R. Aubrey, J. W. D. Bull, W. C. Campbell, D. S. G. Genge, S. Klein, J. E. T. Munn, S. M. Sabet.

MIDWIFERY.—T. D. R. Aubrey, J. W. D. Bull, G. W. Bender, C. C. Joannides, S. J. Navin, J. C. Paterson, J. F. L. Walley.

The diploma of the Society has been granted to G. W. Bender, S. Klein, A. J. McGuire, and H. J. Ripka.

CONJOINT BOARD IN SCOTLAND

The following candidates have been approved at the examination indicated:

FINAL PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION.—Ida Hirschmann, S. Hertz, Eleonore Bergmann, J. Plesch, E. Zuckermann, H. Koebner, E. Lucas, S. K. Westmann, F. Jacobsohn, C. H. Rothschild, C. C. Becker, M. Gutstein, H. Ful, W. Auerbach, W. Kupfermann, E. K. Ledermann, F. J. Neuwahl, K. Samson, P. Kahn, P. Nathan, E. Marx, Martha Turk, A. Lechner, O. Hartog, Sally Rummelsburg, A. Altmann, E. Gostynski, M. S. Khan, F. Ewer, J. L. S. Steele-Perkins, A. S. W. Buchanan, R. H. Hunt, C. W. A. de Silva, H. Jungmann, R. Hamburger, Mathilde Rothschild, Jessie R. Bruce, H. A. Thorner, J. F. Macgregor, L. C. Goldwater, H. Fleming, P. T. Hauff, F. A. Paul, L. H. Becker.

Medical Notes in Parliament

[FROM OUR PARLIAMENTARY CORRESPONDENT]

Parliament is now in recess until October 30th, when the House of Lords and House of Commons will reassemble.

In the House of Lords, on July 25th, the Road Traffic Bill was read the third time. On July 26th the House of Commons approved, after discussion, all the amendments made by the House of Lords to the Bill. The Royal Assent was given on July 31st.

On July 24th the Shops Bill was returned to the House of Lords from the House of Commons, with amendments agreed to. The Bill received the Royal Assent on July 25th. Other Bills receiving the Royal Assent were the Ministry of Health Provisional Order Confirmation (South Middlesex and Richmond Joint Hospital District) Bill, and the Ministry of Health Provisional Order Confirmation (Weymouth and Portland Joint Hospital District) Bill on July 25th, and the Milk Bill and the Poor Law (Scotland) Bill on July 31st.

In the House of Commons on July 26th the return of licences showing the number of experiments on living animals performed during 1933, which was ordered by the House on June 20th, was presented.

The Parliamentary Medical Committee met on July 25th and reviewed the work of the session.

Importance of Town Planning

In the House of Commons, on July 26th, on the vote for the Ministry of Health, Sir PERCY HARRIS opened a discussion on town planning. Sir FRANCIS FREMANTLE said that houses were growing up, generally, in a way that was a disgrace to the present age. Housing was going on at a great pace, and the pace would be increased, especially in the areas that wanted planning more than anything else—that was in the case of areas of slum clearance and overcrowding. Town planning required to come first and housing afterwards. Planning was sticking unnecessarily. In planning there was very great difficulty in visualizing the future. Sir Francis asked the Minister whether there was not now an opportunity for him to advise local authorities that it was in their power to plan only superficially and provisionally for the most part where areas were still purely rural, and to leave it open for a supplementary scheme to be introduced at a later date. He believed it was possible to work the Town Planning Act in that spirit, putting emphasis on the fact that they must lay down their plan in advance for the main development, and for the minor development to be left over for the time being. It was essential to plan for the immense movement of population. About 100,000 persons were being moved out of London every year, and were settling down in different areas round London. So far as possible that movement should be associated with the re-siting of factories. The movement of factories must be allowed, largely, to decide itself, and the planning of housing and the other requirements of civilization ought to be around the factory, which should be the nucleus. We had made a mistake in trying to see where residences should go and letting factories take their own line.

Sir HILTON YOUNG said that at present, when housing was advancing at a rate unexampled in the past, and when the towns were spreading so rapidly into the country, there was special requirement for greater foresight and attention to our planning activities. Sir Francis Fremantle had produced the impression, perhaps unintentionally, that town planning was sticking. He cordially agreed that the rate of progress, both of the organization of the work and of its actual achievement, was not all that could be desired, but the House ought not to receive the impression that no advance was being made. Ten years ago the number of authorities engaged in the active preparation of schemes was 218; to-day it was 803. In ten years the number of acres covered by town-planning schemes had increased from 1,200,000 to 12,000,000. To increase the efficiency of planning work it was necessary to rationalize and widen the executive areas over which planning could be

cesses gave rise to serious difficulties. He proposed, therefore, to extend the scheme so as to bring underground employment in coal mines generally within its scope.

Rural Water Supplies.—Sir HILTON YOUNG told Lord Sccone, on July 26th, that the total estimated capital cost of schemes submitted for the £1,000,000 grant for improving rural water supplies was £2,040,000.

Food Poisoning in Lincolnshire.—Mr. SHAKESPEARE stated, on July 24th, that the Minister of Health has received reports from the district and county medical officers of health that about thirty persons in the Welton rural district of Lincolnshire have been affected by food poisoning, but that all have recovered. The cause of the outbreak has not been established, but some pickled meat is suspected.

Medical News

The Royal College of Physicians of London will be closed for cleaning on Saturday, August 4th, and will reopen on Monday, September 17th.

The next lecture-demonstration arranged by the Fellowship of Medicine and Post-Graduate Medical Association (1, Wimpole Street, W.) will be given at 11, Chandos Street, W., on August 14th, at 2.30 p.m., on hysteria; no lecture on August 7th. On August 11th, at 3 p.m., at the National Temperance Hospital, there will be a demonstration on chest cases. A short course on fractures will be given at St. George-in-the-East Hospital every afternoon from August 13th to 17th, at 2.30 p.m. The panel of teachers offers daily instruction in various branches of medicine and surgery.

The ninth Italian Congress of Hygiene will be held at Bari from September 30th to October 4th, under the presidency of Dr. Alberto Botti.

A conference on health education and propaganda, to which members of Cheshire local authorities, other statutory bodies, and voluntary organizations were invited, was held at Chester on July 18th. Mr. George Wright, president of the National Association of Insurance Committees and chairman of the Cheshire Insurance Committee, occupied the chair. A provisional joint committee, of which Mr. Wright is chairman, has been formed, and a draft scheme drawn up for the constitution of a Cheshire Joint Committee for Health Education and Propaganda. The object of the scheme generally is to give effect to the powers and duties of the Insurance Committee and local authorities under the National Health Insurance Act, 1924, and the Public Health Act, 1925. Dr. Ian Mackay, county medical officer of health, spoke on "Public Health—Historical, Present Services in Cheshire, and Possible Developments," and briefly outlined the development of public health work. The publicity problem of the day, he said, was to persuade the public to take full advantage of the health services. Mr. F. F. Potter, director of education for Cheshire, discussed education in relation to health, hygiene, and well-being. Dr. J. W. Lobban (Chester) said his authority felt that health propaganda should be carried on to a great extent under the medical officer of health. The city council would be favourably disposed towards the scheme provided certain small matters could be adjusted.

The London County Council has issued an official statement on the dietaries of resident officers in hospitals and institutions. It appears from this that publicity has been given to a resolution passed at a "mass meeting" of officers of the Council's hospitals and institutions, held under the auspices of the National Union of County Officers at the Memorial Hall, May 16th. The resolution protested emphatically "against the system of rationing enforced upon resident officers," and the grounds upon which the protest was made included the statement "that generally the quality of the food supplied appears to be of the lowest possible standard." The resolution having been communicated to the L.C.C. by the National Union of County Officers, representatives of the union were invited to visit the Council's stores from which food

is supplied to the various hospitals and institutions, to inspect the supplies, and to see the general system and method in operation. This invitation was accepted, and the general secretary (Mr. G. Vincent Evans) and Mrs. B. M. Drapper visited the Council's stores at Peckham Rye on July 9th, inspected the whole of the premises and goods therein, and made a report. As the result, a communication, dated July 17th, was sent to the Council by the union, enclosing a copy of the report and stating that the union desired to withdraw completely from its submissions to the Council any question as to the quality of food as purchased by, and issued from, the supplies department, and expressing regret that any such reference was made.

The new Kent and Sussex Hospital at Tunbridge Wells was opened on July 25th by the Marchioness Camden, wife of the president. Built at a cost of £180,000, it replaces the amalgamated Tunbridge Wells and Counties General Hospital, which was established in 1828, and the Tunbridge Wells Eye and Ear Hospital, founded in 1878.

At the Manchester Assizes on July 20th Dr. John Tryweryn Lloyd, formerly of Liverpool, was sentenced by Mr. Justice Atkinson to twelve months' imprisonment in the second division on a charge of having broken recognizances entered into at the Liverpool Assizes last April when he had been found guilty of libelling and assaulting Mr. R. M. Williams, a local relieving officer. On that occasion Mr. Justice du Parcq bound Dr. Lloyd over indefinitely. It was stated on July 20th that since then he had again libelled and assaulted Williams. Mr. O. G. Morris, who prosecuted, said that the relieving officer caused Dr. Lloyd's removal to hospital on suspicion of being of unsound mind.

The issue of the *Deutsche medizinische Wochenschrift* for July 20th is devoted to the proceedings of the fourth international radiological congress recently held in Zurich.

Mr. Henry Kimpton announces for early publication a new and revised edition of Professor William Boyd's *Textbook of Pathology*.

TRAFFIC IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN

A conference on "White Slave Traffic in the East" was held on July 25th at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine under the auspices of the joint standing committee of the British Social Hygiene Council and the Conference of British Missionary Societies. The Earl of Lytton presided at one session and Sir Cecil Clementi, late Governor of the Straits Settlements, at the other. The objects of this preliminary conference were to consider means for making effective the conference proposed to be held by the League of Nations (probably in Singapore) by increasing interest in the subject among non-official organizations in the East, so that co-operation between Governments and non-official organizations in combating the traffic in women might be made easier. Support for these objects was given from the High Commissioner for India, from representatives of the Chinese and Japanese Legations, the Dutch East Indies, the League of Nations, and by the Bishop of Singapore, prominent members of Protestant and Catholic missions in the East, and the Salvation Army. The Colonial, Home, and War Office Departments of the Government were also represented. Notice was taken of the general movement in the East, as well as in Europe, for the elimination of the tolerated-brothel system, and it was stated that medical authorities had very largely ceased to believe in the effectiveness of this system in preventing disease and in assisting in the maintenance of the health of the community. Abolition of regulation and toleration and the setting up of free and efficient V.D. treatment centres, available for the whole community, were now believed to be the line of progress on the medical and health side, so that there is no longer any serious conflict between the moral and the medical outlook on the matter. A number of resolutions were carried strongly supporting further action by the League of Nations and by the various Eastern Governments, with a view to securing inter-governmental action, which at present was the main hindrance to the elimination of the traffic in women and children.