It is difficult to realize to-day the total inadequacy of the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis fifty years ago. Too often the out-patient at hospitals merely received some cod liver oil and cough mixture, after waiting for some hours at the risk of infecting other patients. Open-air sanatoria, both in Norfolk, were started in the middle 'nineties by Dr. Jane Walker and by Dr. Burton-Fanning. Then King Edward VII by his question "If preventible why not prevented?" galvanized the authorities into some sort of activity, resulting in the establishment of the sanatorium at Midhurst. Though interest in the subject had now been aroused, no large-scale plans were made until the National Health Insurance Act, with the consequent provision of hospital and dispensary facilities.

The point on which Varrier-Jones seized was the great liability of the patient to relapse on his return to the environment in which he had contracted the disease, thus nullifying the efforts that had been made. Engaging the support of Clifford Allbutt, Sims Woodhead and Humphry Rolleston, he started a village settlement at Bourn in Cambridgeshire in 1915 with only one patient in a shelter, but filled with a vision of the future. That vision was for the patient to pass through all the stages of hospital and sanatorium treatment, and to be provided with occupation suited to his state of health. When afebrile he was to work at a trade for the trades union rate of wages. He would reside in a hostel, or if married, in the village settlement with his wife and family. If at any time his health relapsed he would be sure of prompt and expert treatment in the institution. And Varrier-Jones lived to see that audacious vision realized. In 1918 much more extensive premises were obtained at Papworth Hall, and gradually the institution expanded over five hundred acres of land, complete with administrative blocks, hospital wards, a large sanatorium, laboratories and a research institute, a village settlement of more than a hundred cottages, hostels for men and women, and factories with annual sales which together with those of Enham, have now reached nearly half a million pounds annually. This might have been considered sufficient for the activities of any man, but they were not enough for Varrier-Jones. He was honorary medical director of the Enham Village Centre for ex-Service men, replanned the Preston Hall Village Settlement at the request of the British Legion, and advised on the establishment of a village settlement near Dublin. His latest ambition was to add a teaching department to Papworth, and he was writing enthusiastically to some medical supporters about this only an hour before his death.

Enthusiasm was indeed the keynote of his character, reinforced by tenacity and tireless energy. He has been well described as a Celt with all the Celt's fire and imagination and with the long black hair and gestures of an impresario. In early life he was nicknamed the Pendragon, and he adopted this as the trade-mark of the Papworth goods. Sir Clifford Allbutt said of him that he restored hope to those who had lost it, and there is no doubt that his great success was due to the force of his personality. So

individual were his gifts that it is difficult to see who can succeed him, for clinical insight and great business capacity are seldom united. Yet there can be no doubt that his plan is capable of wide extension and would greatly help to solve the problem of pulmonary tuberculosis, converting damaged lives from a liability to an asset for the community. He was strongly of opinion that the community by insisting on the notification of tuberculosis thereby accepted responsibility for those on whom it had imposed this handicap. It was his proud boast that no child born in the settlement of a tuberculous parent had ever developed tuberculosis.

The value of his work was publicly recognized by a knighthood in 1931, the fellowship of the Royal College of Physicians in 1934, and the Weber-Parkes Prize in 1939.

W. LANGDON-BROWN.

Prof. V. Putti

PROF. VITTORIO PUTTI, the eminent orthopaedic surgeon, who died recently, was born on March 1, 1880, at Bologna, where he received his medical education and qualified in 1903. For eleven years he was assistant to Alessandro Codivilla at the Rissoli Institute at Bologna, of which he became director in 1914. In 1909 he was appointed lecturer in orthopaedics and in 1914 professor in this subject at his Alma Mater. In 1917 he founded the journal *Chirurgia degli Organi di Movimento*, to which *Bibliografia Ortopedica*, founded by him three years later, containing summaries of current orthopaedic literature, formed a useful supplement. Putti introduced many new orthopaedic operations and made numerous valuable contributions to the literature of his speciality, particularly on congenital dislocation of the hip, osteoarticular tuberculosis, for the electrotherapeutic treatment of which he founded the Codivilla Institute at Cortone d'Ampesso as a branch of the Rizzoli Institute, diseases of the vertebral column, transplantation of muscles and Madelung's deformity. Enjoying an international reputation, he received invitations to lecture in several foreign countries including Great Britain, where he had many friends.

J. D. ROLLESTON.

WE regret to announce the following deaths:

Dr. Rendel Harris, F.B.A., the well-known biblical scholar, archæologist and Orientalist, on March 1, aged eighty-eight.

Prof. C. R. Lanman, professor of Sanskrit at Harvard University during 1880-1937, and a corresponding member of the British Academy, who was a distinguished Orientalist and authority on ancient Indian languages and literature, aged ninety.

Mr. C. A. Ludwig, associate plant physiologist in the Division of Soil Microbiology of the Bureau of Plant Industry, U.S. Department of Agriculture, on January 7, aged fifty-four.

Dr. Adolpho Lutz, for many years chief of the department of medical zoology at the Instituto Oswaldo Cruz, Rio de Janeiro, aged eighty-four.

Dr. C. B. Ticehurst, the distinguished ornithologist and editor of *Ibis*, on February 17, aged sixty.