

Admittedly this is a small series of cases (all that have been encountered), but I have been so impressed by the results that I have already forwarded a note of the treatment to the D.G.M.S., S. African Forces, with the suggestion that further trial should be carried out with cases occurring in the Field. Should it be confirmed that it is possible to reduce an illness of weeks to one of days, then another brilliant achievement must be credited to the sulphonamides.—I am, etc.,

Durban.

J. DRUMMOND, M.D., F.R.C.P.Ed.

Nurse Anaesthetists

SIR,—For some little time there has been a feeling that anaesthetists are getting ideas quite beyond their station. Some anaesthetists have even gone so far as to make the monstrous suggestion that anaesthesia is actually a special branch of medicine and that the skilful administration of the anaesthetic is of importance equal to the skilful performance of the operation.

The medical committee of Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge, is to be congratulated on its determined attempt to put these gentry in their proper place, and it is to be hoped that the appointment of nurse anaesthetists will show how little importance is attached to the art and science of anaesthesia in the university town of Cambridge. Oxford has gone to the ridiculous extreme of appointing a professor of anaesthesia; Cambridge is not to be led away by indiscreet enthusiasms.—I am, etc.,

New Barnet, Sept. 2.

JOHN ELAM.

Obituary

NATHAN RAW, C.M.G., M.D.

Late Lord Chancellor's Visitor in Lunacy

Dr. Nathan Raw, well known for his work on tuberculosis and also in the field of medical psychology, and a one-time member of Parliament, died in London on August 28. He was 74 years of age, but until his illness, which incapacitated him for the last year of his life, he might have been taken for a man much younger. He received his medical training at the University of Durham (College of Medicine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne), where he gained honours in several subjects. In 1888 he qualified, and showed the bent of his interests by taking also in that year the London certificate in psychological medicine. In 1891 he took the M.D. of Durham. A number of asylum and hospital appointments followed, at Liverpool, Portsmouth, Bolton, and elsewhere, and in 1893 he was medical superintendent of the Dundee Royal Infirmary.

On the treatment and after-care of tuberculosis in this country Nathan Raw was one of the pioneers. He was interested also in the aetiology of the subject. About 1906 he started his well-known cultures of tubercle bacilli of the human and bovine strains, and these he kept going for very many years, if indeed they are not still in existence. He had strong views, not generally shared, on the mutation of strains. He met Koch on several occasions, and as a member of the International Committee for the Prevention of Tuberculosis he frequently attended conferences in other countries, and he was well known and highly regarded in the United States. He was consulting physician to the Margaret Street Hospital for Diseases of the Chest and to the Preston Hall sanatorium colony for ex-service men, Aylesford, an early adherent and member of council of the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, and a past president of the Tuberculosis Society of Great Britain.

During the last war Nathan Raw served as lieutenant-colonel and commanding officer of the 1st Western General Hospital, Lancashire, and also as commanding officer and senior physician of the Liverpool Hospital of the B.E.F. in France. After the war he entered Parliament as Conservative member for the Wavertree division of Liverpool, but he retired at the dissolution in 1922, when he was made Lord Chancellor's

Visitor in Lunacy, a post which he held almost until his death. In 1929-30 he was president of the Royal Medico-Psychological Association, and for some fourteen years chairman of its Parliamentary Committee. He was also a past president of the Hunterian Society. Of the British Medical Association he had been a member for more than fifty years, and at the Annual Meeting at Liverpool in 1912 he was honorary secretary of the Section of Navy, Army, and Ambulance. Several publications, dealing chiefly with tuberculosis and with insanity, issued from his pen, and it is interesting to find him nearly forty years ago writing on the relation of mental symptoms to bodily diseases. He gave evidence before the Royal Commissions on arsenical poisoning, on the care of the feeble-minded, and on the reform of the Poor Law.

Nathan Raw was a man of engaging personality and an attractive speaker, and will be widely missed. He married in 1897, and had two sons and one daughter.

JOHN E. PELLOW, M.A., M.B., B.Ch.

Dr. John Edwards Pellow, of Kingsclere, Newbury, who died on August 22 at the age of 61, studied medicine at St. John's College, Cambridge, and St. Thomas's Hospital, taking the English Conjoint qualifications and his Cambridge medical degrees in 1904.

G. C. L. writes: The passing of Pellow of Kingsclere will be felt as a very real personal loss by his wide circle of patients and friends. The time-honoured saying, "Those whom the gods love die young" was particularly justified in his case. Though not strictly speaking young in years, he retained throughout life the courage, cheerfulness, zest of living, and camaraderie which are the characteristic qualities of youth. In that sense he was, indeed, young when the end came. Those who remember him as an undergraduate and met him again in later life will agree that "the boy was father to the man." The same sturdy, steadfast spirit which stood him in good stead in rowing for his college inspired him in all the relations of life which were to follow. When Cambridge days had passed he settled down to the more serious business of graduating in medicine. That accomplished, he fulfilled ably resident appointments at the Preston Hospital. From 1907 to 1914 he practised at Wadebridge, Cornwall. He disposed of the practice to join the R.A.M.C. for service during the war of 1914-18, in which he served his country well and attained the rank of major. He returned to civil medical practice in August, 1919, at Kingsclere, Berkshire, where he became greatly esteemed, not only for his medical skill and judgment, but also for his qualities as a sportsman in the best sense of the word. He was so thoroughly English in his outlook, so genuine, and so reliable in every way that his passing creates a gap not easily filled. He upheld well the traditions of his profession and thoroughly deserved the confidence and affection which were bestowed upon him.

Mr. A. Norman Hooper writes: I met Dr. J. E. Pellow for the first time in 1916, when we were both on the staff of the 33rd Casualty Clearing Station in France. Our association became closer when he was appointed anaesthetist to a surgical team of which I was surgeon. For two years we wandered up and down the line together, pitching our operating table wherever there was a "show" on. I realized at once how fortunate I was, for not only was Dr. Pellow a most capable anaesthetist but, what was almost of more importance, he was one of the most cheerful and best companions I have ever met. Nothing ever rattled him, whether we were being bombed or shelled or overwhelmed by a convoy, and this, together with his habit of cheerfulness and thoughtfulness, made him universally popular, not only in the mess but with all members of the unit, as well as with the patients under his care.

Major-General J. H. Beith ("Ian Hay") writes: I remember J. E. Pellow well. He was short, sturdy, and easy-going, and incurably good-tempered. In my mind I always picture him in company with three other men of much the same height and build—Bushe Fox, the Nestor of our College Boat Club; A. R. Ingram, who is now, I believe, a pillar of the Church; and H. E. H. Oakeley, the boat captain. The

only non-rowing man of the four was Ingram, who was a distinguished cricketer and Rugby football player. But all four met upon common ground upon the tennis court, and a very hot four they were. In my fourth year I coached Pellow and two other friends for what was then known, and probably still is, as the General Examination for the ordinary B.A. degree—an omnibus affair which included among other subjects the Greek Testament. Since none of the trio knew a word of Greek, my difficulties were considerable. However, I took on the job. The usual fee upon these occasions was £9 a term, but, under a sporting arrangement among ourselves, it was agreed that I was to receive two guineas per head and a complimentary dinner if my pupils passed. They did pass and I got my dinner, though it took me the best part of a term to collect the two guineas per head. I have one other recollection of Pellow. He was a perpetual cigarette smoker. Chain smoking is not good for the lungs, as Pellow discovered to his cost when rowing. Indeed, towards the end of a full-course trial, though he continued to ply his oar with unabated energy, he filled the air with groans and wails and appeals to stroke to stop. Selected parties used to assemble on the towpath to run beside the boat and listen to him. Finally he made a resolution that in future he would never smoke until after lunchtime. He fulfilled his resolution triumphantly, but only by staying in bed until that hour. And now comes the news of his death. I had not seen him for many years, but that does not alter my regret that such a good friend has gone from us. Never was there a more congenial companion or a more sterling character.

E. W. W. CARLIER, M.Sc., M.D.

Emeritus Professor of Physiology, University of Birmingham

Prof. Edmond William Wace Carlier, who died in his sleep at Dorrige, near Birmingham, on September 2, was born in Norwich on October 24, 1861. He was the son of Antoine Guillaume Carlier, Officier d'Académie, Membre de la Société des Gens de Lettres, poet and dramatist, and his wife Mary Ann, née Hipper.

He was educated at King Edward VI School, Norwich, the Lycée de Valenciennes, and the University of Edinburgh. Owing to his early delicacy and a variety of accidents, ranging from a fractured skull to a broken leg, he made little progress at school, to his ultimate advantage, for he was able to devote much time to the development of his bent towards natural science while harder boys were more conventionally occupied on the playing fields and in the classroom. During his frequent absences from school he contrived to become a good swimmer and boatman. At the age of seventeen he was sent to the lycée at his father's birthplace, Valenciennes, where, after studying the classics for two years, he was able to change over to the science side of the school. In 1882 he obtained the Baccalauréat ès Sciences. Meanwhile he had profited much from his cadetship in the French Dragoons, whose excellent training in fencing (he became a maître d'armes), riding, drill, and gymnastics had transformed him into a well-developed, strong, and healthy man. On his twenty-first birthday he began his medical studies in Edinburgh, graduating M.B., C.M. with honours in 1886. Thereupon he was invited to join the junior teaching staff of the university in the department of physiology. It was during his tenure of this appointment that he pursued his researches into the physiology of hibernation. He graduated M.D. with first-class honours and gold medal in 1891. In 1895 he was promoted to a senior lectureship in the same department and soon after married. Upon the death of Prof. Rutherford in 1899 he acted as interim professor, but was almost immediately appointed to the vacant chair of physiology at Mason College, which became the University of Birmingham at the beginning of this century.

Prof. Carlier was honorary secretary of the Scottish Microscopical Society from 1892 to 1899 and vice-president for one year. He was vice-president of the physiological section of the British Medical Association, Ipswich (1900) and Birmingham (1911), and president of the Birmingham Natural History and Philosophical Society about seven times in all. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh and of the Royal Entomological Society. From childhood on he was always

an ardent entomologist. Perhaps his most durable contribution to science—it has not so far been challenged—will prove to be his discovery of the functions of the nucleolus in fatigue. His final paper, on the Rotatoria, Rhizopoda, and Heliozoa, now in the hands of the printer, will appear posthumously in the *Proceedings* of the Birmingham Natural History and Philosophical Society.

As professor he took his teaching duties extremely seriously. Combining, as he did, crystal lucidity with dramatic brilliance in the lecture theatre, he was indefatigable in helping the individual student at the laboratory bench. He was a warm champion of the woman doctor at the time when girls were generally discouraged from entering the medical profession. The subsequent success of so many of his woman students has abundantly justified his attitude in the early years of the century. His generous appreciation of effort and his zest for life endeared him to many generations of students. More than most men, he had a natural gift for feeling and inspiring affection. He will be much missed. He leaves two sons and a daughter.

LOUIS LAVINE, M.B., M.R.C.P.

Physician, Hull Royal Infirmary

We regret to announce the death on August 28, at the early age of 44, of Dr. Louis Lavine, honorary physician to the Hull Royal Infirmary, who was president of the East Yorkshire Branch of the British Medical Association in 1935-6 and before then had been honorary secretary of the East Yorkshire Division. He represented his Division at the Annual Meeting in Melbourne in 1935 and at Oxford in 1936.

From Hymer's College, Hull, he went to study medicine at Guy's Hospital, and took the English Conjoint qualifications in 1919, after which he served as clinical assistant in the medical unit at Guy's and house-physician at the Hull Royal Infirmary, where he remained for five years before setting up as a consulting physician in Albion Street. He graduated M.B., B.S. of Durham University in 1925 and took the M.R.C.P. in 1926. After election to the visiting staff of the Royal Infirmary he became honorary consulting physician to the Hull Hospital for Women, the Lloyd Hospital, Bridlington, and the Beverley Hospital and Dispensary. Apart from his work as a general physician Dr. Lavine specialized in diseases of the heart and was the first consultant in Hull to install an electrocardiograph. He was also honorary medical referee for the Royal National Hospitals at Ventnor and Bournemouth. He frequently appeared as one of the specialist medical witnesses at the Hull County Court in workmen's compensation cases.

The Services

NAVAL AWARDS

The King has made the following award for courage and devotion to duty during and after bombing attacks:

D.S.C.

Temporary Surgeon Lieut. Andrew George Hegarty, R.N.
Probationary Temporary Surgeon Lieut. Gordon Hepburn Swapp, R.N.V.R. (H.M.S. *Sycamore*), for courageous and efficient services in minesweeping operations in Norwegian waters.

Mentions in Dispatches

Temporary Surgeon Lieut. Eusby Elmes, R.N.V.R., and Probationary Temporary Surgeon Lieut. Donald Norman Leeming, R.N.V.R., have been mentioned in dispatches for courage and devotion to duty during the withdrawals from Boulogne and Calais.

ARMY AWARDS

The King has made the following awards for gallant and distinguished services in action in connexion with recent operations:

Bar to D.S.O.

Temporary Lieut. (acting Lieut.-Colonel) Frederick Arnott Bearn, D.S.O., M.C., R.A.M.C.