

the title of emeritus surgeon was conferred upon him. He was also consulting surgeon to the Kettering General Hospital from 1943 to 1952. For many years he served on the board of management and the house committee of the Northampton General Hospital, and he was chairman of the medical staff committee.

Though a general surgeon, Mr. Holman had a special interest in fracture and orthopaedic work and became the first surgeon to the Manfield Orthopaedic Hospital, Northampton, in 1925; he was also surgeon to the children's orthopaedic clinic in the town. A past president of the Northampton Medical Society, he was also president of the Northamptonshire Branch of the B.M.A. in 1933 and again in 1947. For recreation, Mr. Holman was keen on bridge and on tennis, which he continued to play with competence and enjoyment until well into his sixties, despite the handicap of a limp caused by an attack of poliomyelitis at the age of 21. He was twice married. His first wife, formerly Miss V. E. Fowell, died in 1921 leaving two sons, the elder of whom is a doctor. In 1923 he married Miss Violet Lewis, and she survives him.

We are indebted to Dr. E. E. T. TAYLOR for the following appreciation: Charles Holman lived for his work, and no man ever gave more painstaking and kindly personal attention to his patients. The care and wide knowledge he showed in the wards were matched by his sound technique in the operating theatre. Difficulties only stimulated his persistent energy, for he maintained the avid interest of the student to the end of his life, being invariably well informed on current literature, contributing a number of articles himself to the medical journals. During the last war he undertook the care of all fractures treated at the Northampton General Hospital and personally operated on every compound fracture admitted during that time, in addition to carrying out his full share of the routine and emergency work as a general surgeon. He had an original turn of mind, and had devised and practised for years some newly described techniques, such as an abdominal approach to femoral hernia and a method of suprapubic puncture. He also designed special instruments for the insertion of Smith-Petersen pins. He ensured that an adequate staff should meet the increasing needs of Northampton General Hospital, even though it meant handing over work in which he had much interest. His integrity was absolute, and in all his dealings no thought of personal advantage ever crossed his mind. Holman was of a naturally quiet disposition and intimately known only to a few friends, yet among those with whom and for whom he worked he commanded profound respect and an inevitable affection. His death has been sorely felt.

Dr. F. F. WADDY writes: Mr. C. C. Holman worked in Northampton as a general surgeon from the close of the first world war until his death. He was peculiarly shy and rather over-reluctant to talk to patients and relatives, apparently fearful to say anything which might be construed as drawing attention to himself and his surgery. Occasionally this characteristic puzzled new patients, though those who knew him placed an implicit confidence in his clinical judgment and surgical skill.

He was perhaps the most versatile surgeon in England. Being the first surgeon to specialize in surgery in Northampton to the exclusion of general practice, he was called on in the early days to act as gynaecologist, obstetrician, and orthopaedic as well as general surgeon. His aim in life was to serve his patients and increase the status of the hospital in which he worked, so that when a gynaecologist and obstetrician was appointed he willingly gave up the work and unselfishly referred hospital and private cases alike to his new colleague. During the war he took on all the fracture work at the General Hospital, and this in turn he handed over when the time came. There is no doubt that

he did this with the deepest regret, but again he would not allow his own personal desires to interfere with the progress and expansion of the hospital.

I anaesthetized for him for nearly 25 years, and never saw him as anything but the perfect gentleman at the operating table. Knotty problems he would discuss in detail with infinite patience. Considering the vast amount of work he did, his promptitude was amazing and his courtesy unending. Over all these years junior anaesthetists repeatedly requested to be allowed "to give anaesthetics for Mr. Holman because they gained confidence working for him."

E. J. BOOME, M.B., M.R.C.P., D.P.H.

The sudden death of Dr. E. J. Boome on June 12 was a sad blow to his many friends and colleagues. He was consultant in speech therapy to the London County Council and retired a few years ago from the post of principal assistant medical officer to the council.

Edward James Boome was born on May 20, 1883, and was educated at King Edward School, Birmingham, and at Birmingham University, where he graduated M.B., Ch.B. in 1907. After holding resident posts at the General Hospital and Queen's Hospital, Birmingham, he took the D.P.H. in 1912. Before joining the service of the London County Council in 1913 as assistant in the school medical service he was an assistant medical officer under the Surrey County Council for two years. In the first world war he served overseas with distinction, reaching the rank of major and being mentioned in dispatches. A member of the Territorial Army since 1911, the Territorial Decoration was conferred on him in 1925. In the service of the L.C.C. his work was over the whole field of school medicine. He was expert in the diagnosis and ascertainment of backward and crippled children and for a time was medical officer to the council's Farmfield Institution for Mental Defectives and lecturer to the nursing staff there. In 1934 he was admitted M.R.C.P.

A pioneer in the study of speech defects, Dr. Boome was largely responsible for the development and teaching of speech therapy in the L.C.C. service and eventually became consultant to the council. He was a founder member of the College of Speech Therapists and the author of several standard textbooks. He was also a member of the Board of Registration of Medical Auxiliaries, the British Council for Rehabilitation, and the Research Board for the Correlation of Medical Science to Physical Education.

Since his official retirement in 1948 he had carried on working part-time in the staff medical examination section of the L.C.C.'s health department. He had done this work for many years, and his clinical ability and courteous charm earned him respect and affection. He will be greatly missed and long remembered, and the sympathy of all his colleagues goes out to his widow.

F. B. writes: Dr. E. J. Boome's medical work in the hop-fields was of great value and interest, but he will be chiefly remembered for his work on speech therapy. At a time when there were many vague ideas on stammering but little clear thought or logical treatment, he brought common sense to bear on the problem. This can be seen in his two books *Relaxation in Everyday Life* and *Abnormal Speech*—both becoming classics and gaining for his methods of therapy acceptance not only in England but in America and many other countries. He was responsible for founding the speech centres of the L.C.C. which for the first time alleviated the unhappiness of the large numbers of stammering children and adults of a large city. But his real

contribution to medicine was the humanity and kindness with which he treated patients whom he saw in his official capacity, thus not only demonstrating to the public that medicine can still be human though "official," but also teaching the generations of young public health doctors who worked under him that medicine is greater than bureaucracy, that duty is always to the individual patient and not to the machine.

RAGHAVENDRA ROW, O.B.E., M.D., D.Sc.

The news reached us recently of the death at his home at Bombay of Dr. Raghavendra Row on November 14, 1953, two days before his 82nd birthday.

Raghavendra Row was born in the North Kanara district of Bombay on November 16, 1871. After qualifying L.M.S. at the Grant Medical College in 1893 he held the post of Mayo demonstrator in physiology at the College before entering University College, London, as a postgraduate student. Later he continued his medical studies at University College Hospital Medical School and graduated M.D. from London University in 1898. Six years later he obtained the London D.Sc. He was the Grocers' Company's research scholar for 1898-9. After taking his London degrees Dr. Row returned to Bombay, where he established himself in consultant practice. In due course he became senior physician to the J. J. Hospital and consulting physician to the Gokuldas Hospital, Bombay, and visiting physician and bacteriologist to the B. D. Petit Parsee General Hospital. Throughout his long life he possessed the inquiring mind of the perpetual student and in other circumstances might have become a research worker of the first rank. Though lacking the opportunity and the facilities to devote his whole time to research he was not prevented from gathering clinical material which, in the intervals between the work of his private practice, he studied in his own private laboratory.

Dr. Row was appointed professor of medicine at the Grant Medical College in 1921, and from 1926 to 1931, when he retired, he was professor of pathology there. He vacated the chair of pathology with the knowledge that he had not only organized the department to his own satisfaction but had seen it properly housed and equipped. After his retirement from the College he worked out a scheme of research for the Lady Tata Memorial Trust, and was closely associated with the opening of the P. G. Singhani Hospital, of which he was an honorary director and honorary consulting physician. At the time of his death he was a vice-chairman of the board of trustees and a member of the management committee of the Bombay Hospital.

During the whole of the first world war Dr. Row served as an honorary medical officer and senior physician at the Lady Hardinge War Hospital, Bombay, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the I.M.S. For his war services he was mentioned in dispatches and in 1920 he was appointed O.B.E. He was also awarded the Kaiser-i-Hind gold medal in 1912; the Lord Minto gold medal for research in 1921; and the Barclay medal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal in 1934 for his valuable contributions in the realm of biological sciences.

A member of the British Medical Association for 54 years, Dr. Row served as a vice-president of the Section of Tropical Medicine at the London Meeting in 1910. He was also president of the Bombay Branch from 1926 to 1928 and acting honorary secretary of the Branch in 1926. He represented his constituency at the Annual Representative Meetings of 1910, 1924, and 1932.

A prolific writer on a wide variety of subjects, including leishmaniasis, malaria, rat-bite fever, leprosy, plague, enteric fever, he had a number of communications published in this *Journal* between the years 1902 and 1924.

Edinburgh men of his time will be distressed to learn of the sudden death on June 3 of Dr. A. J. M. BUTTER at his home in North London at the age of 59. Andrew James Moyes Butter was born on November 15, 1894, and at the outbreak of the first world war was in the Faculty of Arts at Edinburgh University. Joining the Royal Engineers, he was soon drafted to France, where he won the Military Medal as a sergeant with the special gas company of that regiment, in which he was later commissioned. After the war he took his M.A. at Edinburgh, and obtained the M.B., Ch.B. in 1923. Those were highly competitive days, when only the very best of the large number of men graduating could hope to secure house appointments, particularly in the teaching hospitals. Butter was among the selected few, and was successively house-physician to Professor Edwin Bramwell at the Royal Infirmary and house-physician at the Royal Hospital for Sick Children, Edinburgh. He came to London, and before entering general practice was house-physician at Queen Mary's Hospital for the East End. He proceeded to the M.D., with commendation, in 1925. J. A. B. Y. writes: Among a number of gifted men prominent in the life of Edinburgh University after the first world war Butter was an outstanding personality. A member of the Students' Representative Council and of the Debating Society, he was also president of the Philomathic Society and, in 1923, president of the University Union. In spite of these public activities he was at heart rather a shy person and certainly never sought the distinctions that came his way. He had a delightful sense of humour, and a gift for public speaking that was not lessened by an appearance of diffidence on rising to his feet. During Butter's year as president of the Union Mr. Lloyd George was installed as Lord Rector of the University. At the subsequent luncheon in the Union speeches were made by the Lord Rector and other great men, but many who heard Butter speak that day felt that he had outshone the others. His facility for the *bon mot* was tested, and found not wanting, in Paris. He acted as guide, philosopher, friend, and spokesman of the Edinburgh party studying midwifery there in 1923 and was an immense favourite with the French students. At social functions Butter always spoke for us—in French—and his remarks were invariably received with acclaim. He was a gifted physician greatly beloved by his patients, among whom were included many of his colleagues and their families. To see him enter the sickroom, so kind, so patient, and so capable, was to have confidence in him. In spite of the demands of his large private practice he found time to be on the staff of the Wood Green and Southgate Hospital and was also medical officer in charge of St. David's Hospital for Epileptics. In the latter appointment he had almost unrivalled experience, and was a great authority on epilepsy, particularly in the drug treatment of the condition, on which he had written a number of valuable papers. Another of his interests was the local medical society, the Ganglion Club, of which he had been secretary for many years. Some three years ago there were the first indications that all was not well with his health, but he continued his full work, and the end, when it came, was unexpected and in the midst of a busy day's work, as he might have wished. No medical man was ever more admired and respected by his colleagues than this gifted and unassuming man, who to the end preserved a remarkably youthful appearance. He was incapable of any action other than a generous one, and his place in the medical community will be hard to fill. He will be sadly missed and will not be forgotten. He leaves a widow, formerly Miss Ena McLaren Laing, who also graduated in medicine at Edinburgh in 1923, and two sons.