

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 Dorridge, 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.

D.S.O.

Lieut.-Colonel Angus Hedley Whyte, R.A.M.C., T.A.

Military Cross

Temporary Lieut. Stewart McCallum, R.A.M.C.

The King has made the following awards for distinguished services in the field:

O.B.E. (Military Division)

Lieut.-Colonel (acting Colonel) William Clavering Hartgill, M.C., R.A.M.C.

Major Charles Hugh Clough Byrne, Reserve of Officers, R.A.M.C.
Temporary Lieut. (temporary Lieut.-Colonel) Ronald Ogier Ward, D.S.O., M.C., T.D., R.A.M.C.

M.B.E. (Military Division)

Temporary Lieut. Edward Bernard Brennan, R.A.M.C.

CASUALTIES IN THE SERVICES

Prisoner of War

Lieut. Tom Kenneth Elliott, R.A.M.C.

Medical Notes in Parliament

Speaking in the House of Commons on September 5, Mr. Churchill noted with satisfaction that more than 150,000 beds reserved for casualties had remained empty in our war hospitals for a whole year. In Great Britain during August 1,075 civilians had been killed by enemy action and a slightly larger number had been seriously injured. Mr. Churchill said the arrangements for air raid warnings required considerable changes. Government Departments had been asked to review the whole system. An announcement would be made at latest next week. A committee on street lighting would be set up to see how this lighting could cheer the winter months and at the same time serve the purpose of an alarm.

Mr. Churchill announced on September 5 that on September 17 the House of Commons would discuss the new Government scheme for the physical recreation of young people, and on September 18 the health of the nation, with special reference to national health insurance.

Temporary Medical Officers R.N.

Commander LOCKER-LAMPSON asked on September 5 whether doctors in civilian practice who served in the Navy in the last war would receive priority of appointment on application to join as surgeons. Captain HUDSON replied that the Admiralty, who made appointments of temporary medical officers on the recommendation of the Central Medical War Committee, at present required only young officers, mostly for seagoing appointments in small ships. The rank and responsibilities which newly entered officers were given would not be suitable for medical officers who served in the last war and who now had long service in their profession.

Infant Feeding.—National dried milk will be available only to infants not more than 12 months old for whom a doctor certifies that dried milk is necessary, and will be issued in lieu of one pint of liquid milk. Mr. Boothby can hold out no hope of a subsidy for proprietary infant foods.

Notes in Brief

Mr. MacDonald is arranging with Sir John Anderson for the issue from Government sources of helmets and civilian duty respirators for the use of midwives.

The use of bleachers and improvers in flour for ordinary consumption is not prohibited. As regards flour for Army use such preparation is prohibited by regulations.

In areas of England and Wales where schools are closed arrangements have been made whereby these children can attend schools or centres to receive free or cheap milk. Mr. Ramsbotham says it is not easy to secure the attendance of children for this purpose.

Mr. Cross states that although ship surgeons are not covered by National Maritime Board agreements they as a general rule receive the same monthly war risk money as other officers.

It is the function of medical officers of health in charge of casualty services to arrange for the noting of premises in their area suitable for use by mobile first-aid posts. Instructions to this effect have been issued through the hospital officers of the Ministry of Health, who are in touch with medical officers of health on the matter.

Medical News

The Lord Mayor's Red Cross and St. John Fund for the Sick and Wounded in the War now stands at well over £3,112,000.

Burroughs Wellcome and Co. announce that as a war emergency measure designed to ensure adequate rest for their staff, their business premises will be closed on Saturdays except for the execution of emergency orders by a nucleus staff. It is therefore requested that clients will anticipate as far as possible their week-end requirements to avoid any delay as a result of this arrangement.

A deputation on sex education among the troops was received last week at the War Office by Lord Croft, Under-Secretary of State for War. It was introduced by Lord Horder, who with the Bishop of London and other representatives of the Standing Conference put forward suggestions for supplementing the education given to men and women in the Services on the subject of sex. The Under-Secretary undertook to give full consideration to the points emphasized by the deputation.

A dental ambulance, presented to this country by members of the American dental profession, was formally received on behalf of the Ministry of Health on September 4 at a ceremony on Horse Guards Parade. Dr. C. W. Roberts, making the presentation, asked that it be accepted as a symbol of the willingness of all American citizens to hold out a helping hand to the British people. The ambulance is equipped as an emergency operating room for the immediate treatment of injuries to the face and jaw. It will be manned by a plastic surgeon, a dental surgeon, a dental mechanic, and an anaesthetist. Sir Harold Gillies, consultant adviser in maxillo-facial surgery to the Ministry of Health Emergency Hospital Scheme, accepting the ambulance on behalf of the Ministry, said that it was a most valuable addition to the equipment and efficiency of the maxillo-facial units. Sir Frank Pearce, consulting dental surgeon to Guy's Hospital, expressed the appreciation of the British Dental Association.

The International Assembly of the Inter-State Postgraduate Medical Association of North America will hold its annual meeting at Cleveland, Ohio, from October 16 to 18.

At an inquest in Birmingham on the body of a man aged 62, who was found dead outside a public air raid shelter which contained a watchman's brazier, the coroner, Dr. W. H. Davison, warned the public of the danger of improvising heating in shelters without expert supervision.

According to the *Schweizerische medizinische Wochenschrift* of July 30 there are five million lepers in the world, or 0.25 per cent. of the total population, of whom there are one million in China.

According to the *Journal of the American Medical Association* ankylostomiasis is the most important sanitary problem in a certain zone in the northern part of the Argentine Republic. The greatest obstacle in the eradication of the endemic is that 63% of the houses have no latrine.

Dr. Adolf Meyer, professor of psychiatry of Johns Hopkins University and director of the Henry Phipps Psychiatric Clinic, Baltimore, has been elected president of the United States National Committee of Mental Hygiene.

Dr. David Cheever, associate professor of surgery, Harvard Medical School, has been elected president of the American Surgical Association.

The Minister of Health is allotting £1,000 of the gift of £7,500 made for evacuated children by the Maharaja of Gondal to the relief of children from the Channel Islands.

The Rockefeller Foundation has renewed a grant of \$3,000 a year for three years to Duke University in support of a study of the physical chemistry of proteins by Dr. Hans Neurath of the department of biochemistry of the School of Medicine.

Dr. Carlos Mainini has been elected president of the Argentine Medical Association.