OBITUARIES

It is with regret that we record the deaths of two well-known workers in the field of rheumatic disease. Dr. G. R. P. Aldred-Brown, who died on July 26, was a recruit to medicine from the Army, in which he served as a captain in the R.F.A. in France from 1916 to 1918. On leaving the Army, he studied medicine at the London Hospital, qualifying M.B., B.Ch. in 1924. In 1938 he became a Doctor of Medicine. He was for a time pathologist and bacteriologist to the Dorset County Hospital, but later removed to Bath, and in 1930 joined the staff of the Royal Hospital for Rheumatic Diseases, where he was senior physician until shortly before his early death. While at Bath he made the Rheumatic Hospital his main interest, becoming a Governor in 1932. During the war years, until ill health caused him to reduce his output of work, it was largely his influence which kept alive a spirit of keenness and desire for progress within the hospital. Though at the time of his death he had just retired from the active staff and had been appointed a Consulting Physician, he will be sorely missed by both patients and staff. Among his more important contributions to medical literature may be mentioned Blood Sedimentation Rate and Plasma Proteins (Lancet, 1934), and Plasma Proteins and Non-protein Nitrogen and Sedimentation Rate in Chronic Rheumatic Disorders (Quart. J. Med., 1935), both of which are valuable studies in a subject the importance of which is becoming more generally recognized. His early death is a loss both to the campaign against rheumatism and to the city of his adoption.

Professor Bogomoletz died at Kiev, where he was President of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences. He was best known in Great Britain on account of the serum which he discovered and which he named anti-reticular cytotoxic serum. It was claimed to have striking effects in rheumatism as well as in other diseases. Investigations in this country, however, failed to substantiate the claims that were made. Had it not been for his death, further observations might have been carried out in the light of more information about the technique he used.

Dr. Bertram Nissé, Physician to the Red Cross Clinic for Rheumatic Diseases, died in London on August 14. Bertram Sydney Nissé was educated at St. Olave’s School, London, and with a Buxton Arts Scholarship entered the London Hospital, where, in 1921, he qualified M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. He obtained the M.B., B.S. a year later, and the M.R.C.P. in 1925. In 1924 he had been awarded the University Gold Medal for his M.D. thesis. After holding house appointments and a pathological assistant-ship at the London Hospital, he became resident medical officer at the National Hospital for Diseases of the Heart, and later was appointed chief assistant at the National Heart Hospital. Becoming convinced that it was important to raise the standard of teaching and research into the rheumatic diseases, he and a number of colleagues founded the British Red Cross Clinic in 1930. Throughout the 1939-45 war, Dr. Nissé deputized for Dr. W. S. C. Copeman, who was on war service, as physician in charge of the rheumatism clinic at the West London Hospital. He was a member of the International Society for Medical Hydrology and a vice-president of the Physical Medicine section of the Royal Society of Medicine. His monograph on rheumatism, published in 1938, is a model of compactness and lucidity, and readers will also recall articles from his pen which appeared in the International Journal of Medicine and Surgery (1930) and in the Clinical Journal (1935). He was a kind and wise physician who did much toward furthering the clinical and scientific investigation of the rheumatic diseases, and he was one of those who has helped to make the nation more aware of the urgent problems these diseases create; his loss from among the ranks of rheumatologists will be deeply felt by colleagues and patients alike. Dr. Nissé married, in 1932, Miss Helena Jacobs of Newcastle, and to his widow, son, and daughter we extend our sincere sympathy.