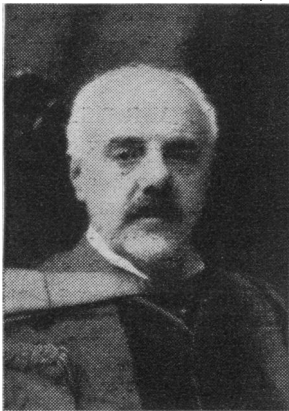


Obituary

GEORGE LOVELL GULLAND, C.M.G.
LL.D., M.D., F.R.C.P.Ed.

The death of Prof. Lovell Gulland occurred at his house in Edinburgh on May 4. For some time he had been crippled by arthritis but he had been seriously ill for only a week. He was born in 1862, the son of John Gulland, merchant and magistrate of the City of Edinburgh. His brother, J. W. Gulland, M.P., was for some years Chief Whip of the Liberal Party in the House of Commons. He married the second daughter of the late Prof. Masson of the Chair of English Literature in the University of Edinburgh. His son is Professor of Chemistry in the University of Nottingham, and his daughter is married to Prof. Masson, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Sheffield.

Professor Gulland had a distinguished student career. As an undergraduate he acted for a year as research assistant to Prof. Ray Lankester at University College. He took the degrees of M.A., M.B., and B.Sc. at Edinburgh University.



His M.D. thesis on the development of lymphocytes is a classic. In early professional days he was resident physician to the Royal Infirmary and to the Royal Hospital for Sick Children, Edinburgh. Thereafter he became private assistant to the late Sir Thomas Grainger Stewart. He held numerous appointments: physician to the Royal Infirmary, to the Chalmers Memorial Hospital, and to the Royal Victoria Hospital for Tuberculosis. He was principal medical officer to the Scottish Widows' Fund.

Gulland had an enormous teaching experience. He conducted a course of practical instruction on the examination of the chest at the Victoria Hospital. With the late Sir Robert Philip, he held a popular class on methods of diagnosis. His classes on haematology were among the first of their kind and were largely attended. In 1907 he became lecturer on medicine at Surgeons' Hall, and in 1915 he was elected to the chair of medicine in the University. By this time his consulting practice had become enormous. In 1916 he became consulting physician to the Forces at Malta with the rank of colonel. His services were recognized by the award of the C.M.G. He was secretary to the section of medicine at the International Congress of Medicine in London in 1913, and was chairman of the Foreign Guests Committee and of the Section of Medicine at the British Medical Association Meeting in Edinburgh in 1927.

Gulland was a pioneer in haematology. His contributions to its literature were very numerous. He was awarded the Freeland Barbour fellowship for the best work carried out in the laboratory of the Royal College of Physicians within the previous two years, and in 1926 he received the Cullen prize of the College, which is awarded to the Fellow who during the previous four years has made the most important contribution to practical medicine. At a later date he became curator of the College laboratory. Besides numerous magazine articles Prof. Gulland was joint author with Dr. Goodall of *The Blood*, and with Prof. Stanley Davidson of *Pernicious Anaemia*. After his retirement from his Chair and from the staff of the Royal Infirmary he became a manager of that institution and threw himself whole-heartedly into the administration of its affairs.

The great characteristics of Gulland's personality were his boundless energy, his wonderful flow of ideas, his memory, and his mental quickness. It is not generally known that the citizen of Edinburgh, if so minded, can play golf, catch trout, or shoot grouse without crossing the city boundary. It was not uncommon for Gulland in an interval between consultations

to get on to his bicycle, find a nook by a pond and start or finish a water-colour sketch. If longer time were available he would ring up a friend and announce, "There is time for nine holes before dinner: what about it?" Unfortunately these intervals became more rare as his work increased, the cycle gave way to the motor car, and relaxation was almost entirely limited to a spring and autumn holiday. Gulland began to suffer from arthritis, and while he remained active till a week before his death he was greatly crippled.

Gulland had no affection for formality or ceremonial. He was a capital business man. He was a dignified and much respected President of the Royal College of Physicians, but "the great occasion" had little appeal for him—except, now and then, to his sense of humour. His teaching was informal and conversational but he gave full value to his audience. In his writing he was a little apt to forget that the ordinary mortal requires such aids as headings and paragraphs. In speaking he had none of the tricks of the orator, but he kept his audience interested, amused, and often amazed at his memory and his wealth of illustration. Gulland was a great asset at informal gatherings. His humour, his mental agility and his willingness to contribute in speech, story or song made him a most agreeable companion. He had a great place in the life of Edinburgh. He was affable and kindly, a delightful host, devoted to his family life and (with every reason) a very proud grandfather.

A. G.

The following personal appreciation is from the pen of another Edinburgh colleague.

The tidings of Prof. Lovell Gulland's death have brought sorrow into the hearts of his former students, colleagues, and countless friends at home and over-seas. Born nearly four score years ago, Gulland had a most distinguished career. As a young physician in Edinburgh he began those pioneer investigations in the research laboratory of the Royal College of Physicians upon the morphology of the blood and blood-forming tissues which entitled him to be styled, in later years, the "doyen of British haematology." It is in large measure upon his work in this sphere that Gulland's world-wide fame rests. Much of his great experience in this subject is embodied in *Pernicious Anaemia*, published in 1940, of which he was joint author. Gulland quickly became recognized, not merely as a keen laboratory worker, but also as a most accomplished physician. When I became his assistant physician nearly thirty years ago Gulland was a clinical teacher of extraordinary intellectual vigour and brilliance. The foundations of his conspicuous success in this field were laid in his early scientific training and research. Each day before his ward visit and teaching he made a personal study of the material being subjected to microscopical and biochemical analysis. He had a complete grasp of his subject, knew his cases thoroughly, yet treated them as patients, and had an innate gift, not merely of teaching, but of training his students, to each of whom he was a friend. In his clinical teaching the art, rather than the science, of medicine and the practical aspect of all therapeutic measures were constantly kept in the foreground, for he never forgot that nearly all his hearers would become medical practitioners. By reference to cases he had seen in former years he would frequently clarify a difficult point in diagnosis, and illustrate the value of a particular line of treatment.

It was in the diagnosis and treatment of acute disease that Gulland was pre-eminent. Thus it came about that he was *facile princeps* as consulting physician to the Forces in Malta in 1915, when the island, from Valetta to St. Paul's Bay, was a huge hospital, crowded with men evacuated from Gallipoli because they were suffering from acute dysentery, enteric fever, infective jaundice and other acute conditions. During that trying period his robust constitution, sanguine temperament and immense capacity for work stood him in good stead. His cheery smile and reassuring words could not fail to bring fresh hope to thousands of our sick soldiers. From Malta he was recalled amidst general acclamation to fill the Chair of Medicine and Clinical Medicine in Edinburgh, rendered vacant by the death of John Wyllie. During the thirteen years while Gulland held that office his lectures on the practice of medicine were characterized by a vigorous, lucid and helpful exposition of general principles. Throughout those years he was at the climax of his activity as teacher and consultant. In the latter capacity his professional skill deservedly commanded the confidence of his medical brethren and the public. His opinion was widely sought in all manner of difficult medical problems; in cases of anaemia of obscure origin his verdict was the final

court of appeal. He had a rare gift for quickly recognizing the essential feature of a difficult case and for not being misled by side issues. With him diagnosis was based upon solid foundations, prognosis upon sound judgment, treatment upon an unrivalled clinical experience.

After his retirement from the Chair his great powers of administration were given full rein as a member of the Board of Management of the Royal Infirmary: to his unerring judgment and tact we are indebted for the happy solution of maintaining an adequate and efficient honorary medical and surgical staff during the present emergency. For advice and guidance upon matters that are sometimes termed "medical etiquette" younger members of our profession would turn to Gulland, for he was the soul of honour, ever seeking and holding fast to that which is right and true. He was the very embodiment of Burns's "social, friendly and honest man." Everyone liked and admired him; those who knew him best loved him most. Unostentatious, of simple tastes and with a keen zest in all that is good in life, he was happy in his relation with men of all classes, in his work, his pleasures and, above all, in his home. A most genial host, he shone in any social gathering and had the delightful faculty of enlivening with songs of his own composition the informal meetings of Edinburgh medical dining clubs. We shall miss our revered Chief, colleague, and friend who has passed over to the other side, and in the days to come remember with pride and thankfulness his inspiring example.—W. J. R.

REDMOND ROCHE, M.R.C.S.

We regret to record the death, at the age of seventy-four, of Dr. Redmond Roche, who began his medical career in his native Ireland, but was for many years a well-known practitioner in the city of Westminster.

Redmond Roche was educated at Clongowes Wood College and what was then known as the Royal University of Ireland. He qualified in medicine in 1894, taking the English Conjoint diplomas and the licentiatehip in midwifery (with special certificate in gynaecology), Rotunda Hospital, Dublin. Before crossing St. George's Channel he held a number of posts in Ireland, including that of demonstrator in anatomy at the Royal College of Surgeons and house appointments at Richmond Hospital, Whitworth Hospital, and Hardwick Fever Hospital in Dublin. He was for a time surgeon on R.M.S. *Vancouver* of the Dominion Line, and he also served as surgeon major in the 1st Cadet Battalion, King's Royal Rifles. During the early part of the last war he was an examiner of recruits in Whitehall and later medical officer in charge of the Scots Guards department, Wellington Barracks. In Westminster he practised at Eccleston Square, and among other public appointments he was medical officer to the Western Dispensary, Westminster. He joined the British Medical Association in 1897, and in 1925-6 he was chairman of the Westminster and Holborn Division. But his chief interest in medical affairs outside his own practice was as an active member and for many years president of the Society of Members of the Royal College of Surgeons. He took part, year after year, in moving the resolution, always carried and never acted upon, demanding the representation of members of the College Council. Unlike some of his colleagues in bygone years during these annual tilts at the council, Redmond Roche always spoke with the greatest suavity and reasonableness; nobody could better disguise a combative spirit in a gentle mien. He was a member of the Chelsea Clinical Society and contributed to its *Transactions*. He was also interested in medico-legal subjects, and on these and other matters his name appeared not infrequently in the correspondence columns of this *Journal*. Westminster will miss an excellent doctor and an engaging public figure.

MARY GORDON, L.R.C.P. & S.

We regret to announce the death on May 5 at Crowborough of Dr. Mary Louisa Gordon at the age of 79. She was a woman of great public spirit and independence of mind, and widely acquainted with penal methods and their results.

She studied at the London School of Medicine for Women, obtained the Scottish triple qualification in 1890, and after

varied experience in social medicine and the treatment of alcoholism was appointed in 1908 H.M. Inspector of Female Prisons and assistant inspector of the State and Certified Inebriate Reformatories. For some months during the last war she served with the Serbian Transport Column in Macedonia. On retiring from official duties Dr. Mary Gordon summarized her experiences and gave earnest expression to the conclusions she had reached in a book published in 1922 under the title of *Penal Discipline*. Vigorous, racy, at times poetical in language, and throughout imbued with an active living sympathy for the derelict and diseased, it was the work of one who sees her fellow man or fellow woman even in the most abandoned criminal or "old lag." Those who had breathed the prison official atmosphere for any length of time and who knew anything of the author were not surprised to read that at her first round of inspections she unwittingly provided a sensation in several prisons, and also that, as an official, she feared she was never true to type. The book, however, was not a criticism of officialdom but of the prison system, and of its principle of penal discipline which was not made by the administrative body but by the citizens and voters of this country. Dr. Mary Gordon found nothing good in the prison system of her time, and implied, without explicitly saying so, that she looked upon the criminal as a sick person and not as a wrongdoer. The argument of her book was really for a changed public attitude towards the criminal, who should be treated scientifically but neither punished nor reproached. Long before *Penal Discipline* was published she had written a paper on the drug treatment of the inebriate, and she contributed the chapter on the inebriate derelict to the volume *Human Derelicts*.

THOMAS JASON WOOD, M.D., M.R.C.S.

Consulting Surgeon, Bradford Royal Infirmary

We regret to announce the death, which took place at Bradford on May 9 after an operation, of Dr. Thomas Jason Wood, a well-known consulting surgeon in the West Riding of Yorkshire.

He was born at Sevenoaks in 1866, and was educated at Bishop's Stortford School and University College Hospital. In 1890 he qualified M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. and graduated M.B.Lond.; he took the M.D. degree in 1892. At U.C.H. he worked under the late Christopher Heath, and held the post of senior obstetrical assistant, afterwards acting as R.M.O. at Swansea Hospital. In 1895 he went to Bradford and entered into partnership with the late Dr. Mossop as a general practitioner, and in the same year he was appointed to the assistant staff of the Bradford Royal Infirmary, being promoted to the full staff in 1900. He retired from the full staff in 1923 and was appointed honorary consulting surgeon. During the 1914-18 war he acted as surgeon to the Bradford War Hospital (St. Luke's). He was a past-president of the Bradford Medico-Chirurgical Society and a past-chairman of the Bradford Division of the British Medical Association. During the Annual Meeting of the B.M.A. at Bradford in 1924 he was a vice-president of the Section of Surgery. He continued in practice as a consulting surgeon till ten years ago, when he retired. His hobbies were shooting, fishing, and golf, in all of which pursuits he showed considerable skill.

As a surgeon Dr. Jason Wood had a flair for diagnosis, especially abdominal diagnosis, and this was at a time when the ancillary diagnostic services were in their infancy. His anaesthetist says that he can hardly call to mind an occasion upon which Jason Wood opened an abdomen unnecessarily. As a man, to those who did not know him, he appeared to be austere and abrupt, but to his intimate friends or to anyone in real trouble he was kindness and consideration itself. He was honest and straightforward, but could not suffer fools gladly. In all that Jason Wood did, whether work or play, he was a true sportsman, and to the time of his death he took the greatest interest in the welfare and management of the Bradford Royal Infirmary. He is survived by his widow and two sons and three daughters.

Many friends (writes R. M.) will mourn the passing of a fine gentleman by the death of Dr. RICHARD KELLY, who for many years was one of Arbroath's most-sought-after and successful medical practitioners. Bournemouth, where he spent his later

years, has lost an ardent admirer and a picturesque personality. Two decades ago Dr. Kelly came south in retirement from a strenuous and exacting professional life, which had taken its toll of health and strength. He soon found that in the surroundings of his beloved Bournemouth health and vigour were restored and life began again to be joyous and worth-while. In his professional capacity Dr. Kelly had the gift of imparting confidence and reassurance while, at the same time, he was a great assessor of the verities behind his patients' condition. He added to his methodical and painstaking nature a high endeavour to keep abreast, despite a busy life, with the varying and advancing research and technique of his profession. He had been a member of the British Medical Association for fifty-two years and to the last was a faithful reader of the *British Medical Journal*.

One of the few nonagenarians in the medical profession has passed away with the death of DR. PHILIP LANCASHIRE BOOTH of Barrow-in-Furness. Dr. Booth was born in Manchester in 1849 and received his education at Owen's College. He qualified M.R.C.S. in 1873, and in the following year was appointed house-surgeon at North Lonsdale Hospital, Barrow, then a very unpretentious wooden building, and now a modern hospital of 154 beds. Very soon he bought a practice and settled down in that town, which was then rapidly developing as a mining and industrial centre, and there and on the adjacent island of Walney he practised for not far short of seventy years. Dr. Booth was a member of the British Medical Association from 1877 onwards, and was chairman of the Furness Division in 1932-3. But he had no ambition to be other than a local medical practitioner, serving the North Lancashire folk whom he knew so well. He was honorary surgeon to the North Lonsdale Hospital down to his death. His only outside interests were in Freemasonry, in which he attained high Provincial rank, and choral societies and church choirs, in which he took an active part from boyhood right into old age. It is possible that he was the oldest doctor in practice in England.

DR. CHRISTABEL LILIE MARGARET GWYNNE-JONES (née Charlesworth) was killed by enemy action in one of the recent air raids on Plymouth. She was the wife of Surgeon Commander T. Gwynne-Jones, R.N., who seems to have been on duty in Devonport Dockyard at the time and so escaped. Her maid, Dorothy Remick, was killed at the same time. Dr. Christabel Gwynne-Jones was educated at Glasgow University, where she graduated as M.B. and Ch.B. in 1921, and at King's College, London, also taking the M.R.C.S. and L.R.C.P. diplomas in the same year.

Universities and Colleges

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

Miss Ida Mann, D.Sc., M.B., F.R.C.S., has been appointed to the Margaret Ogilvie Readership in Ophthalmology from October 1.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

At a Congregation held on May 12 the following medical degrees were conferred:

M.B., B.CHIR.—By Proxy: D. Laing, E. J. C. Kendall.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF EDINBURGH

At a meeting of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, held on May 14, with Dr. H. M. Traquair, President, in the chair, the following, having passed the requisite examinations, were admitted Fellows:

G. J. Cleland, G. J. A. Kirkpatrick, F. B. Korkis, J. C. Milne, D. M. Nundy, Marion A. Pearson, O. McC. Spence, W. J. Watt.

The Henry Arthur Dalziel Ferns Bursary was, after a competitive examination in organic chemistry in its application to medicine, awarded to Mr. N. Meleca.

The Ivson Macadam Memorial Prize was, after a competitive examination in inorganic and organic chemistry in its application to medicine, awarded to Miss Mary McDonald.

The Bathgate Memorial Prize was, after a competitive examination in materia medica and therapeutics, awarded to Mr. E. D. Cameron.

Medical Notes in Parliament

Medical Man-power and Alien Doctors

The question of the Government's treatment of alien doctors in relation to medical man-power was raised by Sir HENRY MORRIS-JONES in the House of Commons on May 13. He contended that there had been a good deal of chaos and muddle in dealing with the matter. Last January there were 1,400 alien doctors in this country, and roughly only 100 had found employment. The fault lay with the multiplicity of Government and Service Departments and Refugee Committees. The Central Medical War Committee had an inadequate staff to deal with the matter, and he was told that there was only one official to deal with this question at the moment. There was also serious delay at the Aliens Department of the Home Office, which was causing a hold-up. This Department was the bottle-neck. It would take three years to absorb these alien doctors at the present rate. Some hospitals had appointed alien doctors, as they could not get other medical assistance, and sometimes it had taken two months to get sanction from the Home Office to do this. It was now announced that we were to take 1,000 American doctors into the R.A.M.C. While he believed in Anglo-American co-operation, we should not shout from the housetops about asking them to come here and then do an injustice to those who had been here for so long. We should not discourage these American doctors by putting them into the R.A.M.C. to clean instruments for a few hours a day, but should see that their skill was made use of in the best possible way. Our medical man-power was very badly distributed at present, and in rural areas it was often impossible to find a medical man to attend even a confinement case. The R.A.M.C. seemed, owing to the peculiar character of the war, to have an avaricious appetite for medical personnel, although there was not much work for them to do. The Central Medical War Committee had done very valuable work in the war, but the whole question had now got beyond them. The Minister of Health ought to take the matter into his own hands and appoint committees in each county or each county borough of over 250,000 population. The committee should comprise a representative of the British Medical Association, a responsible public man from the county, and representatives of the trade unions and employers.

Sir FRANCIS FREMANTLE pointed out that the Central Medical War Committee was set up by agreement with independent bodies like the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, and direct representation was given to those bodies. It was probably the most representative body of the medical profession that could be got. It was obviously a great deal better for a question like this to be dealt with by the profession as a whole than to be taken over by a Government Department. The Central Medical War Committee was as conscious of the difficulty of the alien doctors as anyone else, and was as keen as Sir Henry Morris-Jones to use these people. There was no lack of good will—certainly not consciously. With regard to the suggestion that the Ministry of Health should take over the whole of the work and appoint local committees, he pointed out that Local Medical War Committees already existed in each area, which gave up their time to the very unpleasant work of deciding among their own colleagues whom they would root out from their practice and compel to serve. Continuing, he said it was not so easy as it might seem to employ alien doctors. Most of them could not talk English or, if they did, it was broken English. It was very difficult for them to understand the ways of the British medical profession and still more difficult to understand British patients in order to prescribe for them. It was difficult for them to use the organization to which they were to be appointed and the conditions and circumstances in which they had to recommend the application of their advice to their patients.

Prof. A. V. HILL said that we had been unexpectedly fortunate so far during the war in the matter of our public health, but we must not assume that our present good fortune would necessarily continue. Britain's medical resources were taxed to the utmost. In ordinary times we might have enough doctors as we were organized—that was, for dealing with disease only; but we should not have more than from one-third to two-thirds of the doctors wanted if health were to be regarded