Obituary

A. M. GOSSAGE, C.B.E., D.M., F.R.C.P.

Dr. A. M. Gossage died on June 8 at the Westminster Hospital, where for many years he had been consulting physician. Alfred Milne Gossage, the second son of William Herbert Gossage, was born in Lancashire in 1864. He was educated at Clifton and Magdalen College, Oxford, where he took a first-class in natural science in 1886 before going on to the Westminster Hospital. He qualified in 1890, and graduated B.M., B.Ch. in 1891. He was house-physician at the Brompton Hospital and medical registrar at the Westminster Hospital before going on to the honorary staff. Dr. Gossage was elected F.R.C.P. in 1903, and proceeded D.M. in 1907. Apart from his long association with the Westminster Hospital he was also physician to the East London Hospital for Children, which later became the Princess Elizabeth of York Hospital for Children and in 1942 was united with the Queen's Hospital for Children to form the Queen Elizabeth Hospital for Children. Dr. Gossage contributed a number of articles to the medical press and was also responsible for the sections on heredity and syphilis in Garrod and Batten's *Diseases of Children* and for the accounts of Raynaud's disease and infantile convulsions in *System of Treatment* edited by Latham and English. He was a member of the British Medical Association for many years and was secretary of the section of Diseases of Children at the annual meeting in 1900.

Dr. Gossage will be remembered as a good physician and an earnest teacher. He was also a charming person and a trustworthy friend. During the first world war he served in the R.A.M.C. with the rank of major, and in 1920 he was awarded the C.B.E. He married Bertha Pillans, third daughter of Pillans Scarth Stevenson, of Montreal, and they had a son and a daughter. He had been living for some years past in retirement at Chalfont St. Giles.

C. J. PATTEN, M.D., Sc.D.

Charles Joseph Patten was born at Ballybrack, Co. Dublin, in 1870. He died, after a very brief illness, at his home in Farnham, Surrey, at the age of 78. He had been living in Farnham for only about a year.

Patten was educated at the High School, Dublin, and proceeded to Trinity College. Here he took up the study of biology and of medicine. From the first he showed that aptitude for natural history which was so apparent to all who knew him in later years, and took a triple first in the senior moderatorship with a gold medal in natural science. After graduating in 1896 he joined Cunningham's staff as demonstrator of anatomy at T.C.D. In those days the use of formalin as a preservative was comparatively new, and the clear picture of topographical relations which it gave appealed with special force to the Irish school of anatomists. Working under Cunningham's direction, Patten shaped those descriptions of the relations of the heart, lungs, and pleural cavities, and of their surface anatomy, which were the basis of the textbook accounts until quite lately. It was natural, therefore, that in 1901 he should be called to fill the chair at the Sheffield Medical School left vacant by the resignation of Christopher (now Lord) Addison, shortly before University College, Sheffield, became an independent university. He planned the new department of anatomy then set up, with an eye upon that of his beloved T.C.D., down to the detail of the parquet floor. He held his chair at Sheffield for thirty-four years, retiring in 1935 with the dignity of professor emeritus, an honour by no means automatic. To the great satisfaction of his many friends he continued to live in Sheffield, leaving it only after the second world war.

Prof. Patten was one of the last of the "classical" school of topographical anatomists. Many whose names are in the forefront of clinical medicine and surgery to-day received their introduction to anatomy at his hands; and he saw to it that the material they studied was both sufficient and well cared for. These are among the primary duties of the head of an anatomical school; he took them seriously. This may seem a small matter in these days of tissue culture and electron microscopy, but, as Prof. Cave has said, the first business of a professor of anatomy is to provide for the needs of the student of medicine. There would have been no Harvey had there not been a Vesalius before him.

One of the earliest members of the Anatomical Society, Prof. Patten served on its council and contributed many papers to its meetings. He was external examiner to several universities in England and Ireland, and was unusually popular with the candidates. To the general public, however, he was best known as an ornithologist. He had an extraordinary affection for birds, and an unusual knowledge of their ways. He published both popular and scientific papers on their structure and function; and his lectures were usually enriched by his imitations of their calls and song. He was a good mimic and much interested in choral music, human as well as avian. He had a special interest, too, in the problem of bird migration, and put in many weeks a year in off-shore lighthouses around the Irish coast that he might gather data for its solution. Two lively and informative books sum up his observations on this subject.

As a man he was a most kindly chief and a hospitable and cheerful companion. Those who came to his house were assured of a delightful evening. His personal views on Church and State often differed profoundly from those of his guests, but that made no difference to the welcome they received. His later years were clouded by a severe affection of his eyes, yet this did not seem to dim his essential good humour. He leaves a widow, a son, and a daughter, to whom we extend our deepest sympathy.—M. A. MacC.

Prof. Francis Davies writes: Patten's anatomical researches were in the field of physical anthropology, particularly variations in skull osteology in primates and anomalies in human myology. But his great interest over many years was the field study of bird life, and it is in this sphere that he became widely known. He studied birds as a naturalist rather than as an anatomist; it was their ways and habits, their nesting, and particularly their migration that appealed most to him. He wrote numerous papers and several delightful books on bird life, and was an excellent photographer. His book *The Aquatic Birds of Great Britain*, which was published in 1912, is a standard work.

Most notable of Patten's qualities were his imperturbable cheerfulness, his generosity, tolerance, ready help, and pronounced sense of humour. He had the gift of excellent mimicry and could imitate the sound and song of numerous birds. In Australia he added several bird songs to his repertoire and used to delight and startle his colleagues with the cry of the laughing jackass. He prepared a fine collection of bird skins, many of which he presented to the Weston Park Museum, Sheffield. Patten was a devoted disciple of Charles Darwin, whom he literally worshipped. He will be missed by a wide circle of friends.

HENRY JELLETT, M.D., F.R.C.P.I.

Dr. Henry Jellett, who has just died in New Zealand, was a distinguished graduate of Dublin University. He was the son of the Very Rev. Henry Jellett, D.D., Dean of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, and was born in Killinardrish, Co. Cork, on May 29, 1872. After a successful undergraduate career he decided to specialize in midwifery and gynaecology. He had graduated in 1894, proceeding M.D. two years later, and he was elected F.R.C.P.I. in 1898. Having served his time as assistant master to the late Sir William Smyly at the Rotunda Hospital, Jellett became gynaecologist to Dr. Steevens' Hospital. Later he was appointed King's Professor of Midwifery in Dublin University and gynaecologist to Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital. He had only acted as professor for one year when, in 1910, he was elected Master of the Rotunda Hospital. He resigned his mastership in order to serve as commandant of the Munro Ambulance Corps in 1914, but when he returned from France in 1917 he was re-elected Master and completed the usual period of seven years. Towards the end of the war he was awarded the Croix de Guerre and was made Chevalier de l'Ordre de la Couronne de Belgique.

Jellett is chiefly known for his textbooks on midwifery and gynaecology, which had a world-wide circulation and went into many editions. During his mastership of the Rotunda he made many improvements, the most noteworthy being a new labour ward. He was a very skilled operator and was the originator of a useful addition to the prolapse operation—a shortening of the utero-sacral ligaments which are cut away from the

posterior surface of the cervix and sewn in front. At one time he advocated prophylactic pubiotomy, suggesting that the pelvis could be measured and pubiotomy done at about the sixth or seventh month, but this idea never became popular. When he finished his term as Master at the Rotunda he emigrated to New Zealand, where he was appointed consulting obstetrician to the Health Department. He told the writer that the climate of Ireland was giving him rheumatism. His very dominant character did not appear to suit the New Zealanders, and during his last years he devoted himself to growing apples and to his favourite sport of fishing. Jellett could not be called a popular man, but he was a very sincere worker in the fields of gynaecology and obstetrics and his work will be remembered for a long time.—B. S.

MAX HIRSCH, M.D.

Dr. Max Hirsch, who was one of the best-known gynaecologists in Germany before the war, died on May 20 in Birmingham at the age of 71. He qualified at Berlin University in 1901, and from the start of his career he applied his knowledge of gynaecology and obstetrics to the problems of social medicine, eugenics, anthropology, biology, and psychology. He founded in 1912 the *Archiv für Frauenkunde und Konstitutionsforschung,* and two years later published the results of an inquiry into the causes of the decrease in the birth rate, with particular reference to abortion and birth control. Other monographs he wrote were on gynaecological diseases in certain industries and on the effects of occupation upon pregnancy and childbirth in Saxony's main textile district. Some of his studies, notably those on medical marriage certificates, marriage councils, and maternity allowances, helped to bring about legislative changes. In Halban and Seitz's *Biology and Pathology of Women,* Hirsch wrote the chapter about the relation between occupation and the diseases of women.

Hirsch initiated in 1927 a statistical and clinical inquiry into the results of obstetric practice over the preceding fifty years. His conclusion that the achievements of obstetrics in Germany had not kept pace with the progress of medicine provoked much discussion. Finally a special committee was set up by the Leipzig Society for Gynaecology and Obstetrics. Hirsch was a member of this committee, and his *Reichs-Birthstatistik* was accepted as a basis for further inquiries.

Hirsch was made a member of the Health Council of the Ministry of Public Welfare in 1919, of the German Committee on Population Policy in 1928, and he had been president of the Association of Medical Sexologists since 1922. He edited the *Handbuch der Inneren Sekretion,* published in 1932, conducted a large consulting practice, and gave many lectures to postgraduate students.

All these activities came to an abrupt end in 1933, when, in line with the anti-Jewish policy of the Nazis, he was removed from scientific life and public positions, forbidden to practise, and finally imprisoned by the Gestapo. He found refuge in this country with the help of the Society for the Protection of Science and Learning, and after temporary registration had been in charge of maternity units until the beginning of his fatal disease in October, 1947. Hirsch was a man of outstanding personality and profound culture. He was especially interested in classics and in the literature of many periods. His friends from various walks of life saw how he bore his illness with admirable patience, fortitude, and dignity, knowing that the end was inevitable.—E. S.

WILLIAM LLOYD, F.R.C.S.

Mr. William Lloyd, who was honorary aurist and laryngologist to the Music Hall Benevolent Home, died at his home in Harrow-on-the-Hill on June 11 at the age of 73. William Lloyd was born in South Wales in 1874 and educated at the University College of Wales and the London Hospital. He qualified L.S.A. in 1898 and took the Scottish triple qualification a year later. He was a house-surgeon at the London Throat Hospital and senior clinical assistant in the Nose, Throat, and Ear Department of the London Hospital. Later he was on the staff of the Kensington and Fulham General Hospital and built up a large practice among operatic, stage, and music-hall artists. He attended Signor Caruso for many years. In 1925 he was struck off the *Register* on a charge of indirect advertising which followed the appearance in a London newspaper of an article by a patient of his who was also a journalist. William Lloyd was not mentioned by name in the article and the action of the General Medical Council in this case was the subject of a question in the House of Commons a few days later. His name was restored to the *Register* in 1927. William Lloyd published a number of articles in this and other journals, and his best-known work was a book on hay-fever and hay-asthma, which went into a third edition in 1931.

Dr. R. Tudor Edwards writes:

The passing of Mr. William Lloyd last week at the age of 73, at Harrow-on-the-Hill, brought to its close a most interesting and dynamic life. His parents were farmers in Carmarthenshire. He was an enthusiastic Welshman, and recently remembered his old school at Carmarthen by endowing it with two annual scholarships of £50 each to be competed for by Welsh-speaking boys. In granting these scholarships he also presented to the school a set of original photographs of Captain Scott's Antarctic expedition. These were by Mr. Herbert Ponting, official photographer to the expedition. Mr. Lloyd was kind by nature, an individualist, forceful, and a very hard worker. He led a tumultuous life and, like his old patient, David Lloyd George, brought all his troubles on his own head. An example of this may be seen in that while he took the F.R.C.S. he never registered it because he objected to paying the registration fee—on principle. He lived in Brook Street, Grosvenor Square, from 1906 until the house was blitzed in 1940. During those years he was consulted by most of the leading singers, politicians, and musical artists of bygone days. Their gratitude is demonstrated in hundreds of letters and tokens. A large photograph of Caruso, who was his patient on and off for fifteen years, bears the message, "To William Lloyd, with the most profound expression of sympathy and friendship—Enrico Caruso." He was a keen sportsman and played rugby for the London Hospital, reserve for Wales, and was a member of the National Sporting Club for forty years. During the 1914–18 war he organized a matinée at the Alhambra for London Welsh troops which raised £8,000. He travelled the world over and was a great lover of nature, but was never happier than when talking of his native Wales.

Dr. GERALD CHAMBERS, who died on May 19, graduated at Leeds in 1924, and at an early stage of his career decided to specialize in radiology. After a short time in London, when he was assistant radiologist to St. George's Hospital and clinical assistant in radiology at the London Hospital, he was appointed radiologist to the General Hospital, Shanghai. He remained there until shortly before the war, when he returned to this country. He settled in Plymouth and was appointed radiologist to the Prince of Wales Hospital. In 1941 Dr. Chambers joined the Royal Air Force and was in charge of the radiology department at a large general hospital until the end of the war. On first acquaintance "Tom" Chambers was rather shy, but when his natural reserve was penetrated he showed himself to be the kindliest and most loyal of friends. His sound common sense and quiet humour made him a respected confidant and endeared him to all who were fortunate enough to get to know him. He possessed a very equable temperament, but could not stand injustice, and this alone could rouse him to anger. He was a first-class diagnostician with a wide experience which made him a valued member of the hospital staff. Since his demobilization in 1945 he had suffered from constant and gradually increasing pain. This he bore with great fortitude, and his passing was to him a relief. He leaves a widow, two daughters, and a son, and to them our deepest sympathy is extended.—A. W. B.

Dr. FRANK GORDON MACNAIR died at Avondale on May 26 at the age of 46. He graduated M.B., Ch.B. at Edinburgh in 1925, and was in general practice in Dumfriesshire for a short time before becoming an assistant in the department of pharmacology at Edinburgh University. He proceeded M.D. in 1930, and moved to Marple, in Cheshire, where he again entered general practice and established a reputation as a wise and understanding physician. Dr. Macnair devoted much of his time to the Stockport Infirmary in the capacity of assistant medical officer to the out-patients department. He gave up this appointment only when he decided to concentrate on the study of psychiatry. He had already taken part of the D.P.M. when his final illness developed. He leaves a widow and two children, and will be widely missed not only by his former patients but by a large circle of friends.—D. R. A.