

OBITUARY.

Sir HUBERT BOND, K.B.E., C.B.E., D.Sc., M.D.Edin., LL.B., F.R.C.P.

SIR HUBERT died in April, 1945, at the age of 74. Only some of his achievements can be given here. He was a distinguished student, then a Gaskell gold medallist, and while still quite young he held two successive posts as first Medical Superintendent of two newly-opened mental hospitals. His next appointment, in 1912, was as one of H.M. Commissioners in Lunacy, and in 1930, by this time, having received a knighthood, the K.B.E., he became a Senior Commissioner of the Board of Control, a post from which he had retired, full of plans for the future, a few days before his death.

He always cared for the hospitals with which he had been associated: Powick Asylum (as it was), where his father was chaplain; Morningside, Wakefield, Banstead and Bexley, where he worked; Ewell and Long Grove, where he was Superintendent. Every detail of a hospital was of interest to him, from the planning and lay-out of the whole, and the flowers and trees in the grounds, to the preservation of the historic records of the past. Admission units were his special care, and the provision of clinical rooms where doctors could have what he used to call "heart-to-heart talks" with their patients.

Such a phrase had a real meaning where he was concerned; he gave much thought and time to individual patients. There are those all over the country to this day who say, "Dr. Bond understood me." It was ironical that he, of all men, should have been involved in litigation about detention; no one who knew him could doubt that his leading thought was always for the welfare of the patient concerned.

Professionally he was very eminent. As a specialist he had a forward vision that was most inspiring. He was the moving force in many of the advances of the Mental Treatment Act of 1930, and always believed in boldness of handling and increased freedom in care and treatment. The Maudsley Lecture in London and the Withering Lecture in Birmingham were given by him in 1931; he was at one time or another lecturer for the Middlesex Hospital and the Maudsley Hospital, and examiner for the Conjoint Board of England and Wales and for the Universities of London and Leeds.

He took a large part in the work of the Royal Medico-Psychological Association, of which he was first Hon. Gen. Secretary (for six years), then President, and later Honorary Member. He was member, and in turn President, of the Psychiatric Section of the Royal Society of Medicine.

He disliked the term "psychiatrist," and held strong views on the unity of medicine and on the close relation between physical and mental disorder. Sepsis as a cause of mental disturbance was often in his mind, and he believed that great advances would be seen in this field.

Thoroughness was characteristic of him. At official visits he was never content to accept facts as they stood; he would go off full of energy, with springy step, although burdened with books, files and papers, to investigate all the material he could lay hands on, to compare and analyse his facts and set them in a true perspective. In the hospitals it was pleasant to see him, full of years and honours, turning courteously to the youngest medical officer as the most recent comer from the teaching schools, to discuss the cause of some muscular atrophy or unusual hallucination, or whatever it might be that he had observed in a patient during his visit.

To young and old he brought inspiration and encouragement in medicine. No one man could keep fully abreast of the complex developments of clinical and laboratory work, but whatever was presented to him he touched with an experienced hand, and with the most kindly interest in the worker and in the use that might be made of the work.

Nursing, as to its practice and its conditions of work, had much of his attention. He was Chairman of a Departmental Committee on Nursing in 1922-4. As

President of the Association of Occupation Therapists he watched and stimulated in its growth yet another branch of treatment.

Abroad, as at home, he was loved for his geniality and humour, and respected for his knowledge. For many years he was an Associate Member of the Société Médico-psychologique de Paris.

In every way he gave of his best to his country. In the last war and in this he was closely concerned with the arrangements which released beds from hospitals and institutions in his own service, for the treatment of the Forces or civilians. He was in the recent war a member of the Central Medical War Committee. One of his most cherished appointments was that of Consultant in Neurology and Mental Diseases to the Royal Navy, which he held for 20 years.

A deeply religious man, a fine physician, a lover of the countryside and of old records and old churches, a genial host and a good companion on social occasions, a kind friend in trouble, happy in his work and profoundly attached to his own family from its earliest appearance in some ancient parish register to its latest representative in his little grandson, Hubert—such he was. Sympathy goes out to Lady Bond and to his daughter in their loss. It has been truly said that we are the poorer for his passing. Yet the cause which he served and the many who knew him are the richer for his cheerful and courageous life.

C. F. P.

ROBERT DICK GILLESPIE, M.D., F.R.C.P., D.P.M.

A FEW weeks ago, and within a few hours of receiving the sad and tragic news of the death of my friend and colleague, Robert Dick Gillespie, I was privileged to write for the *British Medical Journal* an appreciation of his life and work. This additional tribute may reduplicate to a certain extent what I have written already, but I felt that I must accede to the Editor's request, and place on record in this old-established *Journal of Mental Science* my estimate of my friend's work and worth. It is not easy to do, but it is a pleasure to try and recapture, even for a short time, the spirit which imbued him in his endeavour to help those who came to him for counsel and treatment.

As Physician for Psychological Medicine, Guy's Hospital, and Lecturer in Psychological Medicine, Guy's Hospital Medical School, he had attained a position of great distinction, and had come to wield an important influence both in undergraduate and post-graduate teaching. To have attained such a responsible post only nine years after graduating from Glasgow University is perhaps the best indication of the confidence he inspired in all those who had the pleasure of having him as pupil and colleague. He had never had the advantage which material things and social position carry in their train, but by sheer ability, intellectual gifts of the highest quality, and the capacity to adapt himself harmoniously to those with whom he worked, he carved out for himself a career and a successful life which anyone might envy. Naturally he took pride in the establishment of the York Clinic, Guy's Hospital, the first psychiatric clinic in this country as part and parcel of a general hospital organization. He may rest assured that his name will forever be closely identified with it, and those who have the honour and fortune to succeed him will remember with gratitude his pioneer spirit, and his vision in relation to preventive psychiatry.

From the time I first became associated with him, and appointed him to the post of Assistant Physician at the Glasgow Royal Mental Hospital, Gartnavel, I was impressed by his clarity of thought, the felicity with which he could talk and write, and the easy manner in which he could form contact with his patients. He had a persuasive understanding which enabled him to unfold intricate histories dealing with emotional conflicts without unduly disturbing the course of the illness, and, although more especially interested in the subjective, yet he always paid proper attention to the objective, and never allowed theoretical considerations or hypotheses to run away with his judgment. It was this ability to balance the one with the other, to study the patient as a whole personality, which eventually led to his success as doctor and teacher. His psychological insight and enthusiasm was always controlled by his physiological training. Those two interests, as applied to his clinical work, were greatly developed by his experience at the Phipps Psychiatric Clinic, Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, then under the distinguished