

When Dr. Oswald was appointed Superintendent of the Glasgow Royal Asylum Dr. Parker was chosen as his successor at Gartloch in 1901.

One cannot speak too highly of the work Dr. Parker has done in helping forward and putting into practice the most modern and humane methods for the care and treatment of mental affections.

Dr. Parker was naturally of a quiet and reserved disposition, but he took a genuine interest in the work of the Medico-Psychological Association, and he was always ready to look favourably on any new development in medical thought and science which would forward his life-work. He was eminently progressive.

His contributions to medical literature were few, and probably the most interesting and instructive of these were his Annual Reports. These were full of suggestive and original thought. The large number of medical officers and clinical clerks who have passed through Dr. Parker's hands all testify to his helpful and valuable guidance.

Dr. Parker was a staunch friend and had a wide circle of acquaintances. The affection and esteem in which he was held was shown in the remarkable gathering at a memorial service held at the Asylum on the day of his funeral. The service was very impressive and participated in by many of his patients, whose demeanour and expressions were those of sincere sorrow.

The ceremony at the graveside in the Glasgow Necropolis was attended by a large and representative gathering of his professional colleagues, members of the District Board of Control and Town Council.

HAMILTON C. MARR.

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Lieut.-Col. RICHARD GUNDRY ROWS, C.B.E., D.Sc., M.D., Pathologist, County Mental Hospital, Prestwich.

All students of mental medicine will have heard with the deepest regret of the death of Dr. Richard Gundry Rows. He was well known to the Association for his many contributions, and for the work he did in connection with mental medicine before, during, and after the war. Dr. Rows was a Cornishman, and his father was the Chairman of the Education Committee of that county. He was educated at Queen's College, Taunton, and graduated M.B.Lond. 1891. He also took in the same year M.R.C.S. and L.R.C.P.London, and in 1892 became M.D. It was after a short period of general practice in Reading that he decided to concentrate his attention on the study of mental diseases. His first appointment was at the City Asylum, Birmingham; and afterwards he began work under the Lancashire Asylums' Board. His attitude from the beginning was broad. At the Prestwich Mental Hospital he commenced to lay the foundation of his life's work in neuro-pathology. From this Hospital he passed on to Whittingham Mental Hospital, and after a short tenure of office there, was appointed Assistant Medical Officer and Pathologist to the County Mental Hospital at Lancaster, where at that time Dr. Cassidy, the Medical Superintendent, was engaged in reorganizing the Pathological Department. It was there that Dr. Rows found his opportunity of basing all his original investigations on the sure foundation of neuro-pathology. There was no one who came in touch with him but could be struck by his accurate technique and his highly developed sense of criticism. All was controlled by his wide reading of his subject, so that his opinion on many intricate points was welcomed and commanded respect.

It was this preliminary training in neuro-pathology that fitted Rows for the rôle he took up during the Great War. He felt it his duty to volunteer, and his appointment to the hospital at Maghull, near Liverpool, was not only fortunate for the shell-shocked soldiers, but fortunate also for those who afterwards were engaged as medical officers under the Ministry of Pensions. It was at Maghull that a progressive movement, which might have lain under a shadow in different circumstances, was brought to light. Colonel Rows, as he then was, demonstrated conclusively with the aid of his staff that the early treatment of insanity, although advocated by many of his predecessors, required nothing more than education, foresight, and courage to convert theory into practice, and so save many a drifting mental case from becoming a derelict.

Combined with this, his administrative qualities were of a high order, and although everyone recognized how high he stood in the scientific world, one felt