

OBITUARY

L. P. Garrod

LAWRENCE PAUL GARROD, emeritus professor of bacteriology in the University of London died on 11 September 1979, aged 84. He was born on 7 September 1895. After school at Sidcot, Garrod's medical training at King's College, Cambridge and St. Bartholomew's Hospital was interrupted by service in 1917 and 1918 as a Surgeon Sub-Lieutenant, RNVR. At Bart's, his career as a student was outstanding and he won the Senior Scholarship in Medicine. In due course, after qualification, he became Chief Assistant to Dr Morley Fletcher and at that stage he seemed bound for the staff of the hospital as a consultant physician. But in 1925 he turned to pathology and then bacteriology, being appointed Professor of Bacteriology in the University of London in 1936, a post which he held with that of Bacteriologist to the hospital, until his retirement in 1961.

At Bart's he was a familiar and much respected figure. To the thousands of Bart's doctors who were taught by him during his time, he will probably best be remembered for his lectures and the associated practical classes at which he was a meticulous attender. A very clear logical speaker, his lectures were illustrated by a series of anecdotes and comments that held the attention of his students. To the hospital staff, his wide clinical and laboratory experience was always available. His opinion was always worth having and was much sought.

To a much larger audience, Garrod was known for his research and for his writing. Before the last war he became interested in disinfection and sterilisation, a subject that attracts the interest of few doctors, and he rapidly became one of the leading authorities in the country, with his name attached to one of the standard tests for disinfectants. This early experience stood him in good stead with the discovery of sulphonamides and then antibiotics, and a flow of papers began from his laboratory, many with his assistant, Miss Pamela Waterworth, dealing with chemotherapy in general and the properties and uses of each new antibiotic as it emerged. He played an important part in the Medical Research Council's trial of the penicillin treatment of subacute bacterial endocarditis, that was to set the pattern for many subsequent clinical trials.

As a writer, Garrod's contributions, both recognized and anonymous, were immense. He edited the *British Journal of Experimental Pathology* for many years and his close association with the *British Medical Journal* ran from 1931 until he died; he served on various committees and was at one time Chairman of the BMJ Journal Committee. When he retired from Bart's, the then Editor of the *British*

Medical Journal, writing in the Hospital Journal, said that "it is difficult for me to say just how much we on the staff of the BMJ — and its readers — owe to Garrod. He has written book reviews, leading articles, annotations, answers to questions, all with effortless ease, precision of style, accuracy of fact, and a certain marked honesty that has been vastly refreshing."

Apart from his other writing, he was co-author of three books. First, before the war, *Recent Advances in Pathology* with Geoffrey Hadfield and then after the war, *Antibiotic and Chemotherapy*, first with Mary Barber and later with Francis O'Grady, and *Hospital Infection* with R.E.O. Williams and others. Retirement did not slow his pen, and he continued his work for the BMJ as well as answering the many invitations to speak that he received from this country, Europe and the United States.

Professional recognition came his way by honours and appointments. His views were sought as a committee member by the Department of Health, the Medical Research Council and World Health Organization. He examined for the Universities of London, Oxford and Cambridge. He was president of his section of the Royal Society of Medicine, Vice-President of the British Medical Association, President of the Institute of Medical Laboratory Technology, Consultant in Antibiotics to the Army, and on retirement, Honorary Consultant in Chemotherapy to the Royal Postgraduate Medical School. The University of Louvain conferred the title of Honorary Alumnus on him, Glasgow awarded him an Honorary Doctorate of Law and the Royal College of Pathologists elected him an Honorary Fellow.

R.A. Shooter

John Raymont

THE sudden death of Professor J.E.G. Raymont on 30 August 1979, at the age of 64, has deprived the world's community of marine scientists of a respected member and the field of zooplankton of one of its most distinguished students.

His interest in zooplankton began at University College, Exeter where he took first class honours in zoology, and was soon reinforced during 1937-38 when he held a Henry Fellowship at Harvard and spent the summer of 1937 at Woods Hole. After a brief return to Exeter as assistant lecturer he was appointed Lecturer in Zoology in Edinburgh in 1939. There, in conjunction with Sheina Marshall, F. Gross and A.P. Orr, a study was commenced on the effects on plankton and fish productivity of fertilising sea lochs, which was a precursor to marine fish farming in enclosed waters. During this period he met and married Brigit Sloan,

who remained his constant companion at home and colleague at work in an enviably happy marriage.

In 1946 John Raymont moved back to the south to take up the Chair of Zoology at Southampton at the early age of 31. A generous grant from the Goldsmiths' Company enabled the purchase of the department's first boat, *Aurelia*, and his attention, after a brief period of working with other organisms, turned back to plankton. This was an era of public and scientific interest in the possibility of utilising plankton directly or indirectly as food organisms and he initiated long-term studies on the composition and physiology of zooplankton species. One of the researchers attracted by his studies in this field was a young Indian biologist, S. Krishnaswamy, who subsequently collaborated with John Raymont on several occasions. Partly through this connection and partly from international prestige gained as a result of his definitive work *Plankton and Productivity in the Oceans* (1963), John Raymont was invited under the auspices of the Indian U.G.C. and the British Council to advise on the establishment of the Centre of Advanced Marine Studies at Porto Novo. Thus began a long association with the training of oceanographers in many lands which culminated in membership of such bodies as the I.O.C. (Training, Education and Mutual Assistance), S.C.O.R., Nuffield Tropical Marine Biology Fellowship Panel and Chairmanship of the UNESCO Advisory Panel on International Marine Biology Centres.

At Southampton his academic career was crowned by appointments as Dean of the Faculty of Science 1961-1963 and Deputy Vice Chancellor 1966-68. His real ambitions lay, however, in a somewhat different direction and these were fulfilled in 1964 with the foundation of a department devoted to the study of marine science in all its aspects. Under his skilful guidance the staff of this multidisciplinary department were welded into a coherent and integrated unit in spite of their disparate research interests. The department quickly gained the international reputation which will live on as a monument to John Raymont's skills as a quiet unifier.

His international commitments, research culminating in some 60 papers, and administration came nowhere near exhausting his energies and over the years he was *inter alia* an adviser to the C.E.G.B. on matters relating to warmed water release, a member of the British National Committee for Oceanic Research and the Royal Society Pollution Study Group, member of the Councils of the Fresh Water Biological Association, Marine Biological Association and National Institute of Oceanography. As Chairman of the