from places including India, China, North America and Europe. He served on many local and national committees and was Dean of the Medical Faculty in Aberdeen, 1930-34. He was elected fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh in 1930. He also continued with scientific writing and editorial duties completing the 7th edition of *Physiology and Modern Medicine* in the winter of 1934/35.

**Declining Health**

First staying in Woodlands, Cults he supervised the building of a new house called Craigievar at the western extremity of Cults where he and his wife moved on its completion in 1930. Outside pursuits included membership of the MacDonald Trust Art Committee of the Art Gallery in Aberdeen, Associate Membership of the Aberdeen Medico-Chirurgical Society and Presidency of Aberdeen Grammar School Former Pupils Club. Unfortunately not long after his return to Aberdeen he suffered from increasingly disabling arthritis which, by the middle of 1933, would greatly curtail his ability to work and to travel. Latterly limited to his writing while being cared for and working from home, he died of cardiorespiratory problems on Saturday 16th March 1935 aged just 58 years. This was major news in the local press, not least because a fellow University professor died suddenly on the same day. A detailed account of their joint funeral at Kings College appeared in the Press and Journal a few days later. Macleod was buried in Allenvale Cemetery overlooking the River Dee

**Macleod Remembered – At last!**

It is a great surprise to many that Macleod and his stellar achievements are so little known in Aberdeen and beyond. There can be no doubt that Banting’s campaigning in Toronto against Macleod was a major contributor to this – at least until his own death in a plane crash in Newfoundland in 1941 after setting out on a military visit to Britain. Following that, Charles Best, who had become an eminent physiologist in his own right, continued to promote the story of how ‘Banting & Best’ had made the important discovery. In fact, it has been described how he even favoured a Best & Banting version of their importance! Macleod’s achievements were not remembered or celebrated in the University where he had first studied and later been Professor of Physiology. That changed substantially in 1982 with the publication of ‘The Discovery of Insulin’ by Professor Michael Bliss, a University of Toronto historian. Bliss reviewed many detailed documents pertaining to the 1921 researches and met people who had known or worked with the main players, and some of the first patients who had survived almost 60 years as a result of insulin treatment. While acknowledging the contributions of the four main players in Toronto, Bliss’s book clearly shows how it was Macleod’s academic experience, unrivalled knowledge and scientific wisdom that guided this group, at this time, to achieve the elusive, life-saving treatment for diabetes. Professor Bliss visited Aberdeen on three occasions to give talks about Macleod’s work and he corresponded with local diabetologist, Dr Michael Williams, who published a biography of Macleod in 1993. On Professor Bliss’s last visit to Aberdeen in November 2013, he and Dr Williams paid a visit to Macleod’s former home in Cults. Later that day Professor Bliss performed the official opening of the JJR Macleod Centre for Diabetes, Endocrinology and Metabolism on Aberdeen’s Foresterhill campus before a gathering of current and former clinic staff and senior NHS Grampian management.