

ducted the most extensive practice in the Midlands, Mackey nevertheless established a widespread reputation as a consulting physician as a man of sound judgment, and if in his practice he might appear to be unorthodox it was never without soundly argued reasons. His patients were his personal care, and no trouble was too great for him where his services were required. He will be widely mourned by a very large circle of friends and patients. As a teacher in the school he was extremely popular and a great clinical diagnostician. He would stamp the features of the case on the memory of the students by some quaint or witty observation which his pupils never forgot, and no external attractions either of work or play tempted him into neglecting those hours with them, which he looked upon as an essential part of his life and duty.

He was an ardent sportsman, and many of the most enjoyable holidays I have ever had were those spent in his company salmon fishing. Unlike most sportsmen, the loss of a fish at the end of a strenuous battle never caused him the slightest regret. "Good luck to him," he would say; "he deserves to get off; he made a great fight." He took to shooting comparatively late in life and characteristically became master of the mechanics of the gun, not merely of the art of shooting, and just in the same way, after he had become reasonably expert at golf, he developed his own theory as to the distribution of weight in the head of the club. Thoroughness was his great characteristic. He was an acknowledged authority on antiques and especially those associated with ecclesiastical furniture, where his opinion was frequently sought. Indeed, prior to and even during his student days he had spent some years in London and Paris studying that subject. His death occurred quite unexpectedly with no previous warnings of ill-health. He was taken ill in his car driving home after tea and was seen by a doctor friend to be in difficulties and to whom he diagnosed his trouble as a subarachnoid haemorrhage. He died twenty minutes or so after reaching his home. He was a great friend and will be sorely missed.

The following well-known foreign medical men have died: Dr. JAMES ROBERTS, formerly president of the International Association of Health Officers and vice-president of the American Public Health Association, aged 64; Dr. WILHELM STEKEL, the Vienna psycho-analyst and sexologist, aged 74; and Dr. GEORGE ALDER BLUMER, formerly editor of the *American Journal of Psychiatry*, president of the American Medico-Psychological Association, and honorary member of the Royal Medico-Psychological Association of Great Britain, aged 82.

## The Services

### ROYAL NAVY: MENTIONS IN DISPATCHES

Surgeon Commander A. Craig, R.N., has been mentioned in dispatches for good services when one of His Majesty's ships was damaged by a bomb, and Temporary Surgeon Lieut. (probationary) R. H. Roberts, R.N.V.R. (H.M.S. *Furious*) for good services when a French destroyer was burnt out.

### AWARDS TO THE B.E.F.

#### Military Cross

Lieut. James Clark Walker, R.A.M.C.

Lieut. Walker worked unceasingly all day and night on May 22-3 tending wounded who were pouring into Boulogne, with complete disregard for his personal safety, although bombs and shells were falling in the immediate vicinity. He also evacuated wounded across the bridge at Boulogne, which was under rifle and light automatic fire. He finally left Boulogne on the last destroyer on May 24.

By a printer's error the award to Surgeon Lieut. R. A. Du Val, R.N.V.R., was recorded as D.F.C. in this column last week (p. 34) instead of D.S.C.

### CASUALTIES IN THE MEDICAL SERVICES

#### ROYAL NAVY

Surgeon Lieut.-Commander HUGH ADARE LOCKHART, R.N.V.R., is reported as missing presumed killed in action in H.M.S.

*Glorious*. He was the elder son of the late Dr. and Mrs. R. A. Lockhart of Prudhoe-on-Tyne and was educated at the University of Durham, where he graduated M.B., B.S. in 1932.

#### ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS

Major ROBERT BRYSON RUTHERFORD, M.C., who has died of wounds, was educated at the University of Edinburgh, where he graduated M.B., Ch.B. in 1912. Dr. Rutherford was in practice at Sheffield before the war and was a medical examiner of recruits in that zone before rejoining the R.A.M.C. for service. He had held the posts of resident medical officer at Sheffield Royal Infirmary and house-surgeon at the Jessop Hospital for Women, Sheffield. He was medical officer to the Sheffield Post Office and had been a member of the British Medical Association since 1919. He served in the war of 1914-18, won the Military Cross, and rose to the rank of major.

#### Wounded

Acting Captain Albert Edwin Jowett, R.A.M.C.  
Lieut. Richard Kendall Pilcher, R.A.M.C.

## Universities and Colleges

### UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

The following medical degrees have been conferred:

M.D.—C. Hardwick, R. E. Rodgers, \*J. S. Richardson.  
M.B., B.Chir.—\*A. M. Stevens.

\* By proxy.

### UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

#### The Principal's Report

Mr. Herbert L. Eason in his report as Principal on the academic year 1939-40 states that when in September last the crisis resolved itself into war the plans previously made for the organization of the University in the emergency were carried out; the majority of the Schools moved from London and the Senate decided that the central administrative staff should also leave London. He then gives a short account of the dispersal of the Schools of the University and the reasons for this dispersal. Speaking generally, the work of the University continued satisfactorily, though the temporary arrangements have thrown much additional work on the teaching and administrative staffs of the Schools and of the University itself. Examinations have been held under conditions arranged to meet the altered circumstances and there has been no breakdown and no lowering of the usual university standard. The Principal records that the late Sir Edmund Davis bequeathed to the University, after life interests, the residue of his estate for the foundation of scholarships in medicine, law, and engineering, for the benefit particularly of students from Northern and Southern Rhodesia. The Duke of Bedford has given to the Middlesex Hospital Medical School stock to the value of £2,660 to endow a fellowship in medical radiology in memory of the Duchess of Bedford, who worked as a trained radiologist during the last war. The roll of internal students reading for degrees and diplomas of the University now comprises 10,965 names, including 3,707 in the faculty of medicine. The title of Professor Emeritus has been conferred on Dr. T. R. Elliott, F.R.S., who was director of the Medical Unit of University College Hospital Medical School and held the university title of Professor of Medicine from 1920 to 1939.

### UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER

The following candidates have satisfied the examiners at the examinations indicated:

M.D.—H. J. Brennan (with commendation), G. B. Carter, B. Hirsh, F. Janus, V. F. Lambert, H. L. Settle, C. Verity.

FINAL M.B., Ch.B.—*Part II*: Eva Abrahamson, A. Ashworth, J. H. R. Barker, F. R. Brebner-Smith, J. B. Brownlie, E. F. Burdred, G. Caplan, Rachel Claiman, Hilary J. Crewe, A. C. C. Davey, Elisabeth J. Davy, W. J. Dickson, J. W. Emerson, G. R. Ferguson, J. G. Ferguson, †E. S. Frazer, R. J. Campbell, J. Gregory, Hilda R. Harris, †H. Hassall, S. Haythornthwaite, B. L. Hoffmann, Irene E. Howorth, †O. Janus, E. W. Jones, G. Lancaster, J. T. A. Lloyd, J. L. Maclean, Elsie L. Mettam, †C. Parish, K. C. Prausnitz, †T. F. Redman, W. E. Rigby, \*F. Robinson, Margaret H. Roscoe, J. C. Seddon, J. K. Steward, A. L. Tulk, Ena M. Walmsley, Elizabeth C. S. Williams, Joyce Worthington. *Part I (Forensic Medicine and Hygiene and Preventive Medicine)*: E. P. Abson, R. G. Balf, J. Ball, J. K. Brown, B. O. Dowdell, Jeanne M. Edwards, E. L. Feinmann, J. C. Greenwood, P. G. Griffiths, E. G. Hall, Frances A. Hepburn, S. H. Jackson, R. P. Jepson, J. D. Johnson, H. Khazam, N. A. Lewtas, D. C. Little, J. K. McMyn, F. S. Mooney, A. B. Morrison, T. E. Parry,

S. S. Rose, Susanne M. Seligsohn, G. J. Shanklin, H. G. B. Slack, J. Thompson, D. H. M. Titcombe, Vera Waine, F. R. Wilde, L. Wise, B. Wilman, P. B. Woolley.

D.P.H.—*Part II*: Beryl A. Barlow, H. Boardman, C. Conway, Violet Conway, C. D. Cormack, G. N. Kowshik, N. Levy, H. Rahman, L. Rich, Mary A. Rogerson.

\* Second-class Honours. † Distinction in Medicine. ‡ Distinction in Surgery.

## ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND

### *Annual Report of the Council*

Owing to the necessity for economy in paper the Council regrets that the Annual Report cannot be supplied to all those whose names are on the regular list for posting in October, but it must restrict the circulation of this year's report to those Fellows and Members who apply to the Secretary by August 1, 1940.

### *Election to the Council*

On July 4 four Fellows were elected into the Council to fill the vacancies caused by the retirement in rotation of Sir Alfred Webb-Johnson and Mr. G. Gordon-Taylor, by the death of Mr. Wilfred Trotter, and the resignation of Sir Charles Gordon-Watson. The result of the poll was as follows:

	Votes
GORDON GORDON-TAYLOR (Middlesex) .. .. .	775
Sir ALFRED EDWARD WEBB-JOHNSON (Middlesex) .. .. .	610
HARRY PLATT (Manchester) .. .. .	500
VINCENT ZACHARY COPE (St. Mary's) .. .. .	419
Reginald Martin Vick (St. Bartholomew's) .. .. .	390
Robert John McNeill Love (Royal Northern) .. .. .	376
Ernest Frederick Finch (Sheffield) .. .. .	350
Sir Lancelot Barrington-Ward (Great Ormond Street) .. .. .	276
Edward Kenneth Martin (University College Hospital) .. .. .	183
Norman Claudius Lake (Charing Cross) .. .. .	146
Edward Gustave Slesinger (Guy's) .. .. .	122

In all 1,301 Fellows voted: in addition six votes were found to be invalid. Mr. Gordon-Taylor, Sir Alfred Webb-Johnson, and Mr. Harry Platt are all elected for the full period of eight years, and Mr. Zachary Cope acts as substitute member for Sir Charles Gordon-Watson until July, 1941.

## Medical Notes in Parliament

### **Medicines and the Purchase Tax**

Clause 17 of the Purchase Tax Bill deals with goods exempt from the tax, as set out in the Fourth Schedule of the Bill. It provides that the Treasury shall have power to alter this Schedule from time to time by Order, subject to the approval of the House of Commons. The Treasury may, also from time to time more closely define the goods which are to be taken as falling within any class of goods specified in the Fourth Schedule.

By the Third Schedule to the Bill the making up of drugs according to a formula prescribed by reference to the needs of a particular person, or the selling of drugs so made up for use by the person in question, shall not be deemed to be manufacturing—that is, making goods with a view to the selling of the goods by the person making them, or processing for sale.

By the Fourth Schedule the classes of goods exempt from the Purchase Tax include food, water, fuel, electricity, gas, ambulances, "medical and surgical appliances, and essential drugs being appliances or drugs of an exceptionally costly character," and spirits including methylated spirits and methyl alcohol purified so as to be potable.

The making and selling of any goods by a dentist as such or by a dental mechanic as such is not to be deemed manufacturing.

### **Doctors in Coastal Areas**

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald was asked on July 4 by Sir A. HARBORD if, owing to the evacuation scheme in operation on the East Coast and to serious decline in work in consequence, he would consider giving preference to doctors thrown out

of work thereby to enter the Services or for appointments to wartime posts. Mr. MACDONALD replied that he would do so. He said a number of doctors normally practising in the towns involved were being given appointments in the Emergency Medical Service. A circular was recently issued on the subject. In addition, the Central Medical War Committee was giving preference to other doctors in these towns in submitting names to the Service Departments for such vacancies as existed in their medical branches.

### **Treatment of Air Raid Casualties**

Sir ERNEST GRAHAM-LITTLE on July 4 asked Mr. MacDonald to revise the official scheme for dealing with air raid casualties in view of the fact that this scheme was planned in peacetime before any experience was available of the nature of the injuries. Sir Ernest said the most experienced surgical opinion condemned more particularly the arrangements proposed for the collection, classification, and disposal of the injured persons at the time of injury when it was especially imperative to secure the most highly skilled professional attention available. Mr. MACDONALD answered that although improvements were continually being effected in the Emergency Hospital Scheme, he did not think experience up to date warranted any change in the main conception of the scheme, which had the approval of medical and surgical opinion generally. It was designed to secure the most highly skilled professional attention for the greatest possible number of casualties at the earliest possible moment.

### **Income Limit for Health Insurance**

Mr. RHYS DAVIES asked the Minister of Health on July 4 whether in view of the proposal to increase to £420 the present limit of £250 per annum for the unemployment insurance of non-manual workers he would introduce legislation to amend the Health Insurance Scheme likewise. Mr. MACDONALD replied that the raising of the limit to £420 a year for unemployment insurance would not necessarily involve a similar change for national health insurance, but the matter was receiving his consideration.

### **Health of Munition Workers Committee**

On July 9 Mr. BEVIN stated that the work of the Health of Munition Workers Committee, which was dissolved before the end of the last war, had been largely continued and developed by the Factory Department of the Home Office, now transferred to the Ministry of Labour, and by the Industrial Health Research Board of the Medical Research Council. Both of these bodies had issued, in the light of subsequent developments and research, more up-to-date pamphlets and other publications on matters dealt with by the committee. While some of the findings and recommendations were common knowledge, and a number of them had been implemented by legislative action, many were no longer appropriate. The relevant conclusions had already been brought to the notice of the Factory and Welfare Advisory Board.

*Quality of Milk under Government Schemes.*—On July 9 Miss HORSBRUGH told Mr. D. Adams that the Minister of Health had received a letter from the medical officer of health for Newcastle-on-Tyne protesting against the omission from the cheap milk scheme of the power whereby the source and quality of the milk supplied must be approved by the medical officer of health of the welfare authority. The Minister of Food found it impracticable to impose in connexion with a national scheme any condition of the kind suggested. It was, however, open to any local authority, in addition to exercising its powers under the Food and Drugs Act, to give advice either through welfare centres or otherwise to expectant and nursing mothers and children with regard to the choice and use of milk supplied under the national milk scheme.

### *Notes in Brief*

Arrangements are in force in all evacuation areas whereby expectant mothers who wish to do so may register for evacuation under the Government Scheme. A number of women in the later stages of pregnancy are already being sent out at frequent intervals from London and other towns, and facilities are ready for much larger numbers.