

Obituary Notices

H. A. MAGNUS, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.C.PATH.

Professor H. A. Magnus, director of the pathology department at King's College Hospital, London, and professor of morbid anatomy, died suddenly on 12 September. He was 57.

Henry Adolphe Magnus was born on 11 November 1909, and was educated at Mill Hill School and St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, qualifying with the Conjoint diploma in 1932, and graduating M.B., B.S. the following year. He held early house appointments at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and in 1934 became resident medical officer at Papworth Village Settlement. In the same year he was appointed research assistant to the bacteriology department at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and in 1935 became senior demonstrator in anatomy. In 1937 he was appointed lecturer in morbid anatomy and histology. At the outbreak of the second world war he joined the R.A.M.C. as specialist pathologist, serving overseas with the 9th Army and Eastern Command. After demobilization with the rank of lieutenant-colonel he returned to his post at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. In July 1946 he was appointed morbid anatomist at King's College Hospital, director of the pathology department in 1947, and professor of morbid anatomy at King's College Hospital Medical School, University of London, in 1948. In 1949 he became a member of the Royal College of Physicians, and in 1956 was elected F.R.C.P.

Magnus was, in addition, a member of the Board of Governors of King's College Hospital; he was an examiner for the Primary F.R.C.S. and F.F.A.R.C.S., as well as for the University of London and the Conjoint Board. He was a member of the Pathological Society of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the Association of Clinical Pathologists, and honorary secretary and vice-president of the section of pathology of the Royal Society of Medicine. He was honorary secretary of the section of pathology and bacteriology at the Annual Meeting of the British Medical Association in 1949. From 1960 to 1964 he was president of the Institute of Medical Laboratory Technicians, and in 1964 he became a Fellow of the College of Pathologists. Since 1956 he had been a valued member of the editorial board of the *Journal of Clinical Pathology*.

In 1935 he married Miss Kathleen Aiken, who survives him together with their two sons.

A colleague writes: When Magnus came to King's in 1946 the pathology department was

just beginning to expand and to recover from the considerable disruption caused by the second world war and the evacuation of the main laboratory to Epsom. His flair for organization soon became apparent, and one of his major memorials at King's is the division of pathology, composed of four academic departments, each headed by a professor. In the early postwar days whole-time academic staff were a new and strange species at King's, and it was very largely due to the immensely human and vital personality of "the Prof." that they became accepted so rapidly. "Dick" Magnus was no dry academic; he had the happy knack of being interested in the patient as well as the disease, in the personality of his medical and technical staff as well as in their academic and professional abilities, and in the welfare of the medical students as much as in their transformation to doctors. Because of his intense interest in people, colleagues and students often sought his advice, and many will remember with gratitude his help in time of difficulty. As a teacher he was most stimulating, seasoning necessary facts with a wealth of apposite stories, and recalling with astonishing and vivid detail illustrative cases from his wide experience. He was popular with the students, and was often depicted with affection in the Christmas pantomime. Outside the hospital he had many interests, particularly gardening and deep-sea fishing. His enthusiasm for these hobbies was infectious; he would often give an entertaining and informative discourse on them, and on life in South Cornwall, where he spent his holidays. His sudden and early death comes as a sad loss to his friends and to King's. To his wife and two sons we offer our sincere sympathy.

EWEN CAMERON, M.D., F.R.C.P.(C.) D.P.M.

Professor Ewen Cameron, who had occupied the chair of psychiatry at McGill University and was the first president of the World Psychiatric Association, died suddenly at Lake Placid, New York, on 8 September. He was 65.

Donald Ewen Cameron was born at Bridge of Allan, Perthshire, on 24 December 1901, and received his medical education at the University of Glasgow, graduating M.B., Ch.B. with distinction in 1924. He took the D.P.M. in 1926, and proceeded M.D. with distinction in 1936. After early house appointments he was for a time assistant physician at Glasgow Royal Mental Hospital with Dr. D. K. (later Sir David) Henderson before going to train and work with Adolf Meyer at Phipps Clinic at Johns Hopkins Hospital from 1926 to 1928, and later with Bleuler at Zurich. At this point he was lost to British psychiatry, and returned to work in the U.S.A., soon becoming psychiatrist-in-chief at Albany Hospital, New York. In 1942 he became an American citizen, but

very soon was appointed to the psychiatric department of McGill University, Montreal, Canada, of which he became a distinguished head. Here he became professor of psychiatry and director of the Allan Memorial Institute of Psychiatry. A little later he was chosen to be one of the experts gathered to decide the fate of Hess at Nuremberg, which resulted in his present detention in Spandau, rather than his being executed, because of mental illness. He became president of the American Psychiatric Association as early as 1952, among his many other honours. In 1961 he organized the 3rd World Congress of Psychiatry in Montreal, where the World Psychiatric Association was formed, and he became its first president.

Cameron had great organizing abilities, but he remained a clinician till the end. He always insisted on treating a number of his patients himself personally, rather than sitting too much in his professorial chair, which also carried so many administrative and teaching responsibilities. By this means he always remained aware of the individual patient's problems, and was able to discuss treatment matters from personal experience.

He did not always tolerate fools gladly, but supported with all his energies those he felt were doing all they could to improve the treatment of the mentally ill. He refused to follow the craze for psychoanalysis which swept American medical schools after the second world war. But, like Adolf Meyer and Henderson, he welcomed all types of approach being used at his clinics, provided patients were being helped rather than loose theories being propounded. He became interested in transcultural psychiatry, and encouraged the development of a special department for this. He had enormous numbers of psychiatrists in training, coming from all over the world, towards the end of his climb to world fame.

Cameron died as he would have wished—in full and very active harness, still planning his future research programme, and having specially moved to Albany to work which he could carry on beyond the normal age of retirement. It was also only a year ago that he had given up being the dynamic stimulator of the new World Psychiatric Association, of which he became the first president for a period of five years. He was one of the great clinical school of Scottish psychiatrists which have done so much in the last 50 years to spread good clinical psychiatry all over the world, their country's loss being others' gain. Getting up at 6 a.m. to do his writing, he worked very long hours to the end. He may well have died earlier than he needed to because of all his work for others. Last year, at the 4th World Congress of Psychiatry, he was still full of energy and planning for the future. It is difficult to think of his not being with us any more.

Ewen Cameron, by his work and example, helped not only many psychiatrists to become much better doctors but directly and indirectly helped hundreds and hundreds of patients, both personally and through those he had



inspired and taught. He was always helped by a wonderful wife, Jean Rankine, a famous tennis player and a very human person. Her consolation will always be that he died continuing to help others to a better and fuller life, perhaps at the expense of his own health and life. But he would not have wished otherwise. I have lost a much admired and inspiring friend, and so have many other people.—W. S.

R. V. HUDSON, F.R.C.S.

Mr. R. V. Hudson, honorary consulting surgeon to the Middlesex Hospital, London, died in Monmouth on 10 September. He was 72.

Rupert Vaughan Hudson, son of Dr. J. W. Hudson, was born in January 1895, and was educated at Epsom College and the Middlesex Hospital Medical School. His studies were interrupted by the first world war, during which he served with the Hertfordshire Yeomanry and Cavalry Reserve, attaining commissioned rank. He returned to his medical studies on demobilization, and qualified with the Conjoint diploma in 1922. After holding early house appointments at the Middlesex Hospital he was appointed to the surgical staff, and took the F.R.C.S. in 1927. He became lecturer in operative surgery to the medical school and honorary consulting surgeon to the Middlesex Hospital; he was consulting surgeon to the Connaught Hospital at Walthamstow, to St. Saviour's Hospital, and to the Royal Infant Orphanage at Wanstead. Also he was examiner in surgery to the Universities of London and Cambridge, and a member of the committee for the therapeutic trials of penicillin and streptomycin. He married in 1929 Esme, daughter of Gladstone Wilson, and they had a son and two daughters.

D. H. P. writes: Vaughan Hudson left his mark at Middlesex, both as a student and as a member of the consultant surgical staff. Well built and handsome, he was a natural athlete. As a student he was a leading member of all the clubs, excelling particularly at cricket, which he had played for his county as a schoolboy. In spite of his prowess, however, he always regarded games as a secondary pursuit, a striking illustration of this being his turning down the chance to be a regular member of his county cricket team because this would interfere with what he regarded as the more important things of life. He was house surgeon, and subsequently surgical registrar, to Gordon Taylor, who made no secret of the fact that he regarded him as the most brilliant of his young men. On his appointment to the surgical staff of the Middlesex, Hudson was at first junior surgeon on Gordon Taylor's firm. He interested himself particularly in thyroid surgery. With the late Bernard Johnson as his anaesthetist, he developed more delicate and refined techniques for thyroidectomy than were then current in this country, inventing in the process instruments which are still a joy to handle. Just about this time Professor Charles Dodds established in the Courtauld Institute of Biochemistry, under the late Douglas Robertson, a basal metabolic unit to develop the therapeutic possibilities of this investigation in thyrotoxicosis. Until the establishment of the unit this country lagged behind the United States in the treatment of

thyrotoxicosis, and many leading thyroid surgeons regarded the basal metabolic rate as unreliable, and as adding nothing to clinical assessment. Robertson and Hudson between them confirmed the American work on the necessity for an objective test to supplement clinical assessment if surgery for thyrotoxicosis was to be safe, and gradually converted the sceptics.

But Hudson's major contribution to medicine did not come till after the second world war and towards the end of his active career. This was the publication, with Dr. Deborah Doniach and Dr. I. M. Roitt, in October 1956, which demonstrated the importance of autoimmune factors in Hashimoto's thyroiditis—a paper which opened the gates for a flood of new investigations which are still profoundly influencing our understanding of disease processes. This work rapidly developed into a highly specialized complex, of which the surgeon perforce became merely an intensely interested onlooker. Hudson, however, deserves his full share of credit for first seeing that an obscure and uncommon condition of apparently minor importance was worthy of intensive investigation. This achievement was not fortuitous but the logical culmination of an attitude of a professional lifetime.

Hudson often found it difficult to express his ideas clearly, but his colleagues learnt that it was unwise on this account to dismiss them. I remember vividly a number of important occasions when Hudson resolved a complex situation of conflicting interests and opinions by reducing it to the two simple questions: what is the course most likely to lead to the advance of medicine? and, what is the course most likely to be for the good of the Middlesex and the medical school? Rupert Hudson managed to combine reserve and dignity with the capacity to be an easy and delightful companion, and he always respected the reserve and dignity of others. These characteristics made him popular with his colleagues, and, combined with his handsome appearance and obvious professional skill, won him the affection of his patients.

ISABEL M. S. REID, M.B., J.P.

Dr. I. M. S. Reid, a general practitioner in East Yorkshire, was killed in a railway accident on 31 July. She was 48.

Isabel Mary Smart Reid (née Chalmers) was born in Keith in 1919, and received her medical education at Aberdeen University, where she graduated M.B., Ch.B. in 1942. She started with some general practice at Keith, and then took a post as house-surgeon in Aberdeen Royal Infirmary. After this she was house-officer in obstetrics in the Southern General Hospital, Glasgow. In 1944 she returned to general practice at Inververie, and remained there until she married David Reid in 1946. They went to live first at Winchester and then Maidstone, and during this time she maintained her interest in general practice. Twelve years ago the family moved to Hull, where she took a course in family planning and worked in both family planning clinics and public health centres, as well as continuing with general practice. Her major work was in the family planning clinics at Hull and in the East Riding, where she made a valuable contribution. She was appointed to the magistrates' bench a few years ago, where her work was much appre-

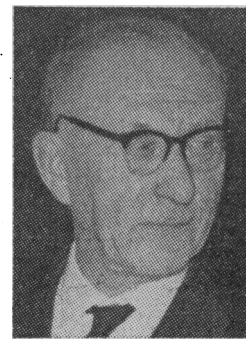
ciated. Her humane personality, as well as her professional experience, enabled her to be a most excellent justice.

Isabel Reid was of a happy and kindly disposition which endeared her to all her fellow students in Aberdeen University. In practice and in her hospital work she was admired for her conscientiousness and great efficiency, and was full of unselfish consideration for others, which brought her love and respect from both patients and colleagues. She was devoted to her husband and her two sons, and managed to look after her family as well as maintain her keen interest in medicine. Those of us who had the privilege of enjoying her friendship and the hospitality of her gracious home will especially mourn her sudden passing. She will be sadly missed by all her friends, and our deepest sympathy goes out to her husband and sons in their irreparable loss.—I. M. S. and I. D. I.

F. R. BROWN, O.B.E., M.B., CH.B. F.R.C.S.ED.

Mr. F. R. Brown, surgeon emeritus, Dundee Royal Infirmary, died at his home in Dundee on 7 September after a long illness. He was 77.

Francis Robert Brown, son of a Roxburgh farmer, was born near Melrose on 20 September 1889, and was educated at Edinburgh University, graduating M.B., Ch.B. in 1913.



After an early appointment as house-surgeon at Glasgow Royal Infirmary he returned to Edinburgh as house-surgeon at the Hospital for Sick Children. During the first world war he served with the R.A.M.C. in Salonika and the Caucasus. He

was thrice mentioned in dispatches, and was awarded the O.B.E., and, in addition, the Order of St. Stanislaus. After demobilization with the rank of major he returned to Edinburgh, and in 1920 was elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, going at the end of the year to Dundee as assistant to the late Professor L. Turton Price. In 1931 he was appointed assistant in the department of surgery at University College, Dundee (now the University of Dundee), and an assistant surgeon at Dundee Royal Infirmary, becoming senior surgeon on the retirement of Professor R. C. Alexander in 1951.

Mr. Brown was an examiner at the Universities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Newcastle, and in 1938-9 was president of the Dundee Branch of the British Medical Association. He was a consultant surgeon to the Eastern Regional Hospital Board of Scotland until 1956, in which year he became a senior Fellow of the Association of Surgeons of Great Britain and Ireland. He retired in 1959, but continued in private practice. His wife died in 1952, and he is survived by a daughter and two sons.

D. M. D. writes: For almost 40 years Frank Brown was a notable figure in the

medical school in Dundee. A pioneer in many fields of surgery, most notably in the surgery of the heart and great vessels, he remained a general surgeon. He had the gift of a neat, rapid operating technique, so that he never appeared to hurry, even in complex cases, and his results were excellent. After his retirement he had the unusual honour of being appointed reader in surgery at the University of St. Andrews. This by tradition is reserved for members of staff of special distinction.

Frank Brown's original and stimulating mind attracted outstanding young men to his side, and four of his house-surgeons occupy chairs in medical schools at home and abroad. He was an entertaining companion on any occasion, but particularly on his beloved South Esk, where his knowledge of the ways of trout and salmon made a day's fishing a memorable lesson in natural history. Although an outstanding athlete himself, he was a vigorous opponent of professional boxing, pointing out that this was the only form of athletics in which the infliction of head injuries was the primary aim.

His kindness to young men in surgery has left a host of devoted friends all over the world. They will be sad to hear of his passing, but grateful for the memory of a fine surgeon and a good companion.

S. F. S. writes: There are few branches of surgery in which Frank Brown was not actively interested. Although latterly he confined himself mainly to the field of gastroenterology, when first I had the good fortune to work with him he was also busily engaged in cardiac and orthopaedic surgery, and regularly performed leucotomies. He was a supreme technician, unhurried and unruffled, bringing to each operation the scrupulous skill and delicate touch which he had learned from his old teacher, Sir Harold Stiles. The expanding horizons of surgery attracted him; new methods were constantly introduced, and, once mastered, a search for new ventures began. His abiding interest was referred abdominal pain (although he disliked the term), and he contributed a number of papers on this subject. But he also held decided views on other matters—on the dangers of boxing and the use of a round ball in rugby football—and these he forcibly expressed from time to time in the local press. A former Border rugby player, he retained his interest in sport throughout his life. At one time a low handicap golfer, he latterly gave up the game, which he maintained was too easy—"like shooting a sitting bird"—to spend his leisure hours on river and moor. His hospitality to his junior colleagues on the South Esk was generous. He regularly attended meetings of the Moynihan Chirurgical Club, where his infectious good humour and gay spirit made him an ideal travelling companion. He was a man of great charm, modesty, and ease of manner who greatly valued the friendship of his numerous house-surgeons and registrars, in whose affairs he took the keenest interest and pride.

A. M. HENDRY, M.B., CH.B., F.R.C.S.ED.

Mr. A. M. Hendry, a leading Midland orthopaedic surgeon, died in the Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Birmingham, on 10 September. He was 70.

Anthony Morrice Hendry was born at Fraserburgh, Aberdeen, on 11 November

1896, and received his education at Fraserburgh Academy and the University of Aberdeen Medical School. His studies were interrupted by the first world war, during which he served in the Royal Navy aboard a minesweeper. After demobilization he resumed his studies, graduating M.B., Ch.B. with first-class honours in 1924. He became house-surgeon at the Royal Hospital for Sick Children in Aberdeen before moving south to Birmingham, where he was appointed resident surgical officer at the Ministry of Pensions Hospital, Highbury. This step was to determine his whole surgical career, since he worked directly under the late Mr. Naughton Dunn, and through him came under the influence of the late Sir Robert Jones. After some years at Highbury he went back to Aberdeen as assistant in the anatomy department, and took the F.R.C.S.Ed. in 1930. He then returned to Birmingham, and was appointed assistant surgeon to the Robert Jones and Agnes Hunt Orthopaedic Hospital, Oswestry; assistant orthopaedic surgeon to the Corbett Hospital, Stourbridge; and clinical assistant to the Royal Orthopaedic Hospital, Birmingham. He later became senior visiting surgeon to the Robert Jones and Agnes Hunt Hospital, surgeon to the Royal Orthopaedic Hospital, fracture and orthopaedic surgeon to the Corbett Hospital, Stourbridge, and honorary consulting orthopaedic surgeon to the Infirmary, Burton-on-Trent. He also served as orthopaedic specialist to the Ministry of Pensions, Midland Region, and was a member of the medical appeal tribunal of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance. During the second world war, in addition to his normal commitments, he became a member of the Emergency Medical Service, orthopaedic surgeon to the War Emergency Hospital at Barnsley Hall, Bromsgrove, and at the Derwen Rehabilitation Centre at Gobowen.

He was a fellow of the British Orthopaedic Association, and served on its executive committee, a member of the Société Internationale de Chirurgie Orthopédique et Traumatologique, and a member of the Naughton Dunn Club. For many years he was secretary to the Midlands Aberdeen Medical Graduates Association, and later became its president. He was vice-president of the section of orthopaedics at the Annual Meeting of the British Medical Association in 1953.

One of Hendry's great contributions to orthopaedic surgery was in the training of young surgeons. He was instrumental in persuading many young Scottish surgeons to come to the Royal Orthopaedic Hospital and to the Robert Jones and Agnes Hunt Hospital to work as residents under his guidance. His surgical judgement was of the highest order, and his operative technique confident and easy. He was never in a hurry, and always had time for every patient and to answer every question. He was a man of unbending principles, yet just and generous, especially towards his juniors. He had a ready wit, and was enthusiastically welcomed at all social functions.

His contributions to the literature were few but authoritative, and his article on the treatment of residual paralysis after brachial plexus injuries is regarded as a classic. He will be remembered for his courtesy, kindness, and consideration by all his patients and for his unflinching generosity by his countless friends.

He married Miss E. M. Lilley in November 1934, and is survived by his widow, by a daughter, and by his sons, to whom we extend our sympathy.—F. G. A.

J. G. STEVENS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Dr. J. G. Stevens, formerly in general practice in Tooting, London, died suddenly on 8 August while on holiday in Ireland. He was 76.

John Greet Stevens was born in Portsmouth, on 20 March 1891, of a naval family, and was educated at Portsmouth Grammar School. He received his medical education at Guy's Hospital, qualifying with the Conjoint diploma in 1917. After an appointment as house-surgeon at Guy's Hospital, he served as surgeon lieutenant-commander in the Royal Navy until 1920. In 1919 he went to Archangel in the *London Belle*. After demobilization he became resident medical officer at the Weir Hospital, Balham, later joining the late Dr. M. M. Woods in general practice, and continued working in this district until 1958. For some years he was an anaesthetist at the Weir Hospital and the Fountain Hospital, London.

He is survived by his wife—their only son having been killed in 1943 while serving in the Royal Naval Reserve, Fleet Air Arm.

B. B. writes: I first met Dr. Stevens 40 years ago, when he was anaesthetist at the Weir Hospital, Balham. He was an able and conscientious practitioner with a remarkable clinical instinct. Kind, charming, and very busy, but never in a hurry, he always found time to chat over his cases. Even after his apparent retirement in 1958 he remained a keen clinician, and could be seen at all the local medical meetings. Held in high esteem by his colleagues, he spent his years of retirement doing locums, and was ever ready to give a helping hand. He enjoyed games, and excelled at tennis, which he played regularly, even after he had reached threescore years and ten. John Stevens was truly a family doctor of the old school, and his passing will be mourned by patients and fellow practitioners alike.

TERENCE EAST, M.A., D.M., F.R.C.P.

F. B. writes: The necessarily mainly factual account of Terence East's brilliant career leaves some scope, I feel, for an appreciation of other aspects of this many-sided and erudite cardiologist (obituary, 9 September, p. 68). A period of only three years between his graduation in 1921 and his election to the honorary staff in 1924 indicated not only the outstanding quality of Terence East but also a large measure of luck. But no one deserved this measure of luck more than Terence East, or justified to a greater degree the faith and good judgement of his senior colleagues who appointed him. It was my good fortune to be his first house-physician. I received from him much valuable tuition and encouragement, and many kindnesses. This was always especially gratifying from one who very definitely did not suffer fools gladly. We were especially happy to find him so serene in his retirement, with his many interests, not least in the cultivation of a garden exposed to the full force of Atlantic gales. We mourn the loss of a truly great scholar-physician.