

wholesale clothing accounted for the largest group (34,859). This was followed by 24,884 in distributive trades, 23,127 in general engineering, and 10,653 in National Government services. Although Leeds was on a coalfield, coal had not dominated the industrial development of the city. Until the late eighteenth century the trade in wool and wool fabrics dominated the scene for three or four hundred years. In the early nineteenth century engineering took the lead, and now the making of clothes had taken first place. The rapid growth of the tailoring industry was explained by the advent of the sewing machine in the 1850's, the discovery of methods of using new and old rags as re-entrant material (shoddy and mungo) in the making of cloth, and the adaptation of the band-knife to the cutting in bulk of patterns for garments.

Leeds was far from being a one-industry town, however. Printing, chemicals, leather manufacture, confectionery, and a host of other employments maintained the cosmopolitan character of its growth. Its critics said that the range of industries had robbed Leeds of a central purpose, but the critics must remember that versatility was a great merit, and Leeds usually escaped the extremes of boom and depression just because its industries were so varied.

The Chairman moved a vote of thanks to the Leeds Group for a most enjoyable meeting; this was carried with acclamation.

NOTTINGHAM GROUP

The Annual General Meeting of the Nottingham Group of the Association of Industrial Medical Officers was held at the Black Boy Hotel on June 12, 1947. There were present Drs. Keatinge, Lloyd-Davies, Collis, Levin, Mayne, Shaw, Whimster, Spark, Crooks, and Young.

The accounts for the year 1946-47 were unanimously adopted.

Dr. G. E. C. Collis, Ransome and Marles Ltd., Newark, was elected Chairman, and Dr. J. Magill Young, Brush Electrical Engineering Co. Ltd., Loughborough, was appointed Hon. Secretary. It was unanimously agreed that Dr. Young be appointed as an Ordinary Member of the Council representing the Group in accordance with the new constitution.

The Meeting was followed by a dinner at which Mr. W. Rothera, the Coroner for Nottingham, was present as a guest. After dinner Mr. Rothera opened a discussion on "The Coroner's Point of View," which led to a lively debate in which all present took part.

OBITUARIES

N. HOWARD MUMMERY

By the death of Howard Mummery at the age of 70, industrial medicine has lost one of its pioneers. He trained at University College, London, and graduated M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., in 1902, and was a member of the B.M.A. for over twenty-eight years. In the 1918 war he had the unusual experience of serving in both the medical branch of the Royal Navy and the Royal Army Medical Corps, where he reached the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. In 1924 he was appointed whole-time medical officer to J. Lyons and Company, London, where he found an opportunity to plan and administer one of the first large factory clinics in the country. He had a passion for detail, and his organization at Cadby Hall was outstanding in its time. When the Association of Industrial Medical Officers was formed in 1935, Howard Mummery, recognized then as a leader in his branch of medicine, was unanimously elected its first chairman. Much of the success of this society is due to his untiring efforts. His tact in the chair, his strength of character—amounting often to paternal sternness—his wide knowledge of his subject, and his mastery of administrative method, did much to oil the wheels of early meetings when tenseness in discussion could well have caused disharmony. At the end of 1936 he resigned his appointment in industrial medicine and settled in St. Helier, Jersey. He looked forward to a quiet retirement, but his clinical urge persisted and within a few months he began consulting work in dermatology, a branch of medicine in which he was especially experienced. The whole of his social existence soon was to be disintegrated however, for he left the island only some hours before its invasion by the Germans in 1940. Return to England was rapidly implemented by a return to industrial medicine. At the Bristol Aeroplane Company and with other firms his experience was once more placed at the disposal of industry, this time as his contribution to the war effort.



But as the war drew to a close his health began to fail, and, once again, he retreated to Jersey where he died on July 20, 1947. Industrial medicine was enlarged in no small measure by his work and example. D.S.

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