

FREDERICK PERCIVAL MACKIE, CV and Publications.

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CURRICULUM VITAE

Born in Bristol 19.2.1875- sixth son and ninth child of Rev John Mackie, rector of Fylton, Bristol, and his second wife, Annis Bennett

Educated at Dean Close School, Cheltenham, University of Bristol Medical School, and St Bartholomew's Hospital, London

1897 Qualified MRCS, LRCP

1902 FRCS; won first place in the entrance exam for the Indian Medical Service (scholarship in surgery, gold medal in medicine)

1903 Medical Officer to the Sir Francis Younghusband Mission to Tibet

1905 Promoted to Captain. Appointed Assistant Director to the newly established Plague Research Laboratory, Parel, Bombay, set up to combat an outbreak of plague which appeared in Bombay in 1896 and spread north and east. Much of the work he carried out in Bombay was on plague, but his most noteworthy discovery was the spirillum of relapsing fever, transmitted by bites of body lice.

1908 Royal Society's Sleeping Sickness Commission, Uganda

1911 MB, ChB (Bristol), MRCP (London). Special Research Officer (Government of India) on kala-azar. The Leishman-Donovan parasite had been discovered in 1903, but F P Mackie identified the sandfly as the mode of transmission - a finding authenticated 14 years later by the Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine's team. He was also associated with Neil Hamilton Fairley on the dietetic treatment of sprue

1913 Married Gladys May Ball

1914 Promoted to Major. Served in Baluchistan, Persia, Mesopotamia and France during 1914-18 war

1915 MD (Bristol)

1916 MSc (Bristol). Established Central Bacteriological Laboratory, Amara, Mesopotamia after the breakdown of the original medical organisation in that area and succeeded in isolating a strain of cholera vibrio endemic to the region.

1918 OBE. O/C Central Laboratory, Baghdad, and Consulting Pathologist.

1919 FRCP (London)

Representative of the Government of India at the Office Internationale d'Hygiène Publique, Paris (1919, 1922, 1926, 1930)

1920 Professor of Pathology, Calcutta University (in succession to Sir Leonard Rogers)

1921 Director of the Pasteur Institute, Shillong, Assam

1922 Promoted to Lieutenant Colonel

1923 Director of the Hafflicine Institute of Medical Research, Bombay - held as substantive post until retirement in 1932

1925 DPH. President, medical and veterinary section of Indian Science Congress

Representative of the Government of India at the League of Nations Warsaw and Paris, 1926, Japan 1926, Siam 1930)

1926 Married Mary Elizabeth Elwes Haddon Owen, after death of his first wife from multiple sclerosis

1927 Chairman, League of Nations expert committee on plague (until 1931)

1928 Officiating Public Health Commissioner, Government of India (until 1932)

1929 Officiating Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay

1931 Officiating Director of the Pasteur Institute and Research Laboratory, Shillong, Assam

1932 Director-Designate of the India Cholera Commission (resigned). Retired from The IMS, created CSI

Honorary Surgeon to HM King George V and to the Viceroy of India

1933-37 Lecturer at London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, and pathologist to Hospital for Tropical Diseases, London

1937 Moved to 3 Goldney Avenue, Bristol. Chief Medical Officer to British Overseas Airways Corporation, journeying by air to tropical colonies in Africa and Asia to supervise the sanitary requirements of the chain of airports then being established. His particular interest was the prevention of the spread of yellow fever, and he introduced thorough fumigation of aircraft against all bloodsucking and disease carrying insects. During the height of the air-raids in Bristol during the 1939-45 war he was an active warden and first-aid rescue worker in the streets.

Died 15.7.1944

Munk's Roll (collection of biographies of Fellows of the Royal College of Physicians of London) says: "Mackie was one of the most distinguished medical scientists to serve in India during the days of the Empire, and when he retired from the Indian Medical Service in 1932 he found that his services were as much in demand at home. His work on plague, relapsing fever, sleeping sickness, kala-azar, enteric dysentery, cholera, schistosomiasis, hydrophobia and sprue, was original and of first-rate quality, but perhaps his administrative gifts and his overall contribution to tropical hygiene were of even greater value. He was a good speaker in debate, a dedicated professional who was also a witty and amusing man who enjoyed life."

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