

much attention to the anatomy and development of the blood vessels, and with Professor Arthur Robinson, at one time one of his demonstrators, he wrote the articles on the vascular system and on embryology in Cunningham's *Textbook of Anatomy*.

At different times he acted as Examiner in Anatomy to the Universities of Oxford, London, Birmingham, Liverpool, and Manchester, and also for the F.R.C.S. Eng. and the Conjoint Board; and for some years he represented the Victoria University on the General Medical Council. He also acted for a time as Pro-Vice-Chancellor of Victoria University. Perhaps the greatest testimony to his influence is the amount of original research done by the men who have acted as his assistants at various times, among whom it suffices to mention Professors Paterson (Liverpool), A. Robinson (Edinburgh), and P. Thompson (Birmingham), all of whom would acknowledge that they owe much to his sharp but educating criticism. His own work in anatomy and embryology was distinguished by the clearness and precision he always aimed at himself and equally required from his assistants. For some time he acted as editor of the *Medical Chronicle* and also as editor of *Studies in Anatomy from the Anatomical Department, Owens College and Victoria University, Manchester*, and all the published records of work done by himself or under his direction are characterized by a breadth of view that could only come from an unusually accurate balancing of facts derived from both comparative and developmental studies of no ordinary range.

His opposition to the admission of women students into the school of medicine was never entirely removed, and he was never quite reconciled to the new conditions; but, as one of his women students says, "His was a case where opposition to a principle was not incompatible with generosity in teaching." To the students under his care he was always a staunch and considerate friend. As Dean of the medical school he was never tired of hearing their difficulties and advising them, not only in their work, but even in more personal and private matters, and when his distressing illness compelled him to resign his chair in 1909 it was felt that whoever succeeded him would have no easy task to fill his place either as the professor of anatomy or as the adviser and friend of the medical student.

At its meeting on February 26th the Senate of the Victoria University, Manchester, adopted the following resolution:

The Senate of the University desires to express its deep regret at the death of Emeritus Professor Alfred Harry Young, Professor of Anatomy in the Owens College, and afterwards in the University from 1885 to 1909, and Dean of the Medical School from 1885 to 1902, and to put on record its high appreciation of the services which Professor Young rendered to the University as Demonstrator and Lecturer, and afterwards as Professor, as well as of his work as Dean of the Medical School, and as the Representative of the University on the General Medical Council.

The Senate also records its sense of the great value of his original work, and that of the numerous assistants who were trained by him and worked under him in the quarter of a century during which he was connected with the department. As a result of Professor Young's work the Department of Anatomy came to occupy a leading position among the medical schools of the country.

The Senate tenders to Mrs. Young and the members of the family an expression of deep sympathy with them in their bereavement.

At his funeral, which took place at the Manchester Crematorium on February 26th, the university and the medical profession of Manchester and district were strongly represented, deputations being present from the Manchester Royal Infirmary, the Salford Royal Hospital, the Manchester Hospital for Consumption, and the Manchester Medical Society. Professor Elliot Smith attended as President of the Anatomical Society of Great Britain and Ireland, and among others present from Owens College and the University were the Vice-Chancellor (Sir Alfred Hopkinson), Professor Stirling (Dean of the Medical School), Professor Wild, Professor Johnson, Professor Perkin, Professor Alexander, and Professor Petavel.

Dr. E. MARGARET PHILLIPS (Maitland Sanatorium, Oxon.) writes: May I, as an old student of his, try to express my deep appreciation of Professor Young and his valuable teaching? Dr. Young was one of my professors

for whom I had the greatest respect, and he stands out in my memory pre-eminently as a lecturer. Under him we received a thorough grounding in anatomy, a sure foundation for later medical studies, and an excellent preparation for practical surgery. His masterly way of linking dry facts, and building up his subject step by step so that the slowest amongst us could comprehend and remember and the quickest yet find plenty of mental occupation, often filled me with admiration. His lectures were an intellectual treat, and he made his subject a most interesting one. The organization of his lectures was distinctly good. His lectures on the brain, in my opinion, were amongst his best, and it was the wonderfully lucid way in which he evolved the description of the brain on the lines of its development which made it so much easier to grasp the construction of the fully developed human brain. I was one of the first of the women students in the Medical School (1900-5), and whatever Dr. Young's opinion on the question of the admission of women, there was no sign of prejudice in his attitude to us as students. He treated us ever with the greatest consideration and courtesy, and was always anxious and willing to give his help. I remember well how warmly and kindly he welcomed me to the Medical School, and how much personal interest and attention he gave to our work. I shall always be glad that it was my privilege to be one of his students.

Dr. WILLIAM WRIGHT, the Dean of the London Hospital, writes: As one whose first steps in anatomy were taken under the guidance of the late Professor A. H. Young, and as one who owes him more than can be well expressed, I feel it something of a duty to pay public tribute to his worth and influence. When I entered Owens College as a student nearly twenty years ago the position occupied by Professor Young was singularly enviable, for he had to the full the respect and affection of all his students—a respect born of the admirable lucidity of his lectures, an affection which was the natural response to the unvarying kindness which he showed to all. To those who were privileged to know him intimately he affected a certain cynicism which never failed to amuse, for a warmer-hearted man never lived. In the old days and to medical students the Owens College was Young and Young was the Owens College; what the influence of any one occupying such a position in so large a school was it is not easy to estimate, nor is it made easier when one recalls that no less than four of his demonstrators and students occupy to-day important positions in the anatomical world, carrying on to the best of their ability those traditions and the practice of those methods which were quietly but firmly inculcated many years ago. His influence, like that of all teachers, will continue long after he is forgotten, but even this earlier date, we may be sure, will only be reached when the last of his students shall have passed to his own long rest.

MAXWELL OGILVY-RAMSAY, M.A., M.D., HONORARY SURGEON, CUMBERLAND INFIRMARY.

Dr. OGILVY-RAMSAY, of Carlisle, died in that city of pneumonia on February 15th, after a brief illness. He was in the prime of life, and in view both of his personal qualities and marked aptitude for surgical work, his loss will be long and widely felt. He was born in Kirriemuir—the village described by Barrie under the title of "Thrums"—in 1864, and before commencing his medical education at Edinburgh had completed an Arts course at the University of St. Andrews, from which he held the degree of M.A. The M.B., C.M., of the University of Edinburgh he received in 1890, and some three years later was admitted to the Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons in the same city: meantime he had held appointments as House-Surgeon both at the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, and at the Hospital for Children, Liverpool, and had studied for a considerable time at the Rotunda Hospital, Dublin. The M.D. of his university he was granted in 1895, in virtue of a thesis on prevention of sepsis in midwifery. In his choice of this subject he was probably influenced by the fact that shortly after his settlement in Carlisle an opportunity of gaining special experience in obstetrics had presented itself. The Midwives Act being still a thing of the future, a scheme was taken up in Carlisle for the provision of a trained midwife, and for her supervision and assistance in difficult cases by a medical man, and this duty Dr. Ogilvy-

Ramsay fulfilled for many years. He settled in Carlisle soon after his marriage in 1893, and his life there was from the beginning successful. A certain degree of bluntness of speech and brusqueness of manner which distinguished him by no means stood in his way; indeed, they even served to inspire confidence so soon as it was realized that behind them lay thorough kindness of heart coupled with dislike of anything in the nature of cant, and real knowledge of his work, manual dexterity, and coolness in emergency. In 1903 he was appointed to fill a vacancy on the surgical side of the staff of the Cumberland Infirmary, and a year later, on the occurrence of a further vacancy became full surgeon. From that time forward his repute among the public and his professional colleagues had been constantly growing. His qualities as an individual and as a surgeon are, however, best described in a letter from his fellow surgeon, Dr. LEDIARD, who writes as follows:

His forte was surgery, and it was surgery that drew him into the appointments he held after graduation. As surgeon to the Cumberland Infirmary, Dr. Ramsay built up a reputation of no mean order, and his death comes as a disaster to that institution, for he justified at every point the confidence his patients and his colleagues placed in him. A splendid nervous system controlled and an unalterable coolness pervaded his operative skill, which was attended with brilliant success. Cautious rather than daring, discriminative rather than hasty, it is small wonder that he had reached a high level of surgical confidence in the hospital no less than in the city of Carlisle and in the border land adjoining. A man of few words but eloquent in deeds, he was as sure and gentle in handling tissues as a connoisseur would be with a delicate museum treasure. Such a surgeon would have added strength to any hospital in the world, and withal Dr. Ramsay possessed a modesty and an unselfishness rarely encountered in these pushing advertising days, and he was the first to recognize excellence in others and the last to throw a stone. There is an old Cumberland term, "janick," which embraces a lot, and Dr. Ramsay was "janick" to the core, for no mean nor contemptible action ever soiled his escutcheon, and, as a colleague in the Cumberland Infirmary, he was ever courteous, generous, and fair-minded. Justice was nailed to the mast of the ship in which he sailed, and his tranquillity was superb. It is to be hoped that an effort will be made to place some permanent record of Dr. Ramsay's work in the hospital in some suitable manner.

In his student days Ogilvy-Ramsay attained considerable distinction on the running path and as a football player, and was an active member of the University Artillery Volunteers. In later life he proved a keen golfer, and took such a zest in the game as to be an especially pleasant companion on days off. Of late years, however, increasing occupation made golfing a matter of difficulty, and he had taken up croquet as a fine art. Dr. Ogilvy-Ramsay, whose marriage in 1893 has already been mentioned, is survived by his wife and by a son and a daughter.

The interment took place at Closeburn in Dumfriesshire, on February 17th.

HENRY FITZGIBBON, M.D., T.C.D., F.R.C.S.I.,

CONSULTING SURGEON TO THE ROYAL CITY OF DUBLIN HOSPITAL.

DR. HENRY FITZGIBBON died at his residence, Fitzwilliam Square, Dublin, on February 23rd.

Henry Fitzgibbon, who was in his 71st year, was the son of the late Mr. Gerald Fitzgibbon, Q.C., Master in Chancery, and a brother of the late Lord Justice Fitzgibbon. He received his medical education at Trinity College, Dublin, taking the degree of M.B. in 1866, and the M.Ch. in the following year. He became a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland in 1881, and was elected President in 1888-9. He was appointed Visiting Surgeon of the Royal City of Dublin Hospital in 1874, and after twenty years resigned in 1895. He was appointed Consulting Surgeon to the same hospital in 1903, a post he held at the time of his death. He was Surgeon also to the Lock Hospital. For many years he was Principal Medical Officer to the General Post Office. Dr. Fitzgibbon was a member of the Board of Superintendence of the Dublin Hospitals, and a Visitor in Lunacy under the Court of Chancery. His life was one of great activity, for in addition to a large private practice he was Medical Referee to numerous life assurance societies, and a member of several medical boards. He was an ex-President of the British Postal Medical Officers' Association. Until recent years, when his health began to fail, he was a well known figure in Dublin, as he used to drive an exceptionally high tax-cart. He contributed to the medical journals various papers on surgical subjects, especially on the treatment of tetanus and fractures.

At a specially-convened meeting of the Resident Executive of the Association of Irish Post Office Clerks, held on February 23rd, the following resolution was adopted:

That we, the Resident Executive of the Association of Irish Post Office Clerks, have learnt with the greatest regret of the death of Dr. Henry Fitzgibbon, so long and so honourably associated with the Dublin Post Office, and on behalf of the members of the Association respectfully offer to Mrs. Fitzgibbon and family the deepest sympathy of the Association in their great sorrow.

Universities and Colleges.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

Appointment.

DR. GRAHAM SMITH has been appointed Lecturer in Hygiene.

Degrees.

The following degrees have been conferred:

M.D.—R. F. V. Hodge.
M.B., B.C.—H. K. Griffith.

UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL.

THE following candidates have been approved at the examinations indicated:

FINAL M.B., CH.B. (Part I).—G. F. Fawn, W. P. Taylor.
FINAL M.B., CH.B.—E. V. Foss, J. R. Kay-Mouat, P. Moxey.
D.P.H.—T. J. Williams.

The Services.

THE R.A.M.C. IN RELATION TO OTHER ARMS.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL F. WYVILLE THOMSON, commanding the 2nd Scottish General Hospital, R.A.M.C. Territorial Force, delivered a lecture to the East of Scotland Tactical Society on the relation of the R.A.M.C. to the other arms of the service. The chair was occupied by Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Joseph Fayer, Bart., Superintendent of Edinburgh Royal Infirmary, who said that the relations of the R.A.M.C. to other branches were most important, and it was the duty of every officer to recognize and understand them.

The lecturer, in the course of his remarks, said that a most essential factor for success was that the commanders of bodies of troops must work in close conjunction with the medical officers of their commands. In all strategical and tactical movements the medical requirements should receive consideration, so that suitable ground for camps, proper water supply, and sanitary arrangements might be chosen. When an engagement was imminent the administrative medical officer should know the disposition of the troops and the objective, so that the medical units might be properly allotted to given areas. Bad medical tactics could be as great a source of loss and danger as defective fighting tactics. Another important point was intercommunication in the field, particularly with the medical units. To ensure proper knowledge of such details strictly medical manoeuvres should form part of the training of every field unit, so that brigades might practise with their field ambulance, or each battalion with a section. In such field exercises co-operation of combatant and medical officers should be practised. Another most important point was with regard to sanitation. In the event of mobilization of the Territorial Force a quarter of a million of men would pass in a few hours from a state of sanitary civilization into that practically of savages. Sanitation as understood in peace time would vanish and the soldier became responsible for the make-shifts, the disposal of insanitary refuse, and the protection of the water supply from contamination. This ought to be taught the soldier thoroughly in peace time, to numbers not larger than companies, so that every man would be aware of the dangers of sanitary transgression.

Public Health

AND

POOR LAW MEDICAL SERVICES.

VACCINATION IN THE ISLE OF MAN.

ON February 20th Mr. Ambrose Qualtrough moved in the Manx House of Keys the second reading of a bill to amend the law as to compulsory vaccination by allowing conscientious objectors to vaccination to escape the operation of the law. Dr. Marshall, member for North Douglas, strongly opposed the bill, which, he urged, would be a retrograde step. After a debate, the second reading was rejected by 15 votes to 6.