

MORRISON WATSON, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.SS. Edin. and Lond.
By Professor Alfred H. Young.

Among the losses sustained by the Royal Society during the past year, that occasioned by the sudden death of Dr Morrison Watson was perhaps the saddest.

In the prime of life, and apparently in good health, Dr Watson, when seized with the illness which soon afterwards proved fatal, was engaged in the active duties of the chair of Anatomy in the Owens College at Manchester, to which he had been elected—as the first occupant—eleven years previously. Prior to this, Dr Watson resided in Edinburgh, where he received—at the Queen Street Institution—his early education, and where later he studied medicine in the University, and in course of time took the degree of Doctor of Medicine. For some years he worked in the anatomical rooms of the University as demonstrator with Professor Goodsir, and thereafter with Professor Turner, by the latter of whom he was appointed to the office of principal demonstrator of anatomy. It was during this period that Dr Watson became a Fellow of the Royal Society, whilst more recently he was also elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of London.

By his friends, and he had many, he was regarded with feelings of the highest respect and esteem, and the news of his sudden and early death gave rise to widespread expressions of deep and sympathetic regret. To those who knew him best he was a genial and affectionate friend, and it was only those perhaps who could fully realise his sturdy independence of character, his straightforward nature, and the strength and depth of his friendship.

The loss which the Medical School of Manchester and the Owens College sustains by Professor Watson's death is great. He was appointed to the newly instituted chair of Anatomy, at the period when the amalgamation of the previously separate institutions, the Medical School and the Owens College, was effected, and he at once devoted himself with energy and vigour to the work of creating a School of Anatomy in Manchester. Under his direction the resources for teaching were greatly developed and materially augmented, and the now fairly complete collection in the Anato-

mical Museum of the Owens College was formed under his direct supervision. As a lecturer, Dr Watson was lucid and always practical. Alike by his own work, and by the generous encouragement he readily gave to others, he fostered a spirit for original investigation in the Anatomical School of the Owens College with such success, that it now occupies a prominent position amongst the English schools as one of the few in which, not only is human anatomy efficiently taught, but in which good work is also done in the wider field of animal morphology. It is to be hoped that in this respect the influence of Dr Watson's work will continue to exercise its power for good over the future of the anatomical department of the Medical School at Manchester.

Of Dr Watson's own additions to scientific anatomy, undoubtedly the most complete is the able and comprehensive contribution to the reports of H.M.S. "Challenger" (vol. vii., Zoology)—"On the Anatomy of the Spheniscidæ." An important memoir, "On the Anatomy of the Northern Beluga (*Delphinapterus Leucas*) compared with that of other Whales," of which he was joint author, appeared in the *Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh* (vol. xxix.). A more recent paper by Dr Watson, "On the Female Organs and Placentation of the Raccoon," was communicated to the Royal Society of London (1881). The results of many of his investigations were communicated to the Zoological Society of London,—notably a series of interesting papers, "On the Anatomy of *Hyæna crocuta*" (1877–81); "On the Anatomy of *Chlamydomorphous Truncatus*" (1879); "On the Muscular Anatomy of Proteles" (1882); and "On the Anatomy of the Indian Elephant" (1881–83). To the *Journal of Anatomy and Physiology* Dr Watson contributed articles, "On the Mechanism of Perching in Birds" (1869), which constituted part of a graduation thesis for which a gold medal was given; on "The Termination of the Thoracic Duct on the Right Side" (1872); "Notes on a Remarkable Case of Pharyngeal Diverticulum" (1874); on "A Case of Double Aortic Arch" (1877); on "The Homology of the Sexual Organs, illustrated by Comparative Anatomy and Pathology" (1879); on "The *Curvatores Coccygis* Muscle in Man" (1880); and a series of "Contributions to the Anatomy of the Indian Elephant" (1871–73). Dr Watson's remaining writings include papers on "The Anatomy of

the Elk" (*Journal of the Linnean Society*, vol. xiv.); "Notes on . . . two Species of Crustacea (*Ann. and Mag. of Nat. History*, 1870), and "Notes on Congenital Absence of the Kidney" (*Edin. Med. Jour.*, 1874).

Rev. FRANCIS REDFORD, M.A. By Henry Barnes, M.D.

The Rev. Francis Redford, M.A., who died on the 20th of last September, was one of the oldest and most notable clergymen in the diocese of Carlisle. He was born at York in 1813, and at an early period showed remarkable intelligence and aptitude for scientific work. He received his early education in the public schools of the city in which he was born, and afterwards, with the intention of adopting the medical profession, he entered King's College, London, as a medical student. After obtaining some considerable amount of medical training, which was very useful to him in after life, circumstances arose which made it desirable that he should adopt another career, and in 1837 he was sent out by the Church Missionary Society to Trinidad as a catechist. He remained in that country for four years, doing much good work, but owing to failure in health he was compelled to return to this country in 1841.

He then set about studying for the ministry of the English Church, and I am informed he was ordained deacon on June 11, 1843, by Charles James Blomfield, Bishop of London. He held curacies both in Herefordshire and Nottinghamshire, but a love of missionary work and travel induced him to again try the climate of the West Indies, and in 1844 he went out to Jamaica. A breakdown in his health compelled him to return in 1847. Three years later, in 1850, he was appointed to the living of St Paul's, Silloth, and here he continued to reside during the remainder of his life. Here it was that he made those observations on meteorology by which he will chiefly be remembered. At the time of his appointment, the now popular watering-place of Silloth was a desert of sandhills; there was not a single house there, and the part which he took in developing the place and promoting its prosperity is generally recognised. In the place of a sandy desert, there is now an