

Bolshevik forces of General Denekin in 1918, remaining with them until their defeat, after which, with the help of Starling, he came to England, and worked as a lecturer at University College until 1926, taking a D.Sc. He became naturalized in 1925, and was made a Fellow of University College in 1928.

In 1926 he moved to Cambridge, as lecturer in physiology, was awarded an M.A., and in 1928 was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society.

In 1931 he accepted the chair of physiology at the Fuad I University, Cairo, in succession to Prof. W. H. Wilson, and remained there until a short time before his death.

Anrep was an outstanding experimental physiologist of the classical type, imbibing his inspiration, through Pavlov and Starling, largely from the German school of Ludwig and his contemporaries. His first loyalty was to 'Ivan Petrovitch', whom he revered and imitated largely, and to the land of his birth, the exile from which he greatly deplored. His second loyalty was to Starling, and to England, to both of which he owed so much. Perhaps a third was to Egypt, the deserts of which he explored with characteristic intrepidity and enthusiasm, having acquired a good knowledge of Arabic, and always having had a taste for adventure.

His physiological work fell into two main categories: in Russia, on the conditioned reflexes; and in England and Egypt, on circulatory problems. His first paper in the *Journal of Physiology*, in 1912, showed that the rise of blood pressure which followed when the splanchnic nerve was stimulated was in part due to the release of adrenaline. He was made a member of the Physiological Society in 1913, and contributed many papers to that and other journals, on such subjects as the coronary circulation, pancreatic and salivary secretion, the pulmonary circulation, cardiac reflexes, tissue histamine, and the peripheral circulation.

All his work was technically first-class; he had a terrifying capacity for work, was a quick and skilful, but rather temperamental, operator, and had a great knowledge of the literature of his subject.

As a person, Anrep was engaging, buoyant, dynamic, with quick enthusiasms and Slav introspectiveness; and, on occasion, as when an experiment failed, he was capable of acute self-depreciation. He had great gifts as a raconteur and as a lecturer of an unusual type. He was a keen collector of apparatus and of postage stamps.

He had one son by his first wife, Olga; by subsequent marriages no issue. C. LOVATT EVANS

Mr. A. S. Ramsey

ARTHUR STANLEY RAMSEY, senior Fellow of Magdalene College, Cambridge, died at Cambridge on December 31.

He was born at Hackney in 1867, the eldest son of the Rev. Aversall Ramsey, a well-known Congregational minister. He was educated at Batley Grammar School and Magdalene College, Cambridge, where he graduated fifth wrangler in 1889. After seven years as mathematics master at Fettes College, he returned to Magdalene in 1897 as Fellow and lecturer in mathematics, and held the latter post until his retirement from active teaching in 1934. When the office of University lecturer was instituted in 1926, Ramsey was one of the first to be appointed, and he continued in office until his retirement under the age limit in 1932.

Ramsey would have been the first to disclaim originality in his contributions to mathematics. His great gift was as a teacher, particularly of applied mathematics, and he had an especial understanding of the needs of the average student. He soon realized that there was a great lack of systematic text-books adapted to the course of study, and he set himself with indefatigable industry to fill this gap. In the course of years a truly remarkable series of text-books flowed from his pen. His published works are: "Modern Plane Geometry" (Richardson and Ramsey); "Hydromechanics" (Besant and Ramsey); "Hydrodynamics"; "Elementary Geometrical Optics"; "Dynamics"; "Statics"; "Hydrostatics"; "Electricity and Magnetism"; and "Introduction to Newtonian Attraction". All these books are marked by clear thinking, orderly presentation and a wealth of illustrative examples, and most of them, despite great developments in mathematical theory and method, have maintained a steady and deserved popularity. His lectures were equally clear and systematic, and, in private teaching, there were few questions to which he would not at once produce the answer from among his carefully filed manuscript notes.

In addition to his mathematical work, Ramsey took a very active part in college and university administration. He was successively bursar, tutor and president (that is, vice-master) of Magdalene, and he was a member of the Financial Board of the University of Cambridge for more than twenty years. He had a special interest in religious matters and particularly in the affairs of the Congregational Churches. He was for many years a member of the Council of the Congregational Union of England and Wales, and gave very valuable help to Cheshunt College, Cambridge, as a governor and for nine years as chairman of the governors.

Ramsey was a man of uncompromising integrity, and he was possessed by a tremendous sense of duty. Though he could be formidable indeed in his condemnation of the culpably second-rate, kindness was never far absent, and in his later years it was his dominant characteristic. In his retirement he could be relied upon to delight his listeners with a seemingly inexhaustible fund of reminiscence, told with inimitable humour. He made a lasting impact upon the life of his College, and both there and elsewhere he will long be remembered as a teacher and as a wise friend. His private life was clouded by two great tragedies, stoically endured. His wife, whom he had married in 1902, lost her life in a motor-car accident in 1927, and three years later came the lamentably early death of his elder son, the brilliant F. P. Ramsey, Fellow of King's and author of "Foundations of Mathematics". He is survived by his younger son, A. M. Ramsey, Bishop of Durham, and by two daughters. D. W. BABBAGE

Mr. Edwin Grey

ONE of the last links with the Rothamsted of Lawes and Gilbert's time was broken when Edwin Grey died on January 30 at the age of ninety-five. Young Ted Grey went to the Rothamsted Laboratories in 1872 when he was thirteen years old, and with other boys was trained to carry out the botanical analysis of the hays from the Park Grass plots. He was soon marked out as a careful and reliable worker, and as time went on he took part in the classical experiments on soil fertility and animal feeding of