

to attend his lectures have cause to remember the lucid and convincing way in which the case for a psychological view of delinquency was put before them.

For many years Hamblin Smith contributed the "Medico-Legal Notes" to the *Journal of Mental Science*, and he was also the author of many reviews of books on psychological, philosophical and sociological subjects. In 1931 he became one of the Editors of the Journal, to which after his retirement he devoted much of his time. His appointment strengthened the editorial staff at a time of stress, and his younger colleagues especially received from him generous support.

After his retirement he lived at Oxford, where he acted as honorary physician to the Education Clinic. He had married in 1897, and had a son and daughter. Shortly after his retirement his son, an Assistant Commissioner in Sierra Leone, died suddenly from pneumonia, and his wife died last year after a long and painful illness. These bereavements disrupted an exceptionally happy family life, and saddened the years which he had hoped to pass in quiet enjoyment.

In his last illness he continued his work for the Journal one may say to the end, for the manuscript of his Medico-Legal Note on "R. V. Mortimer", which appeared in our last issue, shows that the last paragraphs were written with great difficulty, very shortly before his death.

Hamblin Smith's connection with the Prison Service coincided with a period of steady and substantial progress in prison medical administration, and in the scientific approach to crime. We may hope that he was consoled in these later days by the knowledge that he contributed his best always towards these ends.

W. NORWOOD EAST.

A. WALK.

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#### IVAN PETROVITCH PAVLOV.

ON December 24, 1927, there died Vladimir Michailovitch Bechterev, and now, eight years later, on February 27, 1936, the world of physiology has lost Ivan Petrovitch Pavlov. What great names, Bechterev and Pavlov, and what a tremendous loss to the study of the physiology of the nervous system!

Pavlov was born at Riazhan, near Moscow, on September 26, 1849. His father was a poor parish priest. He was the eldest of three sons. One of his brothers became an assistant to Mendelejev, the Russian chemist.

He was at first intended for the Church, and entered the Greek Catholic school and later the theological seminary. In 1870 he entered St. Petersburg University, where he himself came under Mendelejev. He made physiology his chief subject, and was taught by von Cyon and Sechnov. He collaborated with Afanassiev in research on the pancreatic nerves. He spent most of his time on physiology and failed his examination in medicine. While still a

student he published his first paper (1877) on "Accommodation Mechanism of the Blood Vessels". In 1879 he passed his State examination as a physician, and was given a research fellowship and worked at the Medical Clinic in the Military Academy under Prof. Botkin.

In 1880 he married Serafina Karchevokya, who appears to have looked after him with the greatest care and devotion.

In 1884 he was awarded the Wylie Fellowship, which allowed him to work for two years in Leipzig under Ludwig and in Breslau under Heidenhain.

In 1888 he discovered the secretory nerves to the pancreas, and in 1889 began his world-famous work on sham feeding. In 1890 he was appointed to the Chair in Pharmacology at the St. Petersburg Medical Academy, and in 1891 he was put in charge of the Department of Physiology at the Institute of Experimental Medicine. In 1895 he was made Professor of Physiology in the Medico-Chirurgical Academy, but this was not confirmed until 1897, as he found the heads of the Academy difficult people to work with.

From 1906 until the end of his life he was entirely occupied with his work on conditioned reflexes. He made many enemies and encountered much opposition in his earlier days.

After the Revolution he found life hard, but ultimately his merit was acknowledged by the Soviet, who finally gave him everything that he asked for, even special laboratories to a cost of 8 million roubles.

It would be an impertinence to criticize Pavlov's work at this juncture. Time will show its real value. In 1904 he received the Nobel Prize. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society, and was awarded the Copley Medal in 1915. In 1929 he was elected an Honorary Member of the Royal Medico-Psychological Association. In 1935 he was President of the International Physiological Congress at Leningrad and Moscow, and in the same year he addressed the International Congress of Neurologists in London.

After his death the U.S.S.R. decided (1) to establish a monument to him in one of the squares in Leningrad, (2) to rename the First Leningrad Medical Institute the Pavlov Institute, (3) to instruct the Academy of Sciences to publish his complete works in Russian, English, French and German, (4) to preserve his brain in the Brain Institute in Moscow, (5) to preserve as a museum his Leningrad study and laboratory, and (6) to grant his widow a personal pension of 1000 roubles a month.

The name of Pavlov will live for all time wherever students of the nervous system meet and discuss.

G. W. T. H. FLEMING.