

perceived, influences on all the functions of the body. These influences were exercised not alone through visual, but also through auditory and olfactory channels, likewise through cutaneous sensory nerves. Nor was it actually necessary that the food should be presented to produce the psychic effects. A musical note or a bright colour, or a pronounced odour, or a skin stimulus, if associated with the presentation of food, would after a short time become effective alone. Nothing could be more impressive than to see, as the writer has witnessed, a flow of saliva start on the sound of a musical note, except it be the failure to do so on sounding a note not more than a quarter of a tone different from the effective one.

To these phenomena Pavlov gave the name of "conditioned reflexes," and the greater part of his activity from 1901 onwards consisted in making use of them for the objective study of the psychical faculties in higher animals. He claimed that he was thereby restoring to physiology what properly belonged to it, and what had been divorced from it under the name of psychology or psycho-physics. On one point he was very emphatic, namely, that it is only by an active interchange of opinion between the physiologist (using the term in its widest sense) and the physician that the common goal of medical science and medical art can best be reached. In his own work he lived up to this maxim.

Pavlov's fame now drew recognition from many quarters and from various learned societies all over the world. To mention a few of these: in 1904 he was awarded the Nobel prize, in 1907 he was elected a foreign member of the Royal Society, and the same year he was elected an ordinary member of the Imperial Academy of Science, Petrograd. In 1912 he was awarded the honorary degree of D.Sc. by Cambridge University, Cambridge being the only one of the older universities of Great Britain upon the rolls of which Pavlov's name appears. It is true a grace was passed by the Senate of Dublin University to confer upon him the honorary degree of D.Sc., but illness at the time prevented him from attending to have it conferred. In 1913 he was promoted to be director of the Imperial Institute of Experimental Medicine. The last honour bestowed upon him in this country was by the Royal Society in 1915 in the form of the Copley Medal for his investigations in biological science.

Pavlov had a charming personality, and was never happier than in the company of his colleagues and pupils. He was impatient of anything he conceived not to be strictly scientific. In his later years he travelled a good deal, and was present at several of the international congresses of physiology. He visited this country twice, in 1906, when he delivered the Huxley lecture at Charing Cross Hospital, his subject being "The Scientific Investigation of the Psychical Faculties or Processes in Higher Animals," and in 1912, when he came as a delegate to the celebration of the 250th anniversary of the founding of the Royal Society.

W. H. T.

SIR LAURENCE GOMME.

BY the death of Sir Laurence Gomme on February 23, at sixty-two years of age, London has lost a most devoted son who loved her with an affection that was not merely filial, but was based upon an exhaustive knowledge of her history and a profound faith in her destiny; more than that, he spent all his life in her service. In early life Sir Laurence Gomme entered first the service of the Fulham District Board of Works, and then that of the Metropolitan Board of Works; when the London County Council was established he joined the Comptroller's Department, then he was made head of the Statistical Department, and in 1900 was appointed Clerk to the Council, which high office he held until last March. He always worked very hard, often up to the very limit of his powers, and about two years ago he had a serious breakdown in health, from which he never fully recovered. Only those conversant with the scope of the London County Council can have any idea of what London owes to him. His annual "Statistical Abstract" of the L.C.C. has served as a model for other municipal bodies. His first book, "Index of Municipal Offices," was published in 1879; it was followed by several others, among which may be mentioned, "The London County Council" (1888), "Lectures on the Principles of Local Government" (1898), "London Statutes" (1907), "The Governance of London" (1907), "London, 1837-1897" (1898), "The Making of London" (1912), "London" (1914).

Ethnology and folklore have lost a keen student in Sir Laurence Gomme, who did more than anyone else to found and direct the early career of the Folklore Society, of which he was first secretary and later president. He was president-elect of Section H (Anthropology) of the meeting of the British Association for the current year. The following list of books will give some idea of his activities in the direction of folklore: "Primitive Folkmoths" (1880), "Folklore Relics of Early Village Life" (1883), "The Village Community" (1890), "Ethnology in Folklore" (1892), "Folklore as an Historical Science" (1904). In addition to a remarkable output of books, he published numerous papers on folklore and allied subjects, all of which are marked by that breadth of view and suggestiveness which was so characteristic of him. He always recognised the great importance of method in ethnological research, and he did his best to raise folklore to a scientific status.

Those who knew Sir Laurence well have lost an inspiring and real friend, a genial personality, and a comrade of wide interests and full of sympathy for various cognate branches of study. He was constantly helping others alike in science and in the everyday walks of life.

Sir Laurence married in 1875 Alice Bertha Merck, author of "The Traditional Games of England, Scotland, and Ireland" (1894-98), who ably assisted her husband in numerous ways, and has been a constant stimulus to him in his work.

A. C. HADDON.