

seems to have himself confirmed this particular criticism by saying that he deems himself justified in affirming that 'there are extremely few cases of disease or disability in which the employment of hypnotism is counter-indicated'. The assertion is made that medical practitioners of note have stated to the same effect. One can only say that the modern psycho-pathologist respectfully differs from such an opinion. That there is much evidence of earnest study within the pages of Mr. Orton's book is apparent, but for readers of the *Journal of Mental Science* any other criticism but that given was hardly possible."

[*Note*: We regret that quotation marks were erroneously inserted in one passage of the review. However, we do not feel that Mr. Orton's views have been misrepresented thereby. The point is dealt with above by Dr. Stanford Read.—EDITORS.]

"A DISCLAIMER."

To the Editors of the 'Journal of Mental Science'.

SIR,—I am the author, jointly with Dr. Alexander Cannon, of two purely professional books dealing with psychiatry and neurology, published by Messrs. Heinemann in 1932 and 1934.

My co-author is, as is well known, the sole author of several "psychic" works, which have attracted a good deal of attention among the general public, and these works have had inserted therein, without my authority or approval, announcements relative to the joint professional works in question.

I desire to make it perfectly clear that had I known that references to the joint works referred to were intended by my co-author to be inserted in his psychic books, I should have prohibited this. I have intimated my disapproval in definite terms to Dr. Cannon, and requested his assurance that there shall be no further allusion to the joint work in any further editions of the "psychic" books, or in any other non-medical book whatsoever Dr. Cannon may write.

I should like to state, in fairness to my co-author, Dr. Cannon, that, on the matter being brought to his notice, he, unreservedly, agreed to comply with my wishes.

I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

E. D. HAYES

The Mental Hospital,
Berry Wood, Northampton;
March 1st, 1935.

OBITUARY.

DON SANTIAGO RAMÓN Y CAJAL.

ON October 17, 1934, death removed one of Spain's most eminent sons, who was of international fame in his special line of scientific research.

Santiago Ramón y Cajal was born on May 1, 1852, at Petilla, in the province of Aragon, his father being, at that time, a country practitioner. It is recorded that his original wish was to adopt an artistic career. His interest in art was maintained throughout his life, and doubtless contributed to the beauty of the illustrations which adorned his published work. He pursued his medical studies at the University of Saragossa, where his father had become Professor of Anatomy. Graduating in 1873, he entered the medical service of the Spanish army. He served in the Carlist war and in Cuba. After a severe illness he returned to Spain, where he introduced the microscope into medical study. He was appointed Professor of Anatomy at the University of Valencia in 1880; and in 1892 he was transferred to the Chair of Histology and Pathological Anatomy at Madrid, a post which he

retained until his retirement in 1922. As has so often been the case with scientists, his greatness was recognized abroad sooner than in his native country. In 1894 he was invited to lecture in London, and was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. In 1906 one of the Nobel Prizes was divided between him and Golgi. After this he did not lack recognition in Spain. He was created a life senator, and on his retirement the Cajal Institute was founded at Madrid to commemorate his name. His great work was *La Textura del Sistema Nervioso del Hombre y Vertebrados*, which first appeared during the years 1897-1904. This still remains the standard treatise on the minute anatomy of the nervous system. His researches on nervous degeneration and regeneration are well known, and he also wrote a text-book of histology, the first edition of which was published in 1889. His ideas were not, at first, acceptable to other workers, and involved him in controversies which he conducted with vigour, but with perfect courtesy towards his opponents. He lived to see the triumph of his views. No one contributed more to the re-birth of scientific education in Spain.

Ramón y Cajal's interests extended beyond the fields of science. He was the author of poems and short stories; and he wrote at least one novel, in which he described the adventurous voyage of a microbe through the human body. He was a devoted son of Spain. But his patriotism did not prevent him from appreciating the good points of other nations, and he had a great admiration for our own country. He has died full of years; and there was granted to him (using his own words) "the supreme grace of contemplating, in a synthetic vision, the flowers harvested along the road of life".

M. HAMPLIN SMITH.

NOTICES BY THE REGISTRAR.

Examinations for the Nursing Certificates.

LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

November, 1934.

Those marked * passed "With Distinction".

MENTAL NURSING.

England and Wales.

Beds, Herts and Hunts (Three Counties).—Doris Lilian Wood, Esther Butler, Ewart Graham.

Berkshire.—Walter Graham, Reginald Groom.

Cambridgeshire.—William Douglas Black, Andrew William Harris, Margaret Low, Isabella Percival Lowdon.

Carmarthen, etc.—Benjamin Owen John, Tegwedd Megan Evans.

Cheshire, Chester.—Harry Samuel Collins, Harold Hodgkiss, Harry Crompton, Esme Constance Wilding, Nora Gaved, Nancy Iles, Bessie Jones, Edith Vera Evans, Annie Conway, Gwendoline Jackson, Mary Florence Jones, Annie Jordan, *Lilian Vidler.

Cheshire, Parkside.—Maud White, Thomas Albert Amesbury, *Alexander Stubbs, Ralph Lonsdale.

Cornwall.—Annie Hooper.

Derbyshire.—Gerald Harry Brickwood, Dorothy Henfrey, Daisy Lacey, Florence Mary Riley, Ellen Jobson.

Devonshire.—Hilda Patricia Swinnerton, Doreen Agnes Lane, Daisy Florence Johnson, Winifred Mary Johnson.