

substantiating this further and making numerous other important discoveries, some like the plasma cell outside the nervous system.

It would therefore have been appropriate for the publishers to have added a brief preface in which it could have been stated that modern investigations, especially those deriving from the electron microscope, have so far confirmed Cajal's contention and have added considerably to the functional aspects of the morphology he uncovered. Moreover, reference could have been made to some of the errors such as the typographic ones referred to by Singer and to the occasional mistakes made by Cajal such as that regarding Sherrington's post in London on page 419, and the incorrect spelling of proper names on this and other pages.

However, despite these adverse comments it is possible to welcome the reappearance of a very personal and unrestrained autobiography, copies of which have been difficult to come by for some time. It records the life and labours of a pioneer who contributed more to our knowledge of the microscopic structure of the nervous system than any other individual.

EDWIN CLARKE

OBITUARY

DOUGLAS McKIE

We regret to record the death of Professor Douglas McKie on 28 August 1967 at the age of 71. McKie had been associated with the Department of History and Philosophy of Science at University College London since 1925. In 1946 he was appointed Reader and in 1957 he succeeded to the chair in that department. On his retirement in 1964 he became Professor Emeritus.

McKie was known particularly for his two books on Lavoisier. He also published studies on the work of Joseph Black and on the early history of the Royal Society. In 1936 he founded *Annals of Science* and continued as editor up to the time of his death.