

law should require him to be satisfied, by competent evidence, that the insane person, if at large, would be dangerous to himself or others, or that treatment in an asylum would be beneficial to him. 6. That in all cases of doubtful insanity judges, before signing warrants of commitment for insane persons, should assign counsel for the alleged lunatic when he is not otherwise represented. 7. That in our opinion, in the matter of commitment of the insane, the duty of medical men should be limited to giving medical evidence, and the responsibility for the commitment should rest upon the judge, and not upon the physician; that the medical profession has greatly suffered in public estimation by the practical working of the existing law, which throws upon the certifying physician the opprobrium of unfortunate or ill-advised commitments."

HACK TUKE MEMORIAL.

The subscriptions announced to September 10th amounted to £220 16s. 7d. Further subscriptions have been received from:—

	£	s.	d.
Dr. Spence Watson	1	1	0
Dr. Miles (N.S.W.)	1	1	0
Dr. Mercier	5	5	0
Dr. Rayner	5	5	0
Dr. E. M. Courteney	5	5	0
Dr. Oscar Woods	1	1	0
Dr. Rogers	2	2	0
Dr. Bevan Lewis	2	2	0
Dr. J. Borie	2	2	0
Dr. Blandford	5	5	0
Rev. H. Hawkins	1	0	0
Dr. Chisholm Ross	1	1	0
Dr. Von Speyr... ..	2	0	0
Senateur T. Roussel	20		frances
Dr. Jules Dagonet	10		"
Dr. Vallon	5		"

H. RAYNER, Hon. Treasurer.

OBITUARY.

Death of Mr. Palmer Phillips.

We regret to report the death of Mr. Charles Palmer Phillips, Commissioner in Lunacy, at Elstree, on September 27th, in his 74th year. He was a son of the late Mr. William Edward Phillips, Governor of Prince of Wales's Island. Born in 1822, he was educated at Eton and Oxford, and was called to the Bar in 1846. He was principal secretary to Lord Chancellor Chelmsford in 1859, was a Revising Barrister for the City of London in 1864, and secretary to the Commissioners in Lunacy from 1865 to 1872. In the latter year he was appointed a Commissioner, and held the office until his death. He was the author of works on "Copyright Law" and "The Law Concerning Lunatics." His death removes a personality familiar to every Asylum Superintendent, many of whom can bear testimony to the kindly, courteous, and efficient discharge of his official duties, in which he took a keen, intelligent, and philanthropic interest.

Robert Jamieson, M.A., M.D. Aberdeen.

By the death of Dr. Jamieson on the 17th November, Scotland has lost her oldest Asylum Superintendent. A man of handsome presence, marked intellectual power, independent character, and genuine kindness of heart, Dr. Jamieson was an ideal physician. He was much and widely esteemed, and throughout the course of a long life proved a strong influence for good.

He was born in Aberdeen in 1818, graduated in Medicine there in 1839, and was shortly afterwards appointed Resident Medical Officer to the institution where he so long laboured. On his marriage in 1846 he resigned and engaged in private practice, but returned to his position in the asylum by the unanimous wish of the Directors in 1853, a position which he held till 1881, when Dr Reid was promoted to be his coadjutor. In 1884 Dr. Jamieson was released from active responsibility and remained in residence as Consulting Physician, since which time he has been but little known to the younger members of the specialty.

In 1840 the daily number resident in the Aberdeen Royal Asylum was 144, at present it is 730; and Dr. Jamieson's wisdom and foresight in dealing with successive additions to the responsibilities of his office have always been adequately recognised by those who had the good fortune to be associated with him.

In a contemporary notice, we find Dr. Jamieson credited, along with Dr. Hutchings, of Glasgow, with introducing the "non-restraint" system of treatment into Scotland; but that he was no mere theorist his own words, from the annual report of 1841, will show—"In regard to the subject of coercion . . . we find ourselves called upon, in justice to the managers and to the friends of the patients under our charge, to make a short statement of our practice in this important particular, and it, shortly, is this, that we act on the principle of *non-restraint*, as far as the construction and economy of the establishment will allow; but we have no desire to obtain the notoriety of being non-restrainers at the expense of what we conscientiously deem to be for the safety and advantage of our patients. That there are cases in which mild restraint is both judicious and humane every physician who is unprejudiced must surely admit who has ever witnessed the unbridled violence of an outrageous maniac, exhausting the excited vigour of an enfeebled constitution, and extinguishing the hope of recovery for ever. We have no more hesitation in such cases, when other means have been useless, in applying the waist-belt or the muff than we would have in applying leeches or a blister against the will of the individual . . . It is scarcely requisite now that the public mind entertains less prejudiced notions on the treatment of the insane to notice that threatening and abusive language and harsh measures of every description are not only found to be unnecessary, but strictly prohibited among the attendants, and made the occasion of reprimand or dismissal when discovered."

While in private practice, Dr. Jamieson occupied the chair of Lecturer on Practice of Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence in King's College, Aberdeen, and took that opportunity of delivering systematic lectures on insanity, thus leading the movement which has now become so general. The lectures were published in the "London Medical Gazette" for 1850, and will, even yet, repay the attention of the specialist. A discourse on Mind and Body (*Phrenical Action of the Cerebrum*, "Journ. Psych. Med.," 1858), read before the Philosophical Institution of Aberdeen, deals with the subject from a more popular point of view.

Dr. Jamieson was pre-deceased by all his family, and bore his sorrows with that manly fortitude for which he was distinguished. In private life he was known as a man of cultivated tastes, and, indeed, at one time he was ambitious of becoming an artist. He had a notable artistic and musical talent, and has left a valuable collection of works of art. His portrait has been painted by three men of note, Sam Bough, John Pettie, and Sir George Reid; and his handsome, kindly face lives on canvas.

Dr. Jamieson became a member of the Medico-Psychological Association in 1859, and his contemporaries recognised him as a gentleman whose counsel and encouragement were to be highly appreciated.

Professor Andrea Verga.

The death of this distinguished physician on the 21st November, at the advanced age of 84, deprives medico-psychological science of a most distin-