

15th, by compressing his throat, and throwing him to the ground, and also of having assaulted John Mitchell. Prisoner was further charged with having assaulted Dr. H. De Main Alexander after he had been placed in the asylum, and further with having assaulted William Morrice, head attendant, and lacerated his face. Mr. S. D. Fowler, solicitor, who appeared for accused, examined Dr. Alexander; Dr. Reid, Superintendent, Aberdeen Royal Asylum; and Dr. Angus, of the Royal Infirmary; and their evidence showed accused was of unsound mind and dangerous. The Sheriff ordered him to be detained during His Majesty's pleasure.—*Dundee Advertiser*.

Criminals may be refused by Royal Asylums under Lunacy Acts, and this seems to have been the best way of dealing with a highly dangerous patient.

AMERICAN MEDICO-PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

The American Medico-Psychological Association having become affiliated with the Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons, it is obligatory under the constitution and bye-laws of the Congress that the Association hold its meeting in 1903 and every third year in Washington. The Council has therefore instructed the Secretary to issue this notice, changing the place of meeting from Providence to Washington, and fixing the dates, May 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th of this year.

SOCIÉTÉ MÉDICO-PSYCHOLOGIQUE DE PARIS.

We observe that Dr. Paul Tollin and Dr. René Semelaigne have retired from the joint secretaryship in favour of Drs. Blin and Dupaix, of the Vancluse Asylum.

OBITUARY.

Dr. T. Giné y Partagás, the *doyen* of Catalonian alienists, ended on February 27th last his long and active career. Born in Barcelona in 1836, he completed his studies at the Faculty of the same town about 1858, retiring afterwards to Calva, a hamlet in the vicinity of Tarragona, where he practised physic for three years. Assisting in the practical classes of the Faculty in 1863, he obtained the Chair of Anatomy in Santiago and Galicia. At last he won the Chair of Clinical Surgery in his native city, later on directing his attention to mental science. With this object he founded the *Phrenopathic Review* (1880), and established the *New Belem Lunatic Asylum*. It was at this time that he made himself known as a mental pathologist. He strove for the improvement in Spanish law regarding moral insanity, and in several *causes célèbres* gave proofs of his great ability. To these labours were united those of teaching psychiatry in his asylum, and writing no inconsiderable works on his speciality. Only the infirmities of age and the progress of a cruel disease could extinguish his vigour of mind. Spanish mental science is now in mourning for this great and irreparable loss.

We mention a few of his more important works relating to psychiatry:

Theoretical and Practical Treatise of Phrenopathy, 1876; *Phrenopathic Letters about Moral Insanity*, 1882; *On the Necessity of Popularising Psychology*, 1883; *Phreniatric Aphorisms*, 1884; *Clinical Hypnotism*, 1888; *A Journey to Cerebropolis* (a scientific novel), 1889; *Mysteries of Insanity* (another scientific and literary work), translated into Italian, 1890; and numerous articles and observations in the *Phrenopathic Review*, *Medical Independence*, and other scientific reviews and publications.
