

sent to Nathan Raw, Esq., M.D., B.S., L.S.Sc., F.R.C.S.E., by the nursing staff of the Dundee Royal Infirmary in grateful remembrance of his unfailing courtesy and consideration. October 2nd, 1897."

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#### HACK TUKE MEMORIAL.

By a very handsome donation of £25 from Mrs. Hack Tuke the sum for investment has been brought up to £350. This sum has been handed over to the Association and invested. The interest of the fund will prove of the greatest service in developing the Library, which is probably the form of memorial most fitting to Dr. Tuke's memory, and which he would certainly have approved.

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#### OBITUARY.

##### W. H. HIGGINS.

Dr. William Henry Higgins died on October 26, 1897, at Birkenhead, whither he had recently retired after leaving the Leicestershire and Rutland Asylum. He graduated at Edinburgh, having obtained both the gold and silver medals for Anatomy, and in 1869 he became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, England. Immediately after this he was attached to the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, sailing to the west coast of South America for four years, during three of which he was Superintendent of their hospital at Callao. He then returned to Edinburgh to make a special study of mental diseases. His first appointment in lunacy was as Assistant Medical Officer to the Derby County Asylum, under Dr. Murray Lindsay. From thence he went, in 1876, to the Leicestershire and Rutland Asylum, under the late Dr. Buck. After Dr. Buck's death he was appointed Medical Superintendent, in 1881. During his term of office he carried out many structural alterations and improvements on the asylum. Though he took a great interest in the treatment and welfare of his patients, Dr. Higgins seldom contributed any writings in connection with mental diseases. In 1894 his health began to break down, and in June of that year he became seriously ill. After several months' leave of absence, he finally retired, in March, 1895, with a pension sanctioned by the County Council. It was hoped that in the retirement from the work and worries of an asylum his health would improve, but to a severe recurrence of his former illness he succumbed. He occupied his leisure hours with astronomy, and in his latter years engaged in the study of Hebrew and Swedish.

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#### PROFESSOR HAUGHTON.

By the death of Professor Haughton, which took place on October 31, 1897, the University of Dublin has lost one of its most remarkable ornaments and Irish social life one of its most striking figures. Haughton was a man who, under more favourable circumstances (*viz.*, most especially if he had been blessed with a lesser measure of early success), might have been capable of almost any intellectual feat. His versatility and the agility of his intelligence alone amounted to genius. In the humdrum region of university teaching in which unhappily he early lost himself he always seemed the most brilliant pioneer. Unfortunately he yielded to the temptations—to diffusion and lack of concentration—to which a versatile genius is particularly exposed, and consequently he did not really lead in any of the numerous subjects which he illuminated. One example is afforded by his ill-fated remark on

Darwin's epoch-making work that it contained nothing new that was true and nothing true that was new. Haughton's knowledge, often profound, always acute, dies with him, for he has written little that will last: his sparkling wit and genial good-fellowship will survive in the memory of those who were favoured with his personal acquaintance. One great work will, we hope, long bear testimony to his zeal for knowledge and his disinterested public spirit. To him is due the revival of the so-called "School of Physic in Ireland" (Medical School of Trinity College, Dublin), and we trust the debt which that school owes him will never be forgotten. Dr. Haughton exhibited much interest in the work of our Association at the Dublin meeting of 1894, though the feeble condition of his health even then precluded his taking any active part in our proceedings.

#### JAMES C. HOWDEN.

Born at Musselburgh in 1830, Dr. Howden received his elementary education there. After taking his degree at the University of Edinburgh, in 1852, he studied at Paris. He served as Assistant Medical Officer, under Dr. Skae, at the Royal Asylum, Edinburgh; and in 1857 received the appointment of Medical Superintendent of the Montrose Lunatic Asylum, succeeding Dr. Gilchrist, who had gone to the Royal Crichton Institution, Dumfries.

Before his appointment the managers had found the grounds about the old asylum too restricted, and a new site was selected at Sunnyside, about two and a half miles from Montrose. This building, with its subsequent adjuncts, grew up under Dr. Howden's eye, although he has not survived to see the completion of the new house for private patients. As the years went on the main building was extended and improved. In particular, a new and spacious recreation hall was opened, for Dr. Howden took the keenest interest in all forms of recreation. Those who noticed his solemn face and listened to his slow speech might at first have imagined that they had lit upon the—imaginary—typical Scotsman, devoid of humour. It needed, however, but a moderate acquaintance to dispel that delusion. It might have astounded some of his graver acquaintances to have seen the interest which he took in *The Sunnyside Chronicle*—in its quips and cranks, mystifications and merriment—as if he had been an undergraduate running *Alma Mater* or some other college magazine.

In 1890 a detached building, containing 100 beds, was erected. This has been the model of various hospitals erected in connection with Scottish asylums during the last few years.

Thorough firmness, tact and courtesy, displayed through a long period of years, resulted in harmony with central and with local authority, and distinguished Dr. Howden's career. For many years before his death he was aught but robust. The abyss of human woe into which an asylum superintendent has daily to peer must cast on him occasional shadows of gloom, unless he is more or less than man. From these Dr. Howden was not free, nor is it advisable that men in his position should be free from the liability thereto. But these were to him but as light clouds obscuring for a little a midsummer sun. His general attitude to the outside world was that of cheeriness; to his circle of friends—no small one—it was that of genial hospitality. His very "grumpiness"—often, one was inclined to think, humorously affected—was more cheery than the bland superficial smile of shallower natures.

Holding to a high ideal of duty for himself, he did not expect too much from his fellow-creatures, nor worry himself when they did not come up to the proper standard. Things which were under his own authority he, very properly, liked to have regulated in his own way, and he would, very naturally, find fault if there was a failure on the part of those who under him were responsible. When he was away from his usual routine he could,