

We also understand that the re-issue will contain the altered regulations for training and examination which have been passed by the Association since the first issue of the present edition.

RESIGNATION OF DR. YELLOWLEES.

The resignation of Dr. Yellowlees as Physician Superintendent of the Glasgow Royal Asylum has not been altogether unexpected by those who were aware of his recent illness and the grave affection of his eyesight; but still it will be difficult to imagine Gartnavel without him, so identified has the work of his later years become with the fame of that beneficent institution. We understand, however, that Dr. Yellowlees does not intend to seek release from the practice of his profession or the work of teaching, and we may hope to see him at our meetings as enthusiastic and as helpful as ever. We have also good reason to hope that he will place on record the impressions and recollections of his long experience of asylum life, and can assure him of a hearty welcome to any book he may produce, promising as it would a variety of incidents and reflections on things new and old.

Dr. Yellowlees took his degree in Edinburgh in 1857, and was then associated with Sir W. T. Gairdner and Professor Spence in their hospital work. In the following year he was appointed to a junior post at Morningside under the late Dr. Skae, his colleagues having been Sir John Sibbald and Professor John Young. General practice in Yorkshire engaged his attention for two years. After that valuable experience he returned to Morningside, whence he was appointed Medical Superintendent of the Glamorgan County Asylum in 1863. On the resignation of the late Dr. Macintosh, Dr. Yellowlees was appointed to Gartnavel in 1874. At that time there was a debt of £10,000 on the institution, a debt which has been converted into a surplus of £30,000 as the result of his skilful management. Many changes have been recorded in the administration of Gartnavel during the twenty-seven years which have elapsed since Dr. Yellowlees' appointment. Gartnavel is now devoted to private patients only, and the numbers exceed those of any other similar institution in the country. The charitable action of the asylum is deserving of all praise. A new dining hall, the reconstruction of wards, the introduction of electric lighting, and the reorganisation of the whole institution form the basis of a long history of successful management.

Honours have been paid to Dr. Yellowlees in recognition of his worth and ability. He served as President of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons from 1892 to 1894, as President of the Medico-Psychological Association in 1890, as President of the Psychological Section of the British Medical Association in 1885. The University of Glasgow, where he has been Lecturer on Insanity since 1880, conferred on him the degree of LL.D., and various foreign societies for the study of psychiatry have included him among their honorary members.

Dr. Yellowlees has thus had the widest relations with his professional brethren and the public, and we hope that his views and reviews will be given to the world at no distant date.

He retires on the handsome pension of £1200 per annum, with the best wishes of the directors of the Glasgow Royal Asylum. Confident in Dr. Oswald's ability to maintain the high level of efficiency to which Gartnavel has been brought, Dr. Yellowlees may now devote himself to work of a less harassing nature, and we are assured that our readers will join with us in hoping that he will yet see many and useful days.

OBITUARY.

HENRY SUTHERLAND.

Dr. Henry Sutherland, whose death on November 19th last we are grieved to record, was a greatly esteemed and long-standing member of our Association.

He was the second of six sons of the late Dr. Alexander John Sutherland, and grandson of the late Dr. Alexander Robert Sutherland. Both his grandfather and father held the office of Physician to St. Luke's Hospital for the Insane. Dr. Henry Sutherland was born in 1841. He took the M.A. and M.B. degrees of the University of Oxford in 1869. In 1870 he became a Member of the Royal College of Physicians of London, and in 1872 M.D. Oxon.

He received his medical education at St. George's Hospital, London, and at Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge. Devoting himself to the study of mental diseases, he had his early training at Bethlem Royal Hospital and at the West Riding County Asylum at Wakefield. After leaving Wakefield he returned to London, and he was soon appointed Lecturer on Insanity at the Westminster Hospital Medical School, and a Physician to the St. George's (Hanover Square) Dispensary. He became actively engaged in professional work as an alienist, and he was Visiting Physician to Otto House and to Newlands House.

He was a Fellow of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical, Obstetric, and Medical Societies, and a member of the Medico-Psychological Association, and of the Pathological, Clinical, Neurological, and West London Medico-Chirurgical Societies.

He was the author of *A Directory of Justices in Lunacy*, and of articles on "Feeding (forcible) of the Insane," "Menstruation and Insanity," "Cases on the Borderland of Insanity," "On Arachnoid Cysts," "The Histology of the Blood in the Insane," and on a number of other subjects of much practical interest.

Dr. Sutherland won for himself the affection and esteem of his colleagues and patients, and he will long be mourned by a wide circle of friends.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL CLARK.

The members of the Association will learn with deep regret of the death of Dr. Campbell Clark, which occurred at Hartwood House, Lanarkshire, on November 28th, 1901. Belonging to Lochgilphead, Argyllshire, Dr. Clark in early life, before he turned his attention to medical study, was connected for a time with the lay staff of the district asylum there, and in this way he had the opportunity of viewing asylum work from an unusual standpoint. It made a deep impression on him; and in subsequent life he showed much sympathy with the lay staff in their work, and a large-hearted capacity of understanding and dealing with their difficulties. His experience at Lochgilphead led him to select the medical profession, with the object of devoting himself to asylum practice; and with characteristic pluck and perseverance he carried out his purpose in spite of obstacles of worldly circumstance which would have proved insurmountable to many men. He graduated at Edinburgh University in 1878, and immediately afterwards became Assistant Medical Officer in the Roxburgh District Asylum, Melrose, under Dr. Grierson. After a few months' service there he joined the staff of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum as Assistant Physician under Dr. Clouston. Promotion to independent work came to him very quickly by his appointment in 1880 to the Medical Superintendship of the asylum at Bothwell, near Glasgow. At that time the lunacy affairs of Lanarkshire were in an unsettled and indeterminate state, and it was recognised that the existing asylum accommodation was altogether insufficient. The remarkable success with which the small institution at Bothwell was made for several years to meet the wants of a large and very populous district until permanent arrangements could be made, was due entirely to Dr. Clark's energy and ability. The estate of Hartwood had been purchased with the intention of building there an asylum sufficient for the requirements of the whole county. Subsequently it was thought better to make separate provision for the two large urban parishes of Glasgow, and Hartwood then became the site of the new asylum for the county of Lanark, exclusive of Glasgow. Dr. Clark had a very important part in drawing up the plans of the new institution, and when the buildings were ready for occupation he went there from Bothwell as Medical Superintendent, which post he still held at the time of his illness and death. In some respects the plans of Hartwood followed lines which were new in asylum construction, and Dr. Clark's practical knowledge was justified by the result, as in his hands the asylum quickly obtained a very high reputation for efficiency and successful administration. Very soon after entering on the duties of superintendship Dr. Clark began to devote attention