THE EAMES MEMORIAL FUND.

Dr. Courtenay begs to acknowledge the receipt of the following sums to the Eames Memorial Fund :—

	£	s.	d.	
Drs. Charles and Bonville Fox	5	5	0	
Dr. W. Orange, C.B.	5	5	0	
Medico-Psychological Association	10	0	0	(omitted.)

The following is a letter from Mrs. Eames :—

2, Dyke Parade, Cork.

DEAR DR. COURTENAY,—Will you kindly convey to the members of the Psychological Association my sincere thanks for their very liberal contribution of £245 19s. 6d. to the memory of my dear husband, and believe me

Your greatly obliged,
HELEN EAMES.

March 14th, 1887.

SYDNEY UNIVERSITY.

PSYCHOLOGICAL MEDICINE has been made a compulsory subject at the University of Sydney at the Examinations for the degrees of M.B. and M.D. Attendance at Lectures and Hospital Practice is insisted on, and a Lecturer on Psychological Medicine has been appointed, Dr. Manning being the first occupant of the chair. This is an excellent beginning.

Correspondence.

A VISIT TO ASYLUMS IN PARIS.

To the Editors of "THE JOURNAL OF MENTAL SCIENCE."

GENTLEMEN,—The following notes of a visit to the two chief and typical asylums of France, both of them situated in Paris, may be interesting to some. I thankfully acknowledge the kindness and courtesy of my friend, Dr Larroque, one of the *internes* at Charenton, both during my visit and also since. The Asylum of Ste. Anne, for acute cases, is at the southern boundary of Paris, near Gentilly; that at Charenton is north of the Seine, outside the fortifications, and close to the park of Vincennes. Charenton, for the less acute cases, is the National Asylum of France; it is destined by the State to be the model establishment for the insane throughout the country; it is erected upon a raised plateau, and is sheltered from the north by the woods of Vincennes. The situation commands a most extensive and beautiful landscape along the Seine Valley, and from a sanitary point of view, it leaves nothing to be desired.

Charenton dates from a very remote period; it has several times been pulled down and rebuilt. Previous to 1830 it belonged to and was governed by the brotherhood of St. Jean de Dieu, and ranked, I believe, as a monastery; the treatment of mental disease being undertaken by the monks themselves. In 1830, the time of the great Revolution, when Louis Phillippe became King, and civic improvements were resumed at a vast outlay, it became the property of the State, was reconstructed with pure white limestone (resembling our Portland stone), and has remained so up to the present time. It has a strikingly clean

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