to renew relations which had been broken off for five months. The motive for the assault was not proved. Probably some groundless ideas of jealousy entered his mind, and in fact originated in its morbid condition. A petition has been prepared and signed for presentation to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, for the purpose of obtaining a substantial mitigation of his punishment. Dr. Baker has addressed a letter to the "York Herald," in which he says "Gill had in July, 1882, attempted suicide, was depressed and sleepless, and was in such an unstable mental condition that we thought it necessary to engage the services of a young doctor to live with him and watch over him. We pleaded with him most earnestly to break off his connection with Mrs. Fox-Strangways, insisting that we thought it necessary for the maintenance of his mental stability that he should do so. A letter of piteous pleading was sent to the lady to ask her to help us by ceasing all correspondence with him. For a time he followed our advice, but then there came a time when Mrs. Fox-Strangways, disregarding our appeal, found out Gill's place of retirement, and soon had him again travelling the certain road to mental and moral ruin. Then came the sorrowful catastrophe—this poor, weak, deluded, semi-insane man stabs the woman who had lured him back again (after an absence of nearly six months) from his retreat at Harrogate, to her own house at Scarborough. Surely, bearing in mind his mental instability and the provocation he had received, the verdict of the jury was a just and righteous one. But when the judge passed sentence, his words were the personification of sternness; verily, others besides the medical witnesses, when they heard the terrible sentence of five years' penal servitude, went away exceedingly sorrowful. As a member of the priesthood of medicine, whose mission in life it is to attempt to minister to minds diseased, I ask, is it possible, in this enlightened nineteenth century, that this poor weak-minded man is to work out this hard sentence?"

We hope that Sir Wm. Harcourt, after inquiry into this painful case, will feel justified in advising Her Majesty to comply with the prayer of the memorialists.

MEDICO-PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

The Annual Meeting will be held at the Royal College of Physicians, Pall Mall East, London, on the 27th of July, 1883, under the presidency of Dr. Orange, at 10.30 o'clock. The Council will meet at 10.

H. RAYNER, Hon. Sec.

Hanwell, June 15, 1883.

BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

FIFTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING, LIVERPOOL, JULY 31ST, AUGUST 1ST, 2ND, AND 3RD, 1883.

SECTION—PSYCHOLOGY.

President . . .	Thomas Lawes Rogers, M.D., Rainhill.
Vice-Presidents . .	George Henry Savage, M.D., London.
	David Yellowlees, M.D., Glasgow.

The next annual meeting of the British Medical Association will be held at Liverpool, on Tuesday, July 31st, and the three following days. In the Section of Psychology, in addition to the usual papers, the following special subjects have been selected for discussion:—

1—The Employment of the Insane. Introduced by Dr. Yellowlees.
2—Bone Degeneration in the Insane. Introduced by Dr. J. Wiglesworth.
3—Cerebral Localization in relation to Psychological Medicine. Introduced by W. Bevan Lewis, L.R.C.P.
4—General Paralysis. Introduced (if time permit) by Dr. J. W. Mickle.

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It is necessary that abstracts of all papers to be read in the Section should be sent to us before the 15th of July.

GEORGE E. SHUTTLEWORTH, M.D.,
Royal Albert Asylum, Lancaster.
WM. JULIUS MICKLE, M.D.,
Grove Hall, Bow, London, W.

N.B.—No Paper must occupy more than 15 minutes in reading, and subsequent speeches are limited to 10 minutes.

AFTER-CARE.

THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE AFTER-CARE OF POOR AND FRIENDLESS FEMALE CONVALESCENTS ON LEAVING ASYLUMS FOR THE INSANE.

The Anniversary Meeting for 1883 will be held, by the kind permission of Lord Cottesloe, at 20, Eaton Place, on Thursday, 5th July, at Three p.m.

Rev. H. HAWKINS,
Chaplain's House, Colney Hatch, N.

Obituary.

M. LASÈGUE.

The distinguished Professor of Clinical Medicine in the Faculté de Médecine, in Paris, and Physician-in-Chief of the Insane Infirmary of the Prefecture of Police, died March 20th, 1883, aged 67. He was an honorary member of our Association. The memory of M. Lasègue must be fresh in the memory of all who were present at the Section for Mental Diseases of the International Congress in London two years ago. Everyone listened to his discourse on epilepsy with pleasure, whether his original views carried conviction with them or not. With few Frenchmen did the flexibility and beauty of their language appear to greater effect. His power of description, aided by rapid and effective sketches on the black-board, was unsurpassed, and those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance in Paris knew what an admirable clinical teacher he was. A dash of humour would again and again relieve and enliven his statement of scientific facts. On the occasion referred to it will be remembered that M. Lasègue, in mentioning incidentally the fact that the patient of whom he was speaking had nine children, laughingly exclaimed, "*Famille Anglaise!*" At the annual dinner of our Association, 1881, he responded to the toast proposed by the President, "Our Foreign Guests."

M. Lasègue was an accomplished physician in all departments of medicine, although especially distinguished in mental disorders, and was in 1870-71 President of the Société-Médico-psychologique of Paris, to which body M. Motet, who now worthily fills that office, thus expressed himself at the *séance* of the 9th April last. "From whatever side we study this truly remarkable man, we are struck with the perfection of the qualities by which he was distinguished. As Clinical Professor in the Faculté de Médecine, he conducted his teaching with the greatest care. His lessons which were not written, but which he had long studied, were models of able exposition. Full of facts and clever insight, they were for the student a sort of initiation to unknown and even unsuspected truths. For those who, more experienced, listened to the master, they were the long-sought solution of questions previously unsolved. Lasègue spoke and as he proceeded to formulate his idea, it was a revelation for him who was able and knew how to comprehend it. There was not a word, not a phrase, to which our previous thoughts did not respond and which did not state in terms of admirable precision the law of pathological conditions, glimpsed at before perhaps,

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