dressed the company. Later in the same year he spoke at a meeting held at Bethlem Royal Hospital, where also a second meeting was held in the autumn, when Dr. Tuke referred to the boarding-out system, which it might become desirable to utilize. It is to be noted that at this meeting a resolution was proposed by Dr. Norman Kerr, and seconded by Dr. Hack Tuke, "That Lord Brabazon be requested to accept the office of President," with which invitation his lordship eventually complied.

At a meeting in the autumn of 1886—Dr. Hack Tuke being present—Mr. H. Thornhill Roxby was unanimously elected secretary. From that date the Association entered upon a more active and fruitful stage of existence. 83, Lancaster Gate, by kind favour of the Earl and Countess of Meath, became the local habitation of the Society, and Dr. Tuke the permanent chairman of its monthly meetings. For this office he possessed excellent qualifications—tact, patience, courtesy, deference to the views of others while holding his own, and skilfulness in the guidance of the subject before the meeting. The punctual presence, kindly gravity, and apposite remarks of our late Chairman will long be remembered. His aid was also at the service of the Association on exceptional occasions, as when he formed one of a deputation to the late Cardinal Manning, in order to enlist his Eminence's sympathies on behalf of "After-care," especially of convalescents of the Roman Catholic faith; or as when he attended a meeting of visitors from London and neighbours of the Colney Hatch Asylum within the walls of that building. From time to time he visited the Society's temporary "Home" at Redhill, in which he was much interested.

Dr. Tuke's important connection with the "Journal of Mental Science" enabled him to render valuable service in making better known the requirements of "After-Care." Not only did the editors (of whom he was one) admit into its columns a paper bearing that title, but they appended to the article a special note calling attention to its contents. On other occasions, also, the Journal was rendered contributory to the advancement of the project. His correspondence must have been voluminous, yet his communications, though necessarily brief at times, were urbane and to the point. He presided for the last time at the Association's monthly meetings on Thursday, 14th February. The business was protracted, but the Chairman was still patiently pursuing it when the writer, little thinking it was a last farewell, took his leave. Those are pleasant lines connected with his memory—

> "But cheerful in the light around me thrown,
> Walking as one to pleasant service led;
> Doing God's will as if it were mine own,
> Yet trusting not in mine, but in His strength alone."—WHITTIER.

H. H.

LOUIS FLORENTIN CALMEIL.

The month of March, 1895, was a most fatal one to mental science. Two great alienists disappeared—Hack Tuke in England, Calmeil in France. Dr. Louis Florentin Calmeil had well-nigh reached his 97th year; he was born on the 9th of August, 1798, at Yvernay in Poitou. Sent as a pupil to the College of Poitiers, he began in the school of this town his medical studies. Anxious to obtain more extensive knowledge, he repaired to Paris and became a pupil of Rostan at the Salpêtrière. In the old and famous hospital he had the privilege of seeing the great Pinel and of attending the lectures of Esquirol. Ferrus was the assistant of Pinel, and Jean Pierre Falret, Félix Voisin, Georget, Trélat, and Leuret. Foville laboured with Calmeil under the direction of these illustrious masters. When Calmeil reached 24 years, he obtained the title of *interne* at Charenton, and lived there during 50 years. His first master in Charen-

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ton was Royer-Collard, who died in November, 1825, and was succeeded by Esquirol. Esquirol remained resident superintendent until his death, which occurred on the 12th of December, 1840. During the whole of the time Calmeil was the assistant and the friend of the great alienist. Achille Foville, who succeeded Esquirol, kept his post until the revolution of 1848. The service was then sub-divided; Archambault obtained the men's ward, Calmeil that of the females. But Archambault soon left the establishment to take the direction of a private asylum in Paris (now Dr. Motet's house), and Calmeil became the Superintendent of Charenton. In 1872 he retired and moved to Paris, and during 23 years lived in a quiet retreat at Fontenay sous Bois with his wife and amongst his pupils, who paid frequent visits to their old and loved master. Calmeil enjoyed to the last the plenitude of his faculties, and died on the 11th of March, 1895.

He was an Honorary Member of the Medico-Psychological Association of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the Société Médico-Psychologique de Paris.

Some of Calmeil's principal books and notices are as follows:—

Observations de ramollissement du cerveau (publiées dans le livre de Rostan, 1820).

De l'épilepsie étudiée sous le rapport de son siége et de son influence sur la production de l'aliénation mentale (Thèse, Paris, 17 Juin, 1824, No. 110).

De la paralysie considérée chez les aliénés (Recherches faites dans le service et sous les yeux de Royer-Collard et d'Esquirol, Paris, 1826, in 8vo).

Des maladies de la moelle épiniére (Paris, 1839, in 8vo).

De la folie considérée sous le point de vue pathologique, philosophique, historique et judiciaire (Paris, 1845, 2 Vol., in 8vo).

Rapport médico-légal sur l'état mental de J. R. inculpé d'homicide volontaire (Annales Médico-Psychologiques, 1856, Vol. ii., p. 66).

Traité des maladies inflammatoires du cerveau (Paris, 1859, 2 Vol., in 8vo).

Dans le Dictionnaire in 30 volumes, les articles: Aliénés—Catalepsie—Cauchemar—Céphalalgie—Céphalée—Continence—Contracture—Delirium tremens—Encéphale—Extase—Hallucinations—Idiotie—Imbécilité—Magnétisme animal—Manie—Migraine—Moelle épinière—Monomanie—Systéme nerveux—Paralysie générale des aliénés—Ramollissement cérébral—Suicide.

Dans le Dictionnaire encyclopédique des sciences médicales, l'article: Des maladies intercurrentes des aliénés.

RENÉ SEMELAIGNE.

Correspondence.

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

SIRS,—It is not usually judicious to reply to a critical notice of a book sent for review, but when matters of fact are in issue it becomes necessary; hence I trust you will find room for the following remarks on your notice of my book on "Lunacy Law for Medical Men."

Your reviewer complains that "there is a tendency to overload the text by reference to cases, so that, for instance, the busy practitioner will find he has to read through six pages of matter under the head of Medical Certificates before he finds the paragraph pointing out that the examination upon which he bases his certificate must be made within a period of seven days before the presentation of the petition." As a matter of fact the case is even worse than your reviewer states it, the number of pages preceding the paragraph in question being seven. Whether the verification of statements by reference to decided cases is a disadvantage, is a matter of opinion; but the "overloading of the text" in the instance quoted consists of a reference to *one* case, the reference

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