

Influence du choléra sur la production de la folie ("Annales Médico-Psychologiques," 1849).

Du diagnostic différentiel de la lypémanie (*Idem.*, 1851).

De la classification et du diagnostic différentiel de la paralysie générale (*Idem.*, 1851).

Observations de rougeole chez les idiots (*Idem.*).

D'une forme mal décrite de délire consécutif à l'épilepsie (*Idem.*, 1852).

Note sur le traitement de l'épilepsie par les frictions stibiées sur le cuir chevelu (*Idem.*).

De la monomanie au point de vue psychologique et légal (*Idem.*, 1853).

Traité de l'épilepsie (1854).

Des principes qui doivent présider à l'éducation des idiots (1859).

Discours aux pris des enfants épileptiques, idiots et aliénés de la Salpêtrière.

Classification des maladies mentales, ayant pour double base la psychologie et la clinique ("Progrès Médical," 21 février, 3 et 10 mars, 1877).

M. Delasiauve edited the "Journal de Médecine Mentale" from 1860 to 1871.

RENÉ SEMELAIGNE.

M. BLANCHE.

It falls to our lot to chronicle the death of another Paris physician. All three were honorary members of our Association.

M. Blanche had a bountiful supply of the milk of human kindness, and was beloved by every one. He was, in truth, *un grand homme de bien*. His loss will be mourned by not a few English alienists who visited him in Paris or met him in England.

Antoine-Emile Blanche was born in Paris, October 1st, 1820, and was consequently 72 years of age when he died on the 15th August last. He was born in the Maison de Santé, founded by his father. He became Doctor of Medicine in 1848. When his father died he became the director of the asylum.

It was when conversing with his patients that M. Blanche could be best judged and the nobility and delicacy of his heart appreciated. No one possessed more tact and ability in gaining the confidence of the insane and consoling them in their sorrows. To those in indigent circumstances he was generous in the extreme. Many mourn his loss sincerely who have thus benefited by his kindness—a charity of a very unobtrusive character. His benevolence was not, however, his only quality; he took a high position in the special department to which he devoted himself. He was the author of several works, one of which, "Les Homicides commis par les Aliénés" (1878), is valuable both for its record of cases and his commentaries. He also wrote articles on Melancholia, the Moral Treatment of Insanity, Mental Alienation as a Justification of Divorce, and the Reform of the French Lunacy Law.

On the question of divorce on the ground of insanity, he gave evidence before the Commissions appointed by the Senate and the Chamber, and, supported by Charcot, Motet, and Magnan, he successfully contended that the marriage tie should never be dissolved on this ground.

For thirty years M. Blanche was consulted in nearly every criminal case in which the plea of insanity was set up.

M. Blanche was made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour in 1854.

He consecrated his last days to his patients at Passy, and nothing but illness induced him to suspend his work. He was only confined to bed for a dozen days; then he passed away, "avec le calme d'une belle âme et avec la conviction profonde qu'il n'avait fait que le bien toute sa vie," to quote the words of a Paris medical journal, to which we are indebted for much of the foregoing notice.