

crowd upon me the purest and tenderest recollections of happy association with him, and they shall only pass away when life itself shall be no more.

PROFESSOR LUDWIG MEYER.

Ludwig Meyer was the founder of the modern treatment of the insane in Germany. He was the first in Germany to initiate the non-restraint treatment, and that at a time, indeed, when a large number of the German alienists were directing their minds to devise very effectual means of restraint. His proposal was described then as foolhardy and impracticable; but to-day, after thirty years, the procedure has stood its trial with the most brilliant results. There are in Germany only a few asylums, and these certainly not the best, where the non-restraint method is not carried out.

In addition to his having done away with restraint, Meyer's constant effort was to treat the mentally ailing in the same way as other patients. This, according to his conviction, has also to be given expression to in the construction and management of asylums. A modern lunatic asylum, he asserted, requires to be constructed in no different way from any other hospital. Dominated by this idea, he has from the time specified endeavoured to allow the patients the utmost liberty, and has, with the courage necessary to carry out that object, never disclaimed the responsibility. Accordingly in Göttingen for more than thirty years the modern free method of treatment of the insane has been uniformly practised.

It was only with the commencement of this method of treatment that the scientific observation of the insane became possible, because struggling against means of coercion, which used to cause great exasperation in the patients, and restriction to a monotonous life, without work, behind closed and grated windows and doors, cause symptoms to appear and seem of importance although they have nothing to do with the psychoses in question. Meyer early recognised this. What the patients do of their own free will and what they say is of importance, but not the manner in which they react to an external coercive force.

With similar independence Meyer approached the scientific study of insanity, witness a long list of important publications, among which we specially mention his *Observations (researches) upon the Pathological Anatomy of Dementia Paralytica*, upon *Caput Progenium and the Scoliotic Skull*, upon the *Signification of Fatty Granules in the Brain and Spinal Cord*, upon the *Pathological Anatomy of the "Insane Ear,"* and upon the *Psychoses of Intention*.

Ludwig Meyer was born on the 29th of December, 1826, at Bielefeld. As a little child he came with his parents to Paderborn, and spent his youth in that city. He attended the school of the Jesuits, and passed the final examination at the age of seventeen years. His intention to become an architect caused him first to attend the technical school in Hagen, and then to turn his attention to land surveying. After these provisional attempts he approached the study of medicine, for which he was destined by his nature. In the spring of 1848 he entered the University of Bonn; but there he had little success. Like many of our most distinguished men he plunged with zeal into the political commotions of that restless year. He was arrested and kept five months in durance at Cologne. Virchow's star on the ascendant drew him next to Würzburg. There he became friendly with Tröltzsch and Biermer, and assimilated with eagerness the epoch-making lectures of Virchow and v. Kölliker.

In the year 1851 he proceeded to Berlin, became amanuensis to Reinhart and Meckel, and worked diligently with Johannes Müller. In the winter of 1852-3 he passed the Government and Medical Examinations. Really against his will, as he himself asserted, he became assistant in the Psychiatric Department of the Charité Hospital, to be in a short time called as second physician to Schwetz. In the year 1857 he returned as head physician to the Psychiatric Department of the Charité—then under the care of Ideler—and delivered in the summer of 1858 his first lectures on Clinical Psychiatry. In the autumn of 1858 he was elected Reorganiser of the Hamburg Lunatic Asylum, and entered on the office of chief physician of the Psychiatric Division of the General Hospital. This department was situated in the basement story of the building. It was here that he caused to be sold by public auction the whole collection of strait-jackets, after having convinced himself by one

case to what consequences coercive means lead. For a very trustworthy attendant in the case of a female patient, who with great deftness was in the habit of divesting herself of her strait-jacket, had caused an iron collar like a dog's to be made for her. Another important point was brought to light, as Meyer himself related, by the experiences of the old lunacy department of the general hospital; namely, that the public need not be held aloof so anxiously from mental cases as used formerly to be thought necessary. On Sundays all the rooms of the lunacy department were filled with visitors, who did not stare at the patients with curious looks, but brought them a number of presents. There never occurred any disturbance from this; on the contrary, there was the advantage that the public did not harbour any suspicion against the institution. Meyer remained true to these convictions. At the present time in Göttingen such visits to the patients are allowed. By this means the public are educated, and the institution is divested of mystery, so that there subsists no difference in this particular between it and any other hospital.

That a man like Meyer, under the hygienic conditions that were prominent in the Hamburg Lunatic Department, entered into the design of a new building for the insane patients, goes without saying. Already in 1864 was he able to migrate with the patients committed to his care into an asylum built quite to his own mind, and arranged for the non-restraint treatment, at Friedrichsberg. In 1861 he had previously, in the course of a prolonged sojourn, carefully studied the immense progress of English treatment. But at Friedrichsberg he was not destined long to labour. In the year 1866 he accepted a call as Professor in the University and Director of the Lunatic Asylum of Göttingen, to open the first German clinic for Psychiatry in a building specially constructed for the purpose. In this position, despite of various inducements, he remained, equally beloved and valued as Clinical Teacher as well as Director and Officer in the Provincial Asylum.

In the year 1867 Meyer, in conjunction with Griesinger, established the *Archives of Psychiatry*. The works of Meyer range over the whole region of Psychiatry. In addition to works relating more to the social side of Psychiatry, the care of the insane, the management of asylums, and such like, we find exact pathologico-anatomical investigations and excellent clinical studies. These are to be found in great number—in *Virchow's Archives*, the *Charité Annals*, the *Archives of Psychiatry*, etc.

That the advice of a man so experienced and so rich in projects of reform was frequently claimed in the building of insane asylums, scarcely needs to be mentioned. Meyer drew up the programme of numerous institutions, or co-operated in their projection. Among these were Hamburg, St. Urban, and Marburg. He was elected an honorary member of the Medico-Psychological Association in 1867.

Professor Meyer died in October, 1899, in his seventy-third year, lamented by his colleagues throughout Germany. We are indebted to Dr. Cramer for the sketch of his life above presented.

DR. BOUCHEREAU.

Dr. Louis Gustave Bouchereau, who died the 22nd of February, was born the 20th of June, 1835, at Montrichard, in the mild and pleasant country of Touraine, the garden of France and cradle of such illustrious men as Georget, Bretonneau, Trousseau, Moreau de Tours, and Baillarger. He studied medicine in Paris. *Externe* of the hospitals in 1859, *interne* in 1863, he was the pupil of Jean Pierre Falret, Baillarger, Charcot, and Vulpian. He obtained the doctor's degree in 1866; the subject of his thesis being "*Hémiplégies anciennes*." In the same year he was elected, conjointly with Dr. Magnan, as *médecin du service de répartition* at the Ste. Anne asylum, and held this post till 1879, when he became superintendent of the female wards. During the war of 1870--71 he served in a field hospital, was wounded at the battle of Chatillon, and received, as a reward for his gallant conduct and devotedness, the badge of the Legion of Honour.

Bouchereau was elected as a member of the *Société Médico-Psychologique* of Paris, on the 27th of November, 1871, and became President in 1891. In 1866 he was elected secretary by the *Association mutuelle des médecins aliénistes de France*. The object of that association, which was recognised *d' utilité publique*