

The entries of numerous details in the books of his department were, it is believed, largely made, day by day, by his own hand. The maxim, *Qui facit per alium facit per se*, did not altogether find acceptance with him. For many years it was his practice to visit all the female wards twice daily. On his rounds words in profusion would assail his ear, would claim attention, and often receive some reply.

Often fatigued, sometimes overdone, yet never complaining, he went faithfully on his way, year in year out. His chief refreshment was found, perhaps, in books. *Blackwood* and *The Athenæum* were favourite magazines. The society of familiar friends and occasional public entertainments (sharing the pleasure with others) were diversions furnishing some "variegation of existence." Mr. Marshall had a strong attachment to his kinfolk, and as many passed away in his lifetime a sense of increasing loneliness no doubt saddened his declining years.

Placidity of temperament was one of his marked characteristics. He maintained unruffled demeanour in often disturbing circumstances. A patient's provoking words would receive no rejoinder, or a quiet reply, accompanied perhaps with a little playful banter. The expression of his countenance, which was somewhat immobile, was an index to the composure of (to use a favourite phrase of his) his "mental condition." Yet an unemotional manner by no means denoted want of sympathy. The writer of these lines has personal reasons for gratitude to Mr. Marshall for his kindly and patient interest on more than one occasion of anxiety.

Stare super antiquas vias was perhaps a motto too inflexibly observed by the subject of this imperfect notice. But *Suum cuique*. To every man his gift. And Mr. Marshall was rather a conscientious and thorough performer of prescribed duties than either an originator or theorist. He left no detail of work unattended to. No doubt he might have economised his arduous labours, lessening his own fatigue. But he derived satisfaction from the knowledge that each day's allotted work had not only been gone through, but also accurately recorded. The writer recalls an incident of Mr. Marshall at the commencement of a dangerous and well-nigh fatal illness sitting up in bed with official books open before him.

He served during thirty-seven years under successive committees of the Middlesex magistrates and of the London County Council, to whom he rendered loyal allegiance. On the retirement of the former, in 1889, though he might have claimed honourable release from an unusually prolonged period of official work, yet, considerably judging that his continuance awhile in office might be an assistance to the new governing body, he deferred his resignation until failure in health compelled him to tender it.

Mr. Marshall's personal acquaintance with his patients and his knowledge of their circumstances was another characteristic of his long administration, which came to an end in 1890. Now he himself has passed away, full of years, and another link with the older school of Medical Superintendents and practitioners has been severed.

H. H.

EDGAR SHEPPARD, M.D., F.R.C.S., M.R.C.P., D.C.L.

With the death of Dr. Edgar Sheppard one more of the past generation of Medical Superintendents has disappeared—a group that contained many men of great ability and courage, who at a somewhat critical period in asylum management so directed and established procedure that their successors have inherited the good results of their work in a way that they perhaps scarcely appreciate.

At that time the position of a Medical Superintendent was an uncertain one; he was not the recognised head of the establishment in the way that he now is, and it is to a large extent due to the efforts of the men we are

speaking of that a stand in the right direction was made and the professional dignity of the speciality was recognised. Lockhart Robertson, Brushfield, and others we might name, all contemporaries, made a stout phalanx in defending the position we allude to, and their foresight and character helped to found that system which in its stability of to-day is a monument to their endeavours.

The subject of this notice was born at Worcester seventy-eight years ago, and was educated at the Bridgenorth Grammar School, being contemporary with the present Lord Liugen. He first practised at Worcester and then at Enfield, after which he travelled for some time on the Continent.

General practice was distasteful to him, and on the occurrence of a vacancy he sought and obtained the Medical Superintendentship of the male side of the Colney Hatch Asylum, a post which he held with distinction for many years, and from which he retired (on a pension) in 1881. During his tenure at Colney Hatch he became Professor of Psychological Medicine at his old school (King's College, London), and for his class there he wrote his *Lectures on Madness*. After leaving active asylum life Dr. Sheppard became connected with the Treasury, and was frequently engaged in criminal cases, where his ability as a witness was recognised and acknowledged by the judges. For many years he was a prominent figure in London, but failing health caused his retirement to Worthing, where he died from diabetes, after enduring much suffering, borne with great fortitude. Possessed of a fine presence and bearing, Dr. Sheppard had a marked individuality and an imperturbable temper. Few exercised so much influence upon the men with whom he came in contact, and those who were intimate with him could testify to the kindly heart which underlay a somewhat rigid and severe exterior. He missed being a great man in the speciality because perhaps of the diversity of his accomplishments, and perhaps also because his training had been more superficial than scientific. Indeed, at that time the scientific study of insanity was far behind its present development, the treatment by non-restraint had not very long been recognised, and the clinical and hospital treatment of the insane had yet to be fully developed. The appearance of the first edition of Dr. Maudsley's book on *Mind* was a distinct epoch-making addition to the literature of insanity, and Dr. Sheppard at once recognised its value and importance.

As far as he could he tried to elevate the treatment of his patients by introducing a home-like feeling of comfort and confidence in them, by elaborating the Turkish bath treatment, and by developing freedom and outdoor sports and exercise wherever possible. But if his methods were not very exact, his general accomplishments were elaborate. He was a fair linguist in French, German, and Italian, and his acquaintance with general literature was extensive and was kept well up to date.

At one time he criticised the Society of Friends in a book entitled *A Fallen Faith*, at another he took up the hydro-therapeutic treatment of insanity, and, always having a facile pen, he found favour in the columns of *The Times*, and frequently appeared there in a polished and vigorous style on matters of special public interest connected with his subject. He wrote an elaborate article on "Cremation" in *The Pall Mall Gazette*, and, to show the strength of his convictions on this subject, he gave definite instructions for his remains to be cremated, a proceeding which, in deference to his expressed wishes, was carried out at Woking.

The writer can bear personal testimony to the respect and confidence with which he was always treated by his patients and by the staff with whom he was immediately associated, and to the unostentatious but very substantial manner in which he assisted by influence and money the necessitous whose straits were known to him. His conspicuously fair and judicial mind and his practical acquaintance with his subject qualified him for higher office than he ever actually attained; but he was never an office-seeker, and as a fact he never mixed very freely with contemporary medical men, nor did

he attend the medical societies, partly owing to circumstances and partly to disinclination, and therefore his qualities could not be fully appreciated by those who might have been of most use to him.

His son, the Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal, to whom he was greatly attached, testifies to the large number of letters of condolence written by people well known in the literary world, and it was just in this class that his chief sympathies lay. At one time of his life his religious convictions were by no means deep, but of late years they were greatly intensified after long and earnest conference with one of the most enlightened of ecclesiastical dignitaries, and ultimately he died in the Faith, a sincere Christian.

Such is the brief history of a man who did much and who was capable of more, who held a lofty ideal of his position and profession from the social point of view, and endeavoured by precept and example to inculcate the same among his pupils; and who, sometimes misunderstood and harshly criticised, was always able forcibly to give his reasons and faithfully to follow his single line of purpose, and of whom those who best knew his warmth and steadfastness of friendship will say with earnest fervour, "Peace to his ashes."

T. C. S.

ROBERT GILLIES SMITH.

We regret to have to record the death of Mr. R. G. Smith, the eldest son of Dr. Smith, of the Durham County Asylum. He died at the early age of thirty-six, on 3 October last, while undergoing a second operation for fistula in ano. Mr. Smith graduated as M.A. of the University of Aberdeen, and afterwards became B.Sc.Lond., M.R.C.S.Eng., and L.R.C.P.Lond. After serving as Assistant Medical Officer in the Durham, Whittingham, and Newcastle Asylums, he went as Medical Superintendent to Dunston Lodge Asylum, which position he occupied until his untimely death.

J. B. LUY'S.

Dr. Jules Bernard Luys was born in Paris in 1828, and had just completed his sixty-ninth year when he died. He gained the position of *interne* of the Paris hospitals in 1853, took his degree in 1857, and became *professeur agrégé* in 1863, having been appointed Physician to the hospitals in 1862. He was first attached to the Salpêtrière, then to the Charité; he was also Director of the Lunatic Asylum of Ivry. He was elected a Member of the Academy of Medicine in 1877, and in the same year received the decoration of the Legion of Honour, being promoted to the grade of officer in 1895. In 1893 he retired. M. Luys founded, and for many years directed, *L'Enéphale*, a periodical devoted to nervous and mental diseases. He was the author of a number of works on neurology and the anatomy of the nervous system, for some of which prizes were awarded him by the Académie des Sciences. Among his works the principal are the following: *Recherches sur le Système Nerveux Cérébro spinal* (1865); *Leçons sur les Maladies du Système Nerveux* (1875); *Le Cerveau et ses Fonctions* (1878); *Traité Clinique et Pratique des Maladies Mentales* (1881); and *Traitement de la Folie* (1894).

In his later years M. Luys devoted himself to researches on hypnotism, his views on the subject being given to the world in two works, *Les Emotions chez les Hypnotiques* (1888), and *Leçons Cliniques sur les principaux Phénomènes de l'Hypnotisme* (1889). Unfortunately these volumes did not maintain his position in the scientific world, but rather robbed him of a part of the scientific reputation he had acquired.