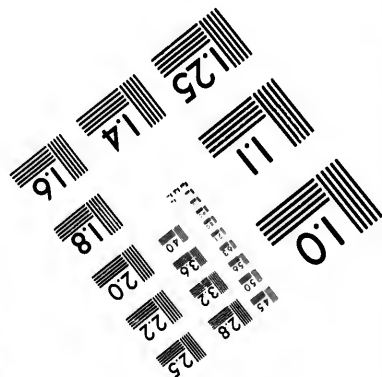
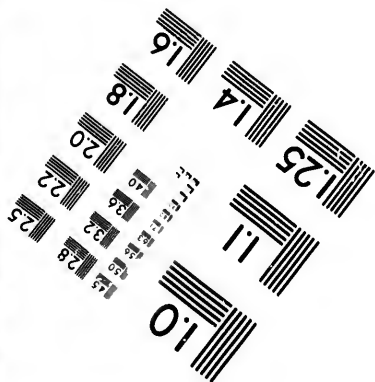
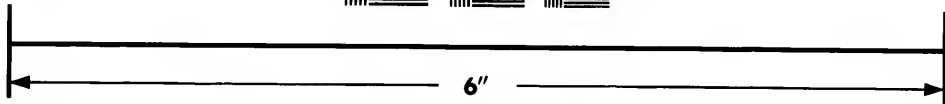
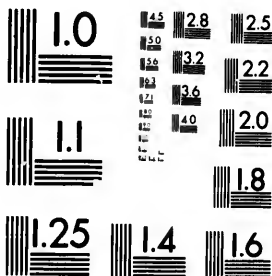


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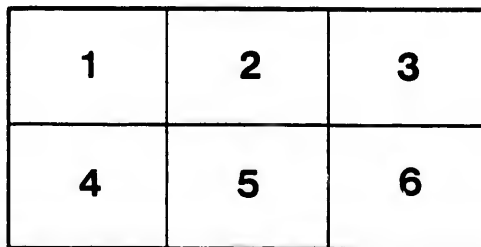
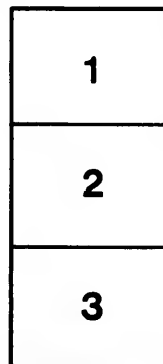
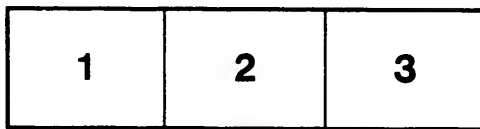
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Reports from Ann. Journal Insanity.

OBITUARY.

E. EVARISTE DUQUET, M. D.

Dr. Emmanuel Evariste Duquet was born in Ste. Philomene, Chateauguay County, Quebec, April 3, 1855, his father being Francis Duquet, farmer, of that place.

His early education was received at Beauharnois College, where he spent three years under the tuition of the Christian Brothers. At the age of thirteen he was taken from college to assist his father on the farm, but with a natural aptitude for study, whetted by his brief residence at school, his every spare moment was devoted to augmenting his literary knowledge. His parents dying when he was but sixteen years of age, he was thrown on his own resources. Quitting a farming life, for which he had no taste, he went to Montreal, fully determined to carve out for himself a professional career. At the age of twenty he entered on the study of medicine, and received his degree therein from Victoria College, Montreal, in April, 1879. Immediately after graduation he started as a general practitioner at Longue Pointe, one of the suburbs of Montreal, and soon became well and favorably known as an exemplary citizen and capable physician.

In 1885 Dr. Duquet was nominated assistant physician to the St. Jean de Dieu Asylum, better known as the Longue Pointe Asylum, and from that time forward he devoted himself entirely to the study of mental diseases. His opportunity for observation and study was improved to the utmost, and in 1887, upon the death of Dr. Hoyard, medical superintendent of the institution, he was appointed by the Provincial Government to the vacancy thus created, a position he efficiently held up to the date of his premature death.

In spite of a naturally delicate constitution, Dr. Duquet never spared himself in his untiring efforts to improve the condition of his unfortunate charges, who, at the time of his demise, numbered no less than 1,300. The severe strain from the increasing mental and physical labor connected with so large an institution gradually undermined his health, and rendered him unable to combat an attack of pneumonia, with which he was seized, and to which he succumbed after an illness of only eight days' duration. The end came on the evening of Wednesday, December 19, 1894, long

before the age which men count fit, he being only in his fortieth year. A two-score years of greater usefulness it would be difficult to find.

The subject of the classification of mental disorders was ever a favorite one with Dr. Duquet, and his remarks thereon in the psychological section of the medical congress, held at Philadelphia in 1887, were most favorably commented upon by all who heard them.

During the summer of 1889 Dr. Duquet made an extended tour in Europe, visiting many of the principal asylums. He also attended the International Congress on Mental Diseases, held at Paris in August of that year, where his observations on "Legislation Concerning Insane Asylums in the Province of Quebec" were listened to with marked attention. These observations, together with an able paper from his facile pen, entitled "Notes sur un Cas de Folie Simplee," were published in the report of proceedings by the general secretary for the congress, Dr. Antonio Ritti. The favorable impression here made upon his European confrères was testified to by his election, in November, 1889, as an associate member of the Medico-Psychological Society of Paris. In 1890 a similar honor was conferred upon him by the "Société de Médecine Mentale" of Belgium.

The following letter in connection with his election to the former society speaks eloquently of the regard Dr. Duquet had won for himself:

PARIS, November 28, 1889.

DEAR SIR AND CONFRÈRE: I have the honor to inform you that the Medico-Psychological Society of Paris, taking into consideration the conclusions of my report on the work of the International Congress on Mental Diseases, unanimously elected you an associate member.

I am delighted at this decision, as it brings to our society a colleague whose work it justly holds in high esteem. I interpret its sentiments in assuring you of our cordial congratulations.

Accept, dear sir, again my hearty good wishes.

THE GENERAL SECRETARY,
ANTONIE RITTI,
State Asylum of Charenton.

Dr. Duquet was a man of fine presence, and of fluent delivery in either French or English. He was a cheerful, generous, warm-hearted friend, possessed of broad sympathies; a well-read physician of wide and varied culture. Though a devout Roman Catholic, he was devoid of any sectarian narrowness, but, instead, full

of a large and charitable spirit to all mankind; firm in his support of what he deemed right, but tolerant of all honest difference of opinion. In short, he belonged to the highest type of asylum superintendent.

Dr. Duquet was married, in 1884, to Rose A., daughter of Mr. Edward Quinn of Longue Pointe, a union which was a source of great happiness to both. Three children were born of the marriage, who, with Mrs. Duquet, survive him.

At the meeting of the Montreal Medico-Chirological Society, held January 25, 1895, Dr. W. H. Hingston, in moving (seconded by Dr. T. J. W. Burgess) that the society record its sense of the great loss it had sustained by the death of Dr. Duquet, added the following justly merited tribute:

“Dr. Duquet's was one of those quiet, reserved, retiring dispositions, which secured for him the respect and esteem of his professional brethren.

His appearance was that of a gentleman; his manner was dignified, and gave one the impression of great reserve power.

The members of the society present at the congress at Philadelphia, in 1887, will remember the favorable impression created in the section on psychological medicine by the calm, clear, judicial manner in which he submitted his views on a new classification of mental diseases. I was present at that meeting, although not in that section, and several of the distinguished alienists informed me of their warm appreciation of the able manner in which he laid down his views, and the clearness and lucidity of his method.

Toward his professional brethren he was delicately honorable, and his death, at so early an age, was a matter of universal regret.”

T. J. W. BURGESS.

