

daily. The details of four cases which the author had under observation during six years are given subsequently to the tables, and finally there is added the case of a man, aged 30, who, during five years, had taken four-and-a-half drachms of the bromide daily! The conclusions arrived at from this inquiry are:—

1. That the drug is very innocuous.
2. That in this respect epileptic patients are far more tolerant than healthy people.
3. That what deleterious effects do arise in the epileptics tend to wear off as the bromide habit is established.

The importance of these conclusions is very great, and for the painstaking investigation, which goes a long way towards their establishment, we are grateful to Dr. Bennett. There is but little doubt that a timid therapy bears, or should bear, the blame of much of the scepticism now prevalent as to the efficacy of drugs. After Dr. Bennett's recorded experience there will certainly be less excuse for a timid administration of the bromides in cases of epilepsy, and therefore more chances to the drug of a fair trial.

H. S.

PART III.—PSYCHOLOGICAL RETROSPECT.

1. *American Retrospect.*

By D. HACK TUKE, F.R.C.P.

The Original Thirteen Members of the Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane. By JOHN CURWEN, M.D., Secretary of the Association. 1885. Warren, Penn.

Memoir of Thomas S. Kirkbride, M.D., LL.D. Prepared by direction of the Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane, by JOHN CURWEN, M.D., CHARLES H. NICHOLS, M.D., JOHN H. CALLENDER, M.D. Read at the Meeting of the Association at Saratoga, New York, June 16, 1885. Warren, Penn.

Written at the request, in the first instance, of the American Association of Medical Superintendents of Hospitals for the Insane, the Address of Dr. Curwen has been considerably enlarged by interesting biographies of the physicians who founded the Association. These notices, of which we shall give a brief abstract, are accompanied by well executed likenesses. Altogether the book is one of much interest.

more especially doubtless to American alienists, but also to those in our own country, with whom the majority of the names referred to are familiar, and are held in just esteem. These names are Drs. Samuel B. Woodward, Samuel White, Isaac Ray, Luther V. Bell, Charles H. Stedman, John S. Butler, Amariah Brigham, Pliny Earle, Thomas S. Kirkbride, William M. Awt, Francis T. Stribling, John M. Galt, Nehemiah Cutler. Of these two survive, Dr. Butler and Dr. Earle, both of them having now retired from asylum service, but retaining a lively interest in the work to which they have devoted their lives, and upon which they have left their mark.

The Association was formed Oct. 16, 1844, at a meeting held at Jones's Hotel, in the City of Brotherly Love. Dr. Curwen writes: "Meeting upon the evening of the 1st or 2nd day of the Sessions, at the house of the first secretary (Dr. Kirkbride), for social intercourse and interchange of views and plans on those subjects which most fully occupied their thoughts, their appearance was so striking and impressive that, after an interval of almost forty years, it comes before the mental vision of the writer in the most vivid and distinct form. Subsequent intercourse and a more intimate acquaintance with the majority of them served to heighten and strengthen the regard and esteem in which they were held, and to give more thorough understanding of the high aim and principles which actuated them."

Dr. WOODWARD, born in 1777, was appointed superintendent of the State Lunatic Hospital at Worcester, Mass., at the age of 45. Ill-health necessitated his retirement after holding the office 14 years. He died suddenly at Northampton, Mass., four years later, January, 1850. Dr. Woodward was the first President of the Association, one of the Medical Examiners of the Medical School in Newhaven, and took an active part in the establishment of the Retreat at Hartford, Connecticut.

Dr. WHITE was born at Coventry, Conn., in 1777. It is stated that owing to the occurrence of insanity in his own family, he paid special attention to mental affections, and eventually established, in 1830, a private asylum at Hudson, N.Y. Dr. White was the first Vice-President of the Association, and was elected President of the New York State Medical Society, before which he delivered an address which Dr. Curwen states gave one of the best synopses of insanity, especially of its treatment, ever published. He died at Hudson, 1845.

Dr. RAY was, at the time of the formation of the Association, in his prime, "and stood then as he did through all the remainder of his life, among the first of those who there met. With iron-grey hair, and the student stoop of his shoulders, he delighted to gather a small group around him, and discuss the different questions which concerned the welfare of the insane, sitting in that peculiar posture so natural to him, with his head bent forward, his legs crossed, and his hands crossed or folded together on his lap before him. . . . In whatever position in life he was called to act, his sound judgment and well-

matured views always gave him a commanding influence, which he invariably used to promote the welfare of the insane and other afflicted classes." He was President of the Association from 1855 to 1859, and died in 1881, in his 75th year. It is unnecessary to give further details of the life of this admirable man and wise physician, as we have already sketched his career in the obituary notice of him in this Journal.*

Dr. BELL, born in Chester, New Hampshire, in 1806, contributed largely to the establishment of the New Hampshire Asylum, and made an able report on the condition of the insane in that State. In 1836 he was appointed medical superintendent of the McLean Asylum, and entered upon his duties in the next year. Through his efforts this institution was the first in which a circulation of hot water was successfully employed. He visited Europe in 1845, to study institutions for the insane, and after his return he prepared a plan for the Butler Hospital, Providence, Rhode Island, which proved successful. The state of his health obliged him to resign his post at the McLean Asylum in 1856. He not only suffered from lung disease, but his health was impaired by the loss of his children and wife. He retired to Charlestown, but was constantly consulted as an expert. When the Civil War broke out he was appointed surgeon of a regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers, and was shortly promoted to the position of brigade surgeon to General Hooker's Division on the Lower Potomac. On Feb. 11, 1862, he died suddenly in camp, from heart affection. He will be remembered for his recognition and able description of acute delirious mania, which has been called in America after him "Bell's Disease." He was President of the Association from 1851 to 1855.

Dr. STEDMAN was born at Lancaster, Mass., in 1805. He was appointed in 1842 superintendent of the Boston Lunatic Hospital. He remained there for nine years, when he resumed practice in Boston, which he had previously carried on for several years before his appointment. He was elected to the Mass. Senate in 1851, and in 1853 became one of the Governors' Council. He was appointed visiting surgeon to the Boston City Hospital, at its opening in 1864, and died in 1866. Dr. Curwen speaks of "his lucid way of teaching, his quick diagnosis, his wonderful resources in therapeutics, and his manly, decided, and easy methods of conveying his instructions." Dr. Henry R. Stedman, the proprietor of a private asylum in Boston, follows in his father's footsteps.

Dr. BUTLER, who survives his colleagues, became superintendent of the Boston Lunatic Hospital Sept. 16th, 1839, and resigned Oct. 10, 1842. Appointed superintendent of the Retreat for the Insane at Hartford, already mentioned, in May 1843, he remained in charge until Oct. 20th, 1873. "We see as the result of these 30 of the best years of his life, the dreary, cold, dark, and forbidding walls of the narrow passage-ways and comfortless rooms and dormitories of 1843, con-

* July, 1881.

verted into an institution well-nigh perfect in all its appointments—the spacious halls and parlours, ornamented, and made attractive with paintings and engravings and other works of art; the whole structure, from foundation to ceiling, reconstructed and rebuilt, placing the Retreat among the most homelike and cheerful residences of the kind anywhere to be found; libraries of books and the periodicals of the day upon the tables, and in every hall; the ground and lawn, through his agency, converted from an open field to one of the most beautiful of parks. These are among the noble monuments which he has reared and left, giving beauty, comfort, and cheerfulness to the Retreat and its surroundings, and which have and will continue to shed joy and sunshine into many a patient's sad heart, and are admired and appreciated as his work. Yet the most gratifying and glorious result of these years of toil and care is in the restoration of patients scattered up and down through the whole land, whose grateful remembrance he enjoys, and whose blessings will follow him to the end of his days." Dr. Butler was President of the Association from 1870 to 1873.

Dr. BRIGHAM, a Massachusetts man, was born in 1798. After being in practice some years he sailed to Europe in 1828, and made himself acquainted with the hospitals of the countries he visited. On his return he resumed general practice, and removed to Hartford, Conn., in 1831. While residing there he wrote his well-known works, "Influence of Mental Cultivation on Health," and "Influence of Religion on the Physical Welfare of Mankind." Also "An Inquiry concerning the Diseases and Functions of the Brain, the Spinal Cord, and the Nerves." He was elected Professor of Anatomy and Surgery in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, in 1837. He became medical superintendent in 1840 of the Retreat at Hartford, and only remained there about two years, being appointed superintendent of the State Asylum at Utica, where he commenced the "Medical Journal of Insanity," July, 1844. Unfortunately his health broke down, in consequence of which he went to the South in the spring of 1848, but failed to obtain permanent advantage, and died September 8th, 1849. He filled the office of Vice-President of the Association at the time of his death. We are informed that he materially modified in later life the opinions which he promulgated in his book on the "Influence of Religion."

Dr. EARLE is still living, and consequently Dr. Curwen refrains from giving a biographical sketch of any length. He states, however, that at the time the Association was founded, Dr. Earle "was in the prime of life, and decided in all his convictions. With a large head, fine forehead, and pleasant expression of countenance, he showed the scholar as well as the man of active work." He became superintendent of the Bloomingdale Asylum, New York, April, 1844, and remained in office five years. Compelled by ill-health to relinquish active work, he resumed it when his health was restored, and became superintendent of the State Lunatic Hospital at Northampton, Mass., in

July, 1864, where he remained till October of the present year. Dr. Earle was Vice-President of the Association from 1883 to 1884, and President from 1884 to 1885. When Dr. Curwen wrote his book, Dr. Earle was the only one of the original 13 members still in actual asylum service. We wish him not a few years' enjoyment of his well-deserved rest, assuring him that he carries with him into retirement the good wishes of friends in Britain as well as in the United States. Of him it may be said, in the words of one who, like Dr. Earle, did not think it unbecoming to combine poetry with physic—

“ Though old, he still retain'd
 His manly Sense, and energy of Mind.
 Virtuous and wise he was, but not severe.
 He still remembered that he once was young ;
 His easy presence check'd no decent joy.
for he
 A graceful looseness when he pleas'd put on,
 And laughing could instruct.”

Dr. KIRKBRIDE is described by Dr. Curwen as “ not robust in health or physical development, but with a pleasant, amiable countenance and a winning way, with an intellectual expression, and showed in every movement the earnestness and determination which marked his course of life.”

Having in a former number of the Journal,* presented a biographical sketch of this excellent physician and estimable man, it is unnecessary for us to repeat the story of his life. We must refer our readers to the “Memoir” prepared by direction of the American Association, mentioned at the head of this Retrospect. At the meeting of the Association held in Philadelphia, May, 1884, several resolutions were passed expressive of the esteem in which he was held by the members, and many eloquent addresses were delivered in his memory.

Dr. AWL, born in Harrisburg, Penn., in 1799, studied medicine with Dr. Agnew of that place. It is a curious illustration of the laxity of medical education in the States at that period, that Dr. Awl only attended one course of lectures in the University of Penn. in the sessions of 1819-20, but he received the honorary degree of M.D. from Jefferson College. It is stated that his attention was first called to the cure of the insane by a case which occurred while in Somerset, Ohio, one of acute mania. In 1835 he was present at a Convention of Medical Men of Ohio, called by himself and others to take measures towards the care of the insane and the education of the blind. “A memorial was presented to the Legislature on these subjects, an appropriation was obtained towards the erection of a hospital for the insane, and Dr. Awl was appointed one of the trustees to build it. He, in company with two others, visited the Eastern and Middle States to gain information on the subject. The building was completed in 1838, and Dr. Awl resigned as trustee and was appointed

* April, 1884.

superintendent. . . . He continued in charge until 1850, when he was displaced by that system of political appointment which has so unfortunately prevailed in Ohio from that day to this." He was President of the Association from 1848 to 1851. Dr. Ayl died in 1876.

Dr. STRIBLING was born in 1810, at Staunton, Virginia, and was "never," Dr. Curwen states, "very robust in build or health, but managed, by care and discretion, to accomplish a large amount of work for the insane, and to attach to him, by the gentleness of his manner, and the persuasive tone of his voice, all those with whom he was called to associate." Dr. Stribling spent one session at the University of Virginia, and in the following year took his degree in Philadelphia. He then commenced the practice of his profession in his native town, but in 1836, young as he was, the Board of Directors of the Western Lunatic Asylum, Ohio, appointed him medical superintendent, and allowed him to make a tour of observation through the Middle and Northern States to inspect the best regulated institutions of the insane.

He prepared the law regulating institutions for the insane in Virginia, enacted by the Legislature in 1840-1841. He died in 1874.

Dr. GALT was, like the preceding physician, born in Virginia. The year of his birth was 1819, and he was remarkable from childhood for the somewhat unusual combination of studiousness and athletic ability. In 1841, the year in which he received his medical degree from the University of Penn., he was appointed medical superintendent of the Eastern Lunatic Asylum at Williamsburg, his native town. Dr. Galt was a considerable writer, and was the author of a work published in 1846, entitled "Treatment of Insanity." His general culture was remarkable. "He was a great linguist, for, with the exception of the Russian and Turkish languages, he required no one to translate for him the tongues of the other nations of Europe. It was his daily habit to read a certain number of pages of Xenophon, Thucydides, or some other standard Greek author. In addition he had turned his attention to the languages of the East, and was so good an Orientalist that he read the Koran in the original Arabic." Dr. Galt died after a short illness in May, 1862.

Dr. CUTTER was born at Jaffrey, New Hampshire, in 1777, and was rather under the medium height. He was endowed with great energy and determination. Having received the degree of M.D. in 1817, he commenced practice in the following year at Pepperil in Mass. Having received insane persons into his family, the number increased so rapidly that he was obliged to build additional accommodation in 1834. He was associated afterwards with several medical men in the charge of his patients, and in 1848 Dr. J. G. N. Howe purchased part of the building, and was connected with him in the care of patients, but they were burnt out in the summer of 1853. Dr. Curwen says, "When the institution, which he had built with great labour and expense, was burnt, and the work of years swept away in a few hours, he returned to

the practice of medicine with all the ardour and energy of his youth." Dr. Cutter died in 1859, aged 72.

The foregoing brief sketch of the original "Thirteen Members" may serve, imperfect as it is, to convey an idea of the kind of men who met together on the 16th day of Oct., 1844, to establish a Psychological Association in the United States, varying in years from 35 to 60, but united in the desire to promote the interests of the insane.

Dr. Curwen has performed his task in a praiseworthy manner, and so far as we are able to judge, with great impartiality. Of his modesty he affords conspicuous evidence when he writes, "All failures and defects are to be charged to the writer, whose aims and intentions were higher and better than his performances."

2. *Psychological Retrospect.*

By A. T. MYERS, M.D. Cantab.

Revue Philosophique, &c.

The Life-History of a Case of Double or Multiple Personality.

In the last September number of the "Archives de Neurologie," M. Jules Voisin, of the Hôpital Bicêtre, has published an interesting account of "A case of hysteria major in a man with Double Personality." The patient had before that attracted some notice in France for the same symptoms, and M. Camuset (of the Bonneval Asylum) has published a description of his very unusual state in 1880 and 1881 (*Annales Médico-Psych.*, 1882, p. 75). Some important additions to our knowledge have been made by MM. Bourru and Burot (of Rochefort), of which the chief have been published in the "Revue Philosophique," Oct., 1885, and "Arch. de Neurol." Nov., 1885, and we may expect to see more in the "Annales Médico-Psychologiques." They have very kindly allowed us to use some recent observations which they have privately sent us, and it has seemed a good opportunity for a brief retrospect of the whole case.

Louis V— was born at Paris in 1863. He was an illegitimate child, and his mother of bad character, and probably hysterical temperament. As a boy he lived chiefly in the country, at Luysan and Chartres; was ill-treated by his mother, quite uneducated, a waif and stray. When he was ten years old he was convicted of theft, and sent to the Reformatory of Saint Urbain in 1873, where he stayed nearly seven years, till March 22, 1880. During these years he was employed at first in the fields and vineyards, and given a good primary education. He was obedient and intelligent, and did good work both out of doors and at his books. His health seems to have been good, except that he showed his nervous temperament as early as at five years old,