roughly speaking, co-extensive with mind and conduct respectively; and here we arrive by another route at the conclusion previously reached, that the first requisite to the profitable study of insanity is the formation of schemes for the investigation of these two orders of facts.

It may seem that the above review extends over a field unnecessarily wide in proportion to the result attained, but the view of insanity as a condition of overaction or underaction of the whole organism and of its parts, though it has disappeared from the definition here arrived at, was not only a stepping-stone to the result attained, but will reappear and will be found of service in the future consideration of the Forms of Insanity.*

CLINICAL NOTES AND CASES.

Emotional Insanity with Homicidal Violence. By PHILO-INDICUS.

In the beginning of 1880 the following scene took place at a well-known institution in London, where ladies are trained for various useful occupations in the world.

Miss A., aged 33, who had here formerly gone through a partial course of instruction extending over two years, but who had been removed in consequence of a violent outburst of temper, accompanied by personal violence, at one of the country branches of the institution, called on Miss B. (who was somewhat her senior in age), the managing superintendent at head quarters, in view to being again allowed to resume work. Miss B. assured her visitor that, whilst the lady superior had freely forgiven her, this could never be; for, it must be admitted that the final out-break in the country was but the climax

* While engaged on the above paper I found that Dr. Hughlings-Jackson had already arrived at the conclusion that insanity was a failure of adjustment of the organism to its environment, and in one of his published articles there is an incidental allusion to insanity as "a loss of the most highly special adjustments of the organism to its environment," a view not very far different from that advanced above. Having enjoyed the great advantage of a long experience in diseases of the nervous system in Dr. Hughlings-Jackson's clinic, I find it not always easy to separate the views which have been derived from his direct inspiration from those which I have arrived at by independent pursuit of the methods of thought which he teaches. In the present instance, having become acquainted with Dr. Jackson's views after the above paper was written, I am unable to fix upon him any responsibility for the views it contains, but I claim his nearly corresponding expressions as the strongest corroborative evidence of the approximate truth of my thesis.

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of a series of displays of temper, jealousy, and revenge in London; all of which had been pardoned by the head of the establishment, and who had moreover most kindly given Miss A., much against her better judgment, the employment in the country branch for which, as for all other, she proved herself, owing to her want of self-control, so utterly unfit. Miss A. had always entertained an intense affection for Miss B., whom she regarded as a being of a superior order; and whom, in fact, she idolized. Miss B., on the other hand, whilst fully appreciating the love and worship thus lavished upon her, looked on Miss A. as a lady with warm feelings, and highly religious tendencies, but with an unbalanced mind, and as one who needed a great deal of discipline. Miss A. accepted this verdict upon herself, but complained that, whilst she could not in spite of it help loving Miss B., the latter did not return her love to the extent that she required. At the close of a few minutes' conversation, Miss B., whose preparation of letters for the evening post had been much delayed by the arrival and continued presence of her pertinacious visitor, requested that, as the post hour was near at hand, Miss A. would for the time kindly leave her. Thus saying, Miss B. turned to write, and, in doing so, stooped to pick up a handkerchief that had fallen on the floor at her feet. Miss A., who during the interview, had contrived to obtain possession of a pair of sheathed scissors that had been lying on the table, at once made a dash with the naked blades at Miss B.'s neck, driving in the points about a quarter of an inch close to the principal vessels. Blood flowed; Miss B. shrieked: in rushed Miss C., one of the young ladies of the institution who, *suspecting mischief*, had remained outside the room in the neighbourhood. Other young ladies, with the two gentlemen secretaries, soon followed. On seeing these last, Miss A. threw her handkerchief over her head, and sobbed hysterically. A cup of tea, part of which she drank, was then offered to her; and shortly afterwards she was removed to a neighbouring apartment, and there kept under surveillance. When Miss C. first came upon the scene of the onslaught, she found Miss B. standing and keeping her assailant at bay. She (Miss C.) stated that, at this moment, the expression of Miss A.'s face was diabolical. It should be added that, as the other ladies made their appearance, prior to the advent of the gentlemen, Miss A. pulled the cover off the table and, seizing some of the books that had been lying upon it, flung them at the heads of the spectators, crying out, "Ah! you think yourselves too good for me, I have no doubt. Take that, and that." Miss A.'s relatives were at once telegraphed for; and a consultation was subsequently held with Dr. D., a well-known expert in such cases. This gentleman, after a lengthened interview with Miss A., gave a very decided opinion that it was not safe to allow her to be at large. She distinctly told Dr. D. that, under similar circumstances, she would do the same again. Miss A. was accordingly, in due course, conveyed to an asylum for the insane; and she is there now. During her residence

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in it she has improved in physical health, and, having agreeable manners and a kind heart, has made herself generally popular. But, she can bear no contradiction, and is at times extremely irritable. By her bearing before the Lunacy Commissioners, on the occasion of their first visit to her, she thoroughly convinced those gentlemen of the propriety of the step that had been adopted; and the committee of management are quite in accord with the other authorities as to the wisdom and justice of her continued detention. Fortunately, Miss A. expresses herself as perfectly satisfied and happy, and as having no desire to leave the asylum.

Now, supposing Miss B. had been killed, and Miss A. put upon her trial, what would have been the result? A verdict of "temporary insanity" probably, followed by measures similar to those that have been taken. It should be stated that Miss A. now declares that she had no intention to take her dear friend's life; she only wished to startle her; and adds that she would not hurt a hair of the loved one's head. The loved one, however, and her friends feel that, if Miss A. were liberated and had access to her, she would be exposed to great risk, and all therefore trust that Miss A's incarceration may be prolonged. I venture to affirm that Miss A. is not insane; yet, her confinement is perfectly justifiable. It is indeed the kindest, as well as the safest and most just course that could be taken in a case of the kind. At first sight the case seems simple enough. A person of ungovernable temper is completely carried away by it, and, like one delirious with alcoholic excitement, is ready to destroy the object of her wrath. Were this all, the excuse for the homicide would hardly be accepted; and there could be but one punishment awarded, as the law now stands, on a verdict of guilty being pronounced. But, in Miss A.'s case, there is something more; and the rules that are applicable to the inhabitants of a Western hemisphere require modification when the individual is of Eastern origin.

History.—Miss A. is of mixed blood. Her father (who has been dead for many years) was an Englishman, whilst her mother (also deceased after being twice married) was the daughter of a European father, and a Persian lady, remarkable for her high breeding, but possessed of an intensely jealous disposition—a failing for which Eastern ladies generally are remarkable. This failing has been transmitted, with no abatement in intensity, to the granddaughter. Miss A. was addicted, when a child, to such violent outbursts of passion, that neighbours and the police would come and enquire what was the matter Her father, on these occasions, would prophesy "durance

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vile," in the years to come, in a lunatic asylum—a prediction but too surely fulfilled. But no judicious efforts appear to have been made by either parent to instil those restraining influences that might have prevented it. Both, though each in a different way, spoiled the child, who grew up into an ill-informed, proud, jealous and revengeful, though kind-hearted, woman. It redounds much to her credit, however that, realising the defects in her education, she should have set herself to remedy them as she best could ; and still more, that she should have brought religion to bear in endeavouring to correct the faults of her *character*. It would seem as if the passionate elements of Miss A.'s nature were too deeply ingrained, and that, whilst her intellectual exertions met with success sufficient to make her an intelligent and agreeable member of society, her jealousy, &c., remained unconquerable. And, alas! so far from feeling sorrow for giving way to her temper, she would bring forward Biblical texts in extenuation. She would, indeed, deplore her inability to control her feelings, but not the existence of the feelings themselves. In short, Miss A. was dissatisfied with her lot in life, and was excessively jealous of those who, she imagined, were better off than herself. Thus, when only twelve years of age, she prayed that the children of her half-sister, who had made, in worldly phraseology, a good match, might be darker than she was! At the country branch of the establishment before mentioned she fancied that, in obedience to instructions from the managing superintendent in London, she was "put upon," and, so far from trying to endure certain little temporary and unavoidable inconveniences in the spirit of the Christian she professed to be, Miss A. magnified them into mountains of permanent discomfort, purposely invented, she believed, by Miss E., one of the authorities in the house, to annoy and insult her! To this lady consequently she took an inveterate dislike; nay, she even hated her, and that to such an extent, that Miss E.'s life was, unknown to herself, in perpetual danger. Happily, Miss A. never found the opportunity, for which she was constantly watching, of stabbing her with the knife that she, from time to time, kept concealed in her sleeve. That which led to her removal was the attempt to pitch a breakfast-tray with its contents from the landing of an upper flight of stairs on to the head of an amiable young lady of the establishment—an intimate friend, too, of Miss A.—who, having just left her, was quietly descending to the landing below. It may here be mentioned that the objects, in the London institution, of Miss A.'s vindictive wrath were for the most part amongst the meek and most unoffending members of the community, very unlikely to entertain towards *any one* the sentiments with which she credited them in reference to herself. When remonstrated with about throwing the tray, and the probable consequences if the intended victim had been struck, Miss A. replied that she only wished to startle her (the same expression that she used on a subsequent occasion), and to rouse the authorities generally to a sense of

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their duty. She was being daily harassed, and only wanted justice. English people were apathetic, and *required* rousing! It was with great difficulty that Miss A. could be induced to leave with the friend who had been summoned. She finally did so, but only on the understanding that an enquiry should be instituted, as was done; with a result, however, adverse to Miss A., who then covered numerous sheets of foolscap with the story of her wrongs, for submission to various acquaintances and friends upon whose favourable judgment she fully relied. On one occasion, after Miss A. had lived for several months in the friend's house, irritated by a somewhat flippant remark made at the breakfast table by a young lady—a relative—22 years of age, Miss A. sprang up from her seat, seized the astonished girl by the throat, shook her, and boxed her ears. For this outrage no sorrow was expressed, nor could Miss A. ever be got to see that, for so trivial an offence which, if noticed at all, should have been communicated to the parents, she was hardly justified in taking the law, especially with such violence, into her own hands. Nay, as was her wont after such explosions, she quoted Scripture in support of her position! One day Miss A. gave her niece up to a certain hour to offer an apology when, failing its receipt, she threatened to make some startling revelations. The hour passing without the required *peccavi*, Miss A. carried out her threat, and displayed such diabolical vindictiveness, especially by endeavouring to sow discord throughout the entire family—distorting some facts and exaggerating others—that her continued residence in the house could not be tolerated. It was then proposed to provide her with a home in the country, where she would, it was hoped, be free from all sources of irritation, and regain her health which was somewhat below par. Miss A. preferred, however, to live in London which, she said, was more cheerful, and where she had friends. Her main object was to be within hail of the institution in which, notwithstanding the occurrence of so much that was unpleasant, she had found congenial employment and formed agreeable friendships. The attempt to regain admission ended in the disastrous way related at the commencement of this paper. The lady superior had always foretold, especially after the affair in the country, a catastrophe of the kind. Her words to a friend were, "Some day some one will have to deal definitely with Miss A., and a very troublesome and delicate business it will probably be."

Many more instances might be given illustrative of Miss A.'s unhappy disposition; but for her jealousy, envy, and inability or unwillingness to adapt herself to circumstances, she might at this moment have been living under the roof and loving care of relatives, whose home was thrown open to her at her mother's death. She wanted more power in the house, she said, and moreover was always imagining the existence of slights and affronts which were never intended. At length, on one occasion, in a burst of passion, she raised her hand against the lady of the house, which led eventually to her

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leaving and finding a home elsewhere. Nevertheless, it was into this same home that she was received (as in fact she always had been throughout all her troubles) after the affair of the breakfast-tray—again to be removed for even greater violation of propriety than before.

The writer of this article has had many conversations with Miss A. He has known her almost from her infancy, and thoroughly understands her very peculiar character. She has more than once expressed to him her occasional strong inclination to murder some one, and a desire to be at those times put under restraint. It would appear that Miss A. had spoken in a similar strain in the presence of Miss C. in London, for it was a recollection of this, and a peculiar look in her eyes, that induced Miss C., on the occasion of the visit to the superintendent, to remain within call. Miss A.'s mental vagaries have usually been connected with physical debility; and catamenial irregularity, with sexual excitement, have been prominent factors in intensifying her irritability. The idea of suicide has frequently occurred to her, but she has never had the courage, to use her own words, to commit it, much as she wished to do so. She has suffered intensely from neuralgia, especially in the face; from a localised myalgia which, she has always insisted, was symptomatic of some deep-seated malignant disease; and from hepatic derangements. Hysteria has been a frequent accompaniment of other disorders, and Miss A. has been a great believer in dreams.

Remarks.—Again, we ask the question, "In the event of a fatal issue resulting from one of her furious onslaughts, would Miss A. be convicted of wilful murder?" In full view of all the facts above related, such a verdict would hardly be a just one. One of "homicidal monomania" would be more so; and, prevention being better than cure, it would obviously be wise to place her under skilled surveillance in order to, if possible, extinguish this homicidal tendency. There is no safety with such an inmate in a house. All would go smoothly for a time, and it might even seem that a valuable acquisition had been obtained in one, who not only promoted general cheerfulness, but whose religious influences were good for the family. Some day, however, an unexpected cloud would appear, showing that a sensitive chord had been touched, and giving promise, if the irritation were not allayed, of a stormy explosion.

It is not to be supposed that all persons with Eastern blood in their veins resemble Miss A. in character. Some of the noblest specimens of the human race are to be found amongst the Eurasians* of India, who, alas! too frequently

* The term Eurasian is applied, more especially, to the immediate offspring of a European father and native (of India) mother, or *vice versâ*.

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represent also, the very worst types. The educated ladies of the race, especially if well brought up, are, though somewhat lethargic, peculiarly attractive. They are often exceedingly pretty, with large lustrous dark eyes, of simple manners and confiding disposition. They sometimes sing sweetly, without perhaps much cultivation, but with great natural taste. They make loving though jealous wives, and ardent and yearning mothers. So intense is the affection for their children, that they would submit to almost any sacrifice rather than be separated from them; and it would seem as if their love for them and for their husbands bore an inverse ratio to each other. Whilst the former would rise towards boiling point the latter would incline to zero.

Never was the saying, "All is not gold that glitters," more truly illustrated than in these apparently unsophisticated children of nature; for, under adverse circumstances, the most unexpected traits of character are often displayed—the shy, fawn-like young wife developing, in the matured matron, into the sleek but unsparing tigress. She, who passes for an angel in society, is something very different at home. A hot temper is common, for the most part, to the Eurasian race; but, whereas in extreme cases, the cruelest remarks might be made, or murder even committed in a moment of passion, the keenest sorrow would be expressed immediately afterwards. The generosity which is usually found in the passionate, is not absent in the Eurasian. But, in Miss A.'s case, influenced it may be by the homicidal mania, revenge, with reference to those whom she hates, takes its place. With respect to others Miss A. is generous enough.

The Eurasians are fond of show, and are more influenced by the world's opinion than the Christian, with a *mens conscia recti,* should suffer himself to be. Much of their self-torment arises from the suspicion—most unfounded now-a-days as a rule—that they are looked down upon. They are always desirous, wherever possible, of marrying pure Europeans. However much the race may ultimately be benefited by these unions, it is very doubtful whether they always result in happiness to the individuals themselves, or of their immediate offspring. Speaking generally, the well brought up Eurasian makes an excellent member of society. A happy marriage, with those restraining influences which enable the right-minded to "bear and forbear"—in one word, practical religion—tends to keep in check and counteract the stormy idiosyncracies; and it behoves all who have to do with the

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education of Eurasians, to study well their individual proclivities, and to bear in mind that the training of the emotions is, with them especially, more important than that of the intellect. The cultivation of the affections cannot, in their case, be too strongly insisted upon.

A Case of Paralysis Agitans in which Insanity occurred. By Ringrose Atkins, M.A., M.D., District Lunatic Asylum, Waterford.

In the course of the discussion on the paper by Professor Ball on "The Relations between Insanity and Paralysis Agitans," read in the Section of Mental Diseases at the International Medical Congress, I mentioned a case under my observation, in which the motor and mental disturbances then under consideration were associated, and as it would appear that but few cases of such an association of symptoms are on record, I have thought that it might perhaps be worth while to present to this meeting of the Medico Psychological Association a brief report of the case, with especial reference to the sequence of the mental derangement upon the motor disorder.

The subject of the disease, Richard Bowe, an unmarried man, now aged 61, has been an inmate of the asylum under my charge since August 2nd, 1877. Previous to his admission he resided in the county Waterford with his sister and her husband, and followed the occupation of a farm labourer. As regards any hereditary history of nervous disease no information is obtainable, beyond the statement made at his admission, that no near relative had been insane. The paralysis agitans appeared two years prior to the onset of the mental disturbance, and according to the tacit and seemingly truthful statement of the patient himself, began in this way. On an occasion, while in good health and circumstances, he became intoxicated, having at the time a five pound note in his pocket, which was stolen from him without his having been aware of it; when he subsequently put his hand in his pocket and found that it was gone, he says, "from the fright of it his hand began to shake," and continued so ever since, and thus the disease was initiated. After some little time, the trembling gradually increasing, he sought medical aid, which, however, proved unavailing to alleviate the trouble; he was, however, able to continue at work for some time after this, but the tremor steadily increased involving both upper limbs, and he began to experience sensations of "burning inside," and of his "heart coming up into his mouth." Becoming more and more incapacitated from following his usual avocation—that

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