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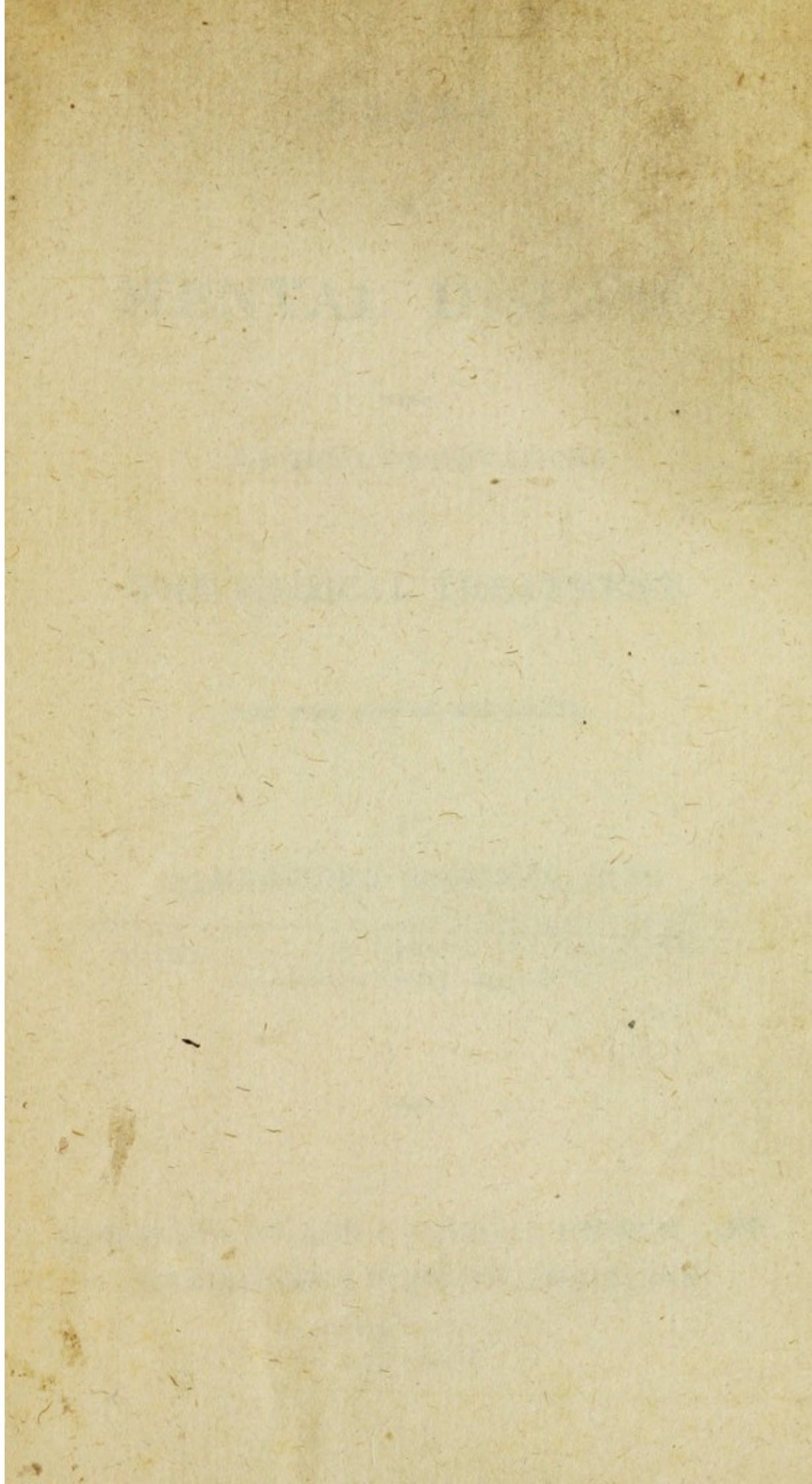
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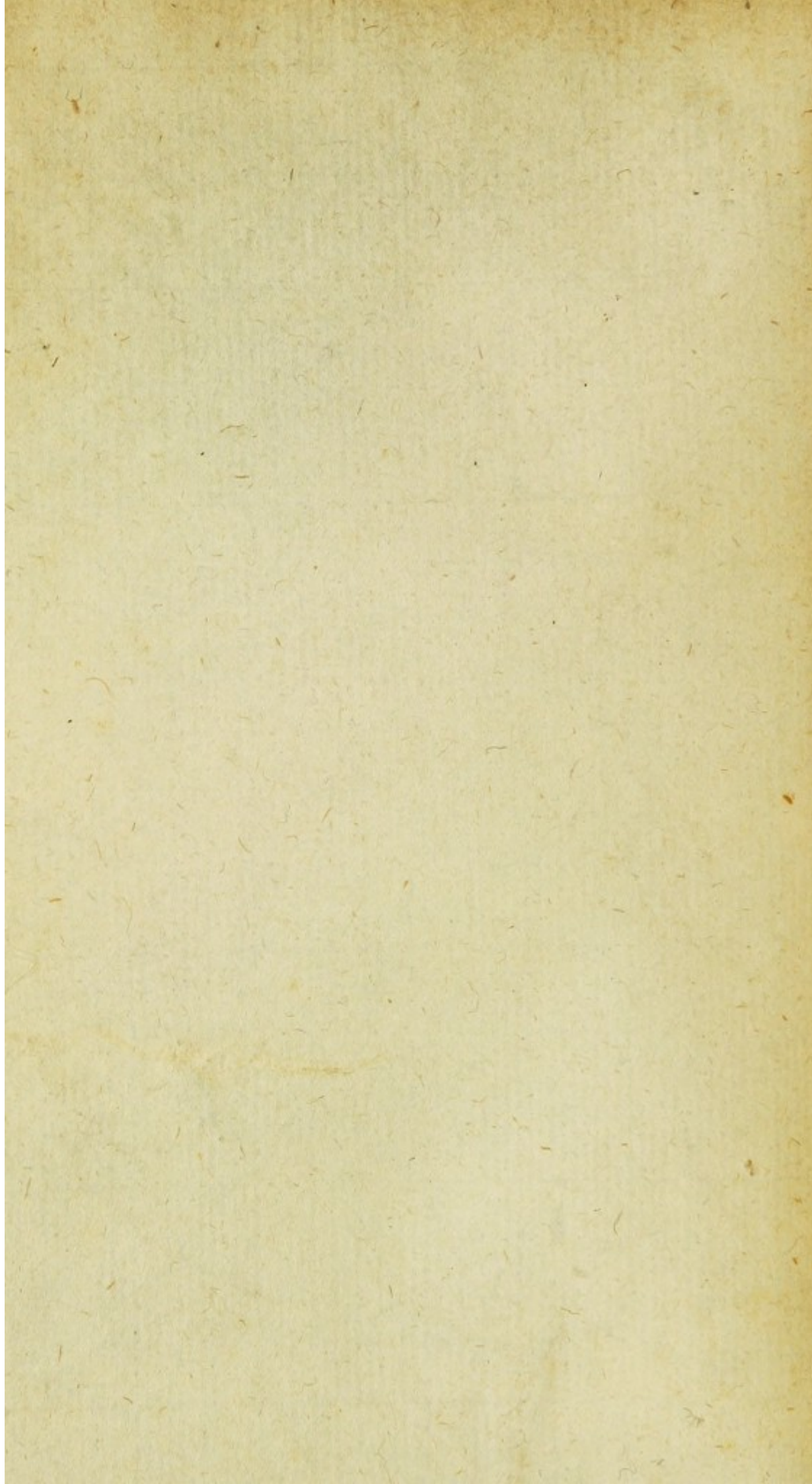
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CASES
OF
MENTAL DISEASE,
WITH
PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS
ON
THE MEDICAL TREATMENT.

FOR THE USE OF STUDENTS.

BY
ALEXANDER MORISON, M. D.

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MEMBER OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, LONDON;
LECTURER ON MENTAL DISEASES, &c.

LONGMAN & CO. AND S. HIGHLEY, LONDON; AND
MACLACHLAN & STEWART, EDINBURGH.

MDCCCXXVIII.

COVERS
OF
MENTAL DISEASE,
WITH
PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS
ON
THE MEDICAL TREATMENT
FOR THE USE OF STUDENTS.

ALEXANDER MORISON, M.D.



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MACLAGHLEN, EDINBURGH.
P. NEILL, PRINTER.

TO
THOSE GENTLEMEN
WHO HAVE ATTENDED HIS LECTURES,
THIS PUBLICATION
IS RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED,
BY
THEIR OBLIGED SERVANT,
ALEXANDER MORISON.

EDINBURGH, }
1st May 1828. }

TO

THOSE GENTLEMEN

WHO HAVE ATTENDED THE LECTURES

THIS PUBLICATION

IS HEREBY RECOMMENDED

BY

THE BOARD OF REGENTS

ALEXANDER MORISON

UNIVERSITY OF
CAMBRIDGE

CONTENTS.

INTRODUCTION,	1
On the Nosology of Mental Diseases,	2
..... Medical Treatment,	4
..... Moral Treatment,	7
MANIA, OR GENERAL INSANITY,	11
Case 1. MANIA, (cured)	12
Remarks on Bleeding,	13
2. (died),	15
3. (cured),	18
Remarks on Purgatives,	20
4. (cured),	21
Remarks on Cold-bathing and Restraint,	23
5. before puberty, (not cured),	24
Remarks on the above,	27
6. Puerperal, with Catalepsy, (died),	28
Remarks on Emetics,	32
on Catalepsy,	ib.
7. (cured),	34
Remarks on Hæmorrhoidal Discharge,	35
8. (not cured),	36
Remark on Oil of Turpentine,	39
9. (cured),	40
10. (relieved),	41
Remarks on cold applications to the head,	
11. (not cured),	45
Remarks on Issues made by caustic applied to the head,	49
on Stramonium,	ib.
on Rotatory Motion,	ib.
12. Intermittent, (cured),	51
13. Remittent, (not cured),	52

	MONOMANIA, OR PARTIAL INSANITY,	55
Case 14.	MONOMANIA ELATED, (uncured),	56
	Remarks on Seclusion in Darkness,	59
15.	(not cured),	ib.
16.	terminating in Dementia,	61
17.	do. do.	64
18.	do. Paralysis,	66
	RELIGIOUS,	69
19.	var. Theomania, (uncured),	ib.
20.	do. (cured),	72
21.	do. (cured),	73
22.	Demonomania, (not cured),	75
	Remarks on the above,	76
	TIMID,	78
23.	with Refusal of Food, (not cured),	ib.
	Remarks on the above,	81
24.	(not cured),	82
	Remarks on exciting Religious Ideas,	84
25.	(cured),	85
	Remarks on the Use of Camphor,	86
26.	(not cured),	90
	AMOROUS,	91
27.	with Epilepsy, (not cured),	91
	Remarks on Local Abstraction of Blood from the Head,	93
28.	with Lust, (not cured),	94
	CHIMERICAL,	96
29.	with Hysteria, (cured),	97
	Remarks on Warm-bathing,	101
	Remarks on Cold Applications to the Uterine Region,	102
30.	with Hysteria, (not cured),	ib.
	Remarks on Hypochondriacal Monomania,	105
31.	(relieved),	106
	MELANCHOLY,	108
32.	(cured),	ib.
33.	with Deafness, (cured),	110
34.	(cured),	112

35.	MONOMANIA MELANCHOLY, with propensity to Suicide,	
	(cured),	113
	Remarks on the use of Opium,	115
36.	..... (not cured),	118
	Remarks on Stibiated Ointment,	122
37.	..... (cured),	123
38.	..... (not cured),	124
39.	..... (cured),	127
40.	..... with Pregnancy, (not cured),	128
41.	..... with Paralysis, (not cured),	131
	DEMENTIA, OR FATUITY,	134
42.	DEMENTIA, (died),	135
	Remarks on Morbid Appearances,	138
43.	..... (not cured),	140
44.	..... (not cured),	142
45.	..... (not cured),	143
	Remark on Electricity,	147
46.	..... (not cured),	ib.
47.	..... (died),	149
48.	..... (relieved),	151
49.	..... (cured),	152
50.	..... (cured),	153
51.	..... (relieved),	155
	NUMERICAL TABLE OF DIFFERENT VARIETIES,	159
	EXPLANATION OF THE PLATES,	163

171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200
171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200

201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230
201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230

231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260
231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260

INTRODUCTION.

THE information we possess respecting the clinical treatment of mental diseases being very limited, I have been induced to add a little to it by this elementary publication, the object of which is to contribute towards supplying that deficiency, by presenting to students a collection of cases of ordinary occurrence, in which the medical treatment usually employed is detailed, in hopes that others, having extensive opportunities of observation, will favour us with their experience in this department, either on the principle of arrangement here adopted, or on any other that may tend to render our ideas more correct, and our treatment more successful. To those who have paid attention to this subject, the difficulty felt in obtaining clinical instruction respecting these diseases is well known. Various causes conspire to produce this difficulty, the principal of which are the

general repugnance to expose connections thus afflicted, and the injurious excitement which the sight of strangers frequently occasions in the insane.

Much diversity of opinion exists as to the best mode of arrangement, or the Nosology of mental diseases: that mode which arranges diseases according to the different morbid states of the organs giving rise to them, that is, to a proximate cause, as it has been termed, certainly appears to be the most rational, and ought to be adopted wherever it is practicable. The imperfect knowledge we as yet possess of the connection of mind and body, prevents its adoption as regards mental diseases, in which, if it could be done, our distinctions ought to be founded upon the cerebral affection giving rise to the morbid phenomena manifested in them. Such an arrangement seems to be hinted at by some of those who advocate the craniological phrenology, or doctrine of the mind promulgated by Dr GALL, and the different kinds of partial insanity have been referred by them to different morbid states of particular convolutions of the brain, in which Dr GALL says the different propensities and affections re-

side, and they direct topical treatment to the supposed diseased organ. If, however, in examining the brains of those who have laboured under only one variety of partial insanity, diseased appearances, such as those of inflammation, or its consequences, be found, they are very seldom confined to one convolution, but are more or less diffused over a number, and particularly in the membranes covering them.

The arrangement proposed by Drs PINEL and ESQUIROL, founded on the morbid manifestations of the mental functions, appears to me better suited to the present state of our knowledge. In proof of the applicability of this mode of arrangement, I may state, that, in a collection of nearly 300 cases, taken indiscriminately, with a view to ascertain the point in regard to practical purposes, I have found little difficulty in assigning to each a definite place in it. Of these cases I have selected such as exemplify most of the kinds of general and of partial insanity, and have added an abstract of the numbers of each. The proportion will no doubt be found to vary in almost every attempt to classify a number of cases ;

it, however, serves to shew that certain kinds are much more common than others.

Before proceeding to the detail of those cases, it may not be out of place to say a few words on the general principles upon which the medical and mental treatment are founded. In every case of mental derangement, it is presumed that more or less corporeal disorder exists. Hence the propriety of dividing the treatment into medical and mental, or, as it has been usually termed, moral.

In the employment of the former, we are directed by indications, presenting themselves, to counteract the various deviations from the healthy state which may occur in the corporeal functions. The first object of inquiry is the origin of the disease. In every case where the mind is disordered, it is now generally admitted, that its organ, the brain, is either primarily or secondarily affected,—probably not so universally the former as some late authors contend. Still, in every case, our attention must be first directed to investigate its probable condition, which varies in different cases. In some, the irritation of this organ attending the mental derangement is inflamma-

tory ; in others, a state of active congestion or fulness of bloodvessels, without inflammation, prevails. This fulness, again, may be of a passive description, depending upon a semiparalytic dilatation of the cerebral vessels. With a view to obviate these morbid states of the bloodvessels in the head, the abstraction of blood generally or locally,—the application of blisters,—the insertion of issues,—and the application of cold, are all indicated, more or less, in different cases, and upon rational principles, as well as other evacuations tending to diminish determination of blood to the head ; and, to remove the effects of these morbid states of the vascular system, such as thickening of the membranes, depositions of serum, &c., certain remedies, supposed to excite absorption, among others, mercury, diuretics, and local stimulants and drains, have been employed.

The influence exerted upon the brain by disorders existing in other organs, leading to derangement of its functions, appears to be intimately connected with the state of the nerves and ganglions of the great sympathetic nerve, supplying the organs of digestion and of generation. The unusual sensations experienced in the abdo-

men leading to erroneous ideas respecting their nature, so common in some varieties of insanity, as well as those occurring in epilepsy and hysteria, are, it is probable, phenomena of a deranged state of this system. How great an effect slight irritation thereof may produce, is proved by delirium and convulsions, symptoms dependent on the nervous system including the brain, being produced by worms in the intestines irritating the extremities of these nerves, without any reason to suppose inflammatory action.

Where abdominal irritation, then, may be supposed to exist, the employment of remedies acting upon the stomach and bowels is rationally indicated, and they are of extensive utility in mental disorders. The connection of the genital organs with mental disorder is likewise well ascertained. In females, menstrual irregularities and other uterine affections,—in males, onanism and excessive venery, are frequently followed by or attend upon insanity. Hence the good effects sometimes produced by the re-establishment of the menstrual, the occurrence of the hæmorrhoidal discharge, and the removal of debility,—and the propriety of employing medical treatment corresponding to these indications.

With regard to the nervous system itself, it does not appear irrational to suppose, that irregular distribution or congestion of that agent, which is the material vehicle of sensation, may take place in the nerves, that this ascendant fluid may flow too rapidly, or accumulate too much, in certain parts of the nervous system, independent of sanguineous disorder, and produce increase of general sensibility, and of muscular irritability, giving rise to painful and unusual sensations, the cause of those sudden delusions, and of those violent and irregular movements so common in the insane. To mitigate or subdue those, recourse is had, and upon rational principles, to the soothing properties of the warm bath, and of narcotics of different kinds, and to the invigorating effects of tonics.

It is in directing the mental or moral treatment, however, that the arrangement, founded on the diversity of the mental phenomena, is chiefly useful; for cases arranged under the same head, and requiring similar mental management, may require very opposite medical treatment.

In order to conduct the mental treatment with efficacy, the most important object is to obtain

full information of the patient's previous history, and particularly of the mental cause giving rise to, or at least intimately connected with, the production of the disorder. Such may be excessive application to business or to study, political anxieties, commercial difficulties, religious doubts, disappointed affections, remorse of conscience, and various passions. Possessed of such knowledge, we are the better able to appreciate the phenomena of his delirium, the association of his ideas in general, and the tendency of those ideas on which his mind chiefly dwells, thereby foreseeing and preventing mental irritation, removing or diminishing uneasy sensations, and lessening the frequency of fits of fury or of despondency.

On remissions occurring, we are the better able to direct the patient's attention to subjects least likely to agitate him, avoiding those on which the train of erroneous ideas or delusions depend. By ascertaining and applying what is most wished for, or making him avoid what is most dreaded, we are the more enabled to exercise with judgment the opposite emotions and affections that may be suitable to the different kinds of partial insanity.

In such cases, then, where mental treatment is applicable,—for in furious madness seclusion, medical treatment and adequate restraint, and in chronic dementia and idiotism, safe custody and kind treatment only are required—the leading indication is to diminish and remove delusions or erroneous ideas, by exciting the attention, and by withdrawing it from favourite, but hurtful, subjects of thought. With this view, recourse must be had to occupation exercising the body, or employing the mind, or both, by such means as labour of various kinds, active or sedentary amusements, walking, riding, travelling, music, drawing, reading, &c. In general, it may be observed, that a daily round of easy occupation, not attended with danger, ought to be established, in which the patient may be employed, as in the discretion of the physician may seem best adapted to his former habits and his present state. Where numbers of patients are assembled, the treatment to be observed necessarily requires a judicious classification; for it would be highly prejudicial to allow those who have their particular dislikes, those who may awaken distressing

ideas in others, or those who may strengthen each other's delusions, to be together.

The excitement of certain emotions or passions is sometimes of use in mental treatment; in particular, the agreeable emotions of hope and of religious consolation, and the disagreeable ones of shame and of fear. To excite the latter in a moderate degree, certain mechanical means have been employed, as the rotatory machine, and the douche of cold water—and they have been sometimes employed with advantage. A few cases are on record, where dexterously humouring the patient's delusion has been successfully tried; but these are so rare, that little dependence is to be placed in that mode of treatment. To conclude, it must be kept in mind, that no general rules of mental treatment can be laid down applicable to every case. Each patient must be studied individually, in order to acquire such knowledge of his mind, as to enable us to control and regulate its operations.

I have to express my acknowledgments to several medical friends for their ready communication of cases, of which I have availed myself in making the following collection.

C A S E S

OF

MANIA, OR GENERAL INSANITY.

THE essential character of Mania, is general delirium; that is, delirium extending to a multitude of different objects, evinced by confusion and incoherence of ideas succeeding each other with morbid rapidity, and without connection. The perceptions are erroneous, and frequently accompanied with violent passions, as contempt, suspicion, anger, and hatred, permanent hallucinations, however, are rare,—the attention cannot be fixed,—the memory is confused,—and consciousness of existence seems lost, although events occurring during the disorder are frequently recollected,—the imagination is excited,—the judgment is erroneous, and the efforts of volition are vague and unsteady; there is an irresistible tendency to

motion, the muscular power is frequently increased, and there is a strong disposition to act from the impulse of the moment; exacerbations of excitement giving rise to fits of fury are frequent.

CASE I.

A. A. H. an unmarried female, æt. 24.

July 18th.—This young woman talks incoherently, she laughs and sings the greater part of both day and night, and is very uncleanly in her person; she does not appear to have any tendency to injure herself or others. About three months ago she was seized with symptoms of typhus fever, accompanied with violent delirium; the fever, after a considerable time, subsided, and left her in her present state.

Her catamenia are suppressed.

R. Pulv. Rhei, gr. xij.

Calomel. gr. ij. M. statim.

R. Magnes. Sulphat. ℥ij.

Infus. Sennæ, ℥iss. solve. Sumat alt. diebus.

25th.—Mitt. sang. nucha cucurb. ope, ℥xiv.

28th.—R. Antim. Tart. gr. ij. pro emetice.

Aug. 1st.—Continues nearly in the state above described.

Repet. haust. purg.

Sept. 1st.—No change.

Mitt. sang. nucha cucurb. ope, $\frac{3}{4}$ xiv.

Oct. 1st.—The expression of her countenance continues wild, and her eyes are staring, but she can now sometimes answer questions with tolerable propriety.

Nov. 1st.—No farther manifest change has taken place.

Dec. 1st.—The menstrual discharge, which had been suppressed since her first attack, has reappeared; but her mental disorder still continues.

15th.—She has suddenly experienced a remarkable amendment, being now clean in her person, and correct in her discourse.

In this case, I think we are entitled to conclude, that the amendment was connected with the return of the menstrual discharge; perhaps some benefit was derived from the laxatives and abstraction of blood previous to October 1st.

Bleeding is principally indicated, in mental diseases, where increased action or congestion is

accompanied by plethora, or suppressed discharges by decided inflammatory affections of the contents of the head, thorax, or abdomen, or has been produced by external injury or insolation. The necessity for bleeding is not limited to mania, it is frequently required in monomania. We must be cautious not to carry it too far, and be aware that mental causes may be keeping up the disease of the mind, and with it, by sympathy, nervous irritation and increased action of the blood-vessels: and that although excessive bleeding may diminish the latter, it does not reach the mental cause; so far from it indeed, that tranquil patients are sometimes rendered furious by injudicious bleeding. It is almost unnecessary to say, that, when venesection or arteriotomy is decided upon, precautions must be taken to secure the patient during the operation. Local detraction of blood by leeches, applied on the lower part of the abdomen or the perinæum, is sometimes of service in cases of this description, where a natural discharge has been suppressed.

CASE II.

M. A. an unmarried female, ætat. 40.

Jan. 29th.—Has been insane for five or six days. Ten days ago, having previously been in good health, she was seized with sore throat, accompanied with a papular eruption about the wrists, to cure which, she took, of her own accord, nearly two pints of port wine ; since which time she has been in a state of delirium. The sore throat and eruption are almost gone ; she now talks incoherently,—has various delusions of vision and of hearing, and is very restless, scarcely sleeping at all. Her pulse is 72. Her feet are rather cool. She has not been insane before, but she has a strong hereditary disposition to insanity, her father and two sisters having been insane ; one of these sisters is now in the house in a state of dementia.

R. Pulv. Jalap. gr. xv.

Calomel. gr. iii. M. Sumat statim et repr. alternis diebus.

Applicr. Lotio frigida capiti raso ex Alcohol. ℥iv.

Aq. ℥xii. M.

Utatur pediluv. statim.

Hora somni sumat Tinct. Opii. m. xl. et repr. post horas quinque.

To have milk and vegetable diet.

30th.—Continued very restless and noisy, until an hour ago, when she fell asleep.

31st.—Her sleep was of short duration; on awaking she became more violent, and it has been necessary to restrain her by the strait waistcoat.

Omittr. Tinct. Opii.—Contr. alia.

Feb. 2.—Continues violent and noisy,—has little or no sleep. Pulse natural.

5th.—Last night she had four hours sleep,—to-day she is as violent as ever,—laxative has operated freely. Pulse is rather quicker, face rather flushed.

Cont. Lotio frigida et Pulv. purg.

7th.—Slept an hour and a half last night,—bowels open. Pulse 80, of natural strength at the wrist, appears rather full in the carotid arteries,—face flushed;—continues very noisy, and requires restraint; the purging powder is given with difficulty.

Appr. Hirud. xx. capiti.

R. Cambog. gr. iii.

Antim. Tartar. gr. i.

Ext. Colocynth. Comp. gr. xii. M. Fiant pil. iv.

statim sumend. et alt. man. repetend.—Omittr.

Jalap. et Calomel. Cont. Lotio.

10th.—Continues quite as incoherent in her discourse, but her violence is diminished. Face flushed. Pulse 80.

Cont. Pil. et Lotio.

14th.—Is more silent,—less incoherent and less violent. Restraint is removed ; her pulse has increased in frequency, but not in strength ; it is at present 100.

Cont. Pil.

Fricetur caput Unguent. Antim. Tartar.

18th.—During the last four days her mental disorder has diminished, and her corporeal disorder has increased. She has been less violent, more rational, and less incoherent in her discourse, but her pulse is 110 and feeble, her tongue is loaded, and her face is pale, and rather collapsed. The tartar emetic ointment has produced pustules on the neck, but not on the scalp. Nothing could persuade her to take her medicine during the last three days, and her friends would not consent that she should be constrained to take it. She has had no motion since the 14th.

Utatur Supposit. ex Elaterii gr. vi. et postea injicr. Enem. domestic.

19th.—Died. Permission to examine the body refused.

CASE III.

A. F. G.

Nov. 12.—Has been in a state of insanity about fifteen days; she is very noisy and quarrelsome, teasing and disturbing all about her, and fancying every stranger she sees an acquaintance. She was delivered above a year ago, and suckled her child till signs of mental derangement appeared. She conceived that her neighbours wished to poison her—that her husband was about to commit murder, and that she must follow him to prevent him, and attempted to get over a wall for the purpose. Since that time she has evinced great violence, particularly directed against her husband and her children. Previous to this attack, which is the first, her health appeared to be good. It does not appear that she has any hereditary disposition to insanity, and no cause can be assigned.

She requires restraint, to prevent the effects of her violence.

R. Pulv. Jalap. ʒj.

Calomel. gr. ij. M. Sumat statim, et repr. alt. diebus.

App. cucurb. cruent. nuchæ ad $\frac{3}{4}$ xij.

23d.—Continues violent.

Rep. cucurb. cruent. ad \bar{z} xij.

Repr. Calomel. et Jalap. p. r. n.

27th.—R. Pil. Hydrarg. gr. v. quotidie.

R. Camphoræ gr. x. bis die.

Dec. 11.—No change.

Rep. Pil. Hydrarg. bis die, et

Rep. Camphoræ $\bar{\theta}$ j. bis die.

25th.—Still continues violent.

R. Mist. Cinchonæ \bar{z} j ss. bis in die. Omitt. Hydrargyrus
et Camphora.

26th.—App. Empl. Lyttæ nuchæ.

R. Mist. Cinchonæ \bar{z} jss. 3 in die.

Jan. 4.—Has been occasionally quieter for a few hours, but is generally in an irritable and violent state, talking loudly and incoherently.

Descendat in Baln. Tepid. ter in hebdom.

8th.—Continues to talk incessantly, and is confined to her bed-room.

R. Mist. Camphor. \bar{z} iss.

Tinct. Hyoscyam. \bar{z} ss. M. Sumat hora somni.

26th.—R. Ext. Opii, gr. i.

Ext. Hyoscyam. gr. v. M. Ft. pil. om. nocte
sumend.

Cont. Baln. tepidum et Pulv. purg. p. r. n.

Feb. 1.—Is better and more quiet on alter-

nate days, and is now allowed to be without restraint.

11th.—Is much improved, and expresses a desire to return to her family.

The use of purgatives, which are more employed and more useful perhaps than any other remedy, nevertheless requires caution. The milder ones, and in moderate doses, in general succeed better than the very drastic purgatives, such as elaterium, the oil of croton, and hellebore, which frequently add to the nervous irritation already existing. It is chiefly in the early stages of mania and monomania, where the strength of the constitution is undiminished, that those used in this case, calomel and jalap, are most beneficial. Where much debility prevails, and in dementia, we must be more sparing in their employment.

Costiveness is in general a prominent symptom in mental alienation ; and spontaneous diarrhoea has sometimes operated a cure, pointing out the utility of the judicious use of purgatives. Besides removing alvine accumulation, by the stimulus given to the mucous membrane of the alimentary canal, they tend to remove obstruc-

tions consequent on deficient vascular action in the system of the vena portarum, as well as to effect a salutary change in the disordered state of the branches of the great sympathetic nerve and its ganglions,—sympathy with which, it has been supposed, often leads to the morbid manifestations of the mental faculties.

CASE IV.

A. D. F. a female servant, æt. 19.

June 22.—About eight months ago was in a state of melancholy, from distress of circumstances. From this she soon appeared to recover, and went into service. A short time after, however, she became furiously deranged, and has continued so.

At present she is very passionate and abusive, swearing much, and suddenly breaking out into violent fits of fury.

Her habits are very dirty. On account of her violence she has been restrained by a strait waistcoat and handcuffs.

Pulse 120. Skin of natural temperature.

R. Calomel, gr. i.

Pulv. Jalap. ʒi. M. statim.

R. Sulphatis Magnesiae, ʒiii.

Infus. Rosæ, ʒiss. M. bis quotidie.

29th.—Little change.

R. Tinct. Digitalis, m. xv. 3tia qq. hor. sum.

July 8.—Auge Tinct. Digital. ad m. xx. pro dosi.

20th.—The disease continues, although she is now occasionally more tranquil.

Omitt. Digitalis.

Adhib. affusio aquæ frigidæ subita omni nocte.

23d.—The cold affusion appears to be of service.

27th.—Adhib. Affusio aquæ frigidæ bis in 7mana.

31st.—Her pulse is now less irritable, and in other respects there is evident improvement.

Omitt. Sulph. Magnes.

R. Infus. Sennæ ʒiss. omni mane.

Aug. 10.—She is now capable of occasionally employing herself, is out of restraint, and is civil and decent in appearance.

R. Haust. Sennæ alt. diebus.

31st.—Is convalescent.

Sept. 5th.—Is now perfectly composed.



This is an example of violent Mania, exhibiting an almost constant and unusual degree of fury, by degrees subsiding into convalescence. The cold affusion appears to have been of service.

The cold bath is hurtful when there is a tendency to plethora, apoplexy, or great debility, or when there is organic disease, and unless reaction takes place after it, it is unsafe; hence the propriety of not continuing it too long.

When used as a tonic in cases of insanity produced by debilitating causes, it is best in the form of the shower-bath.

With regard to restraint, which was indispensable in this case, I would observe that it must be employed with great reserve and caution, as it more frequently tends to irritate than to calm the patient. At the same time, it ought to be kept in mind, that restraint, judiciously applied in incipient insanity, may be a remedy of the greatest importance, because it may rouse the patient, unconscious of his deranged state, to reflect on it, and change the train of his ideas.

It is unnecessary to say, that, in all other cases, the object ought to be merely to restrain the movements of the insane tending to injure them-

selves and others, without producing pain, or impeding the free circulation of the blood. The means usually employed are the strait-waistcoat of WILLIS, the belt of HALLARAN, with leather mitts or muff, leg locks, and the tranquillizing chair, as it is called.

MANIA (BEFORE PUBERTY).

CASE V.

A. B. æt. 14.

Jan. 21st.—Labours under mental derangement, and has done so since April, when decided delusions first appeared, with paroxysms of violence. His manner is hurried; he rapidly passes from one subject to another in discourse, rises abruptly from his chair to walk about the room with rapidity, and, whenever he wants any thing, expresses his desire for it with impetuosity.

He is occasionally violent, especially towards a brother and his tutor, but has shewn no disposition to hurt himself.

With all this, he is frequently capable of giving rational answers. He dislikes reading, or hearing another person read or write; but is fond of looking over maps, especially those containing places visited by him on a tour, of which he appears to have a perfect recollection.

He labours under various delusions, conceiving old women to be witches—that dirt is put into his food—that persons tease him—that he is deprived of property, or that he is owner of almost all the country, &c.; he dislikes a crowd and strangers, especially old people and clergymen, and is confused by their presence—fancies he sees ghosts, and quits his bed in the night-time—looks angry at certain pictures, and strikes them. He appears at times in a state of reverie or abstraction, he generally lolls in a chair, and sucks his finger or cravat, and calls himself by the name of a dog.

His countenance now and then has a vacant expression. His spirits are in general good, although he occasionally sheds tears.

He has from infancy been much indulged, and his passions were very violent until eight years of age, at which period he seemed to acquire some controul over himself. Went to school where

he made tolerable proficiency, but was considered very self-willed and daring, for he would strike boys much bigger than himself. While there he occasionally started up from his meals, and screamed out—was shy, and would rarely look a person in the face, even a schoolfellow when he met him.

His digestion has been disordered, and his bowels have been costive, with deficiency of bile, and he has generally experienced relief from laxatives, the irritability of his disposition being diminished by them. He seldom complains of headache, but has acquired a habit of scratching his head. Has been occasionally given to a debilitating practice. He seldom perspires, but is much addicted to spitting, increased by exercise and agitation. Sleeps in general well. Pulse 80. Tongue a little furred.

There is reason to believe that he derives hereditary disposition to insanity from both parents.

To have his head sponged with cold water every morning, and rubbed dry ; his diet to consist principally of milk and vegetables ; and his body and limbs to be well rubbed morning and

evening. The following purgative to be occasionally given :

R. Scammonii gr. vi.

Calomel. gr. ii. M. p. r. n.

and the double suspensory bandage, to prevent the debilitating practice, was directed to be worn.

I have given this case not as exhibiting medical treatment, but as an instance of insanity occurring at an early age (13,) in a person with hereditary tendency to it. Moral means skilfully adapted to the varying circumstances of the case were employed, by an intelligent tutor, and, to a certain degree, with advantage *. Dr HASLAM mentions cases of mania occurring at a still more early period of life, and Dr SUTHERLAND had under his care one case of a boy of 12 years of age, where the disease was occasioned by sudden terror, and, by suitable treatment, was completely removed. The cases of insanity I have myself met with at a more early age, I consider as cases of mental imbecility rather than of mania.

* This moral discipline was directed to establish regular habits, to restrain violence, to amuse and occupy the mind, and to convey instruction in a mild and regular manner.

PUERPERAL MANIA (WITH CATALEPSY.)

CASE VI.

A. A. married female, æt. 36.

Feb. 11th.—About six weeks ago first shewed symptoms of mental disorder—manifested by incoherent discourse and irrational conduct—walking up and down stairs in an anxious manner, frequently listening near a room, in which she conceived there was a female slanderer. At that time she was suckling her child, about five months old, which was immediately removed. In a few days after the first appearance of insanity, she fell into a cataleptic state, and has now a return of the same. The sense of feeling and faculty of speech are abolished or much impaired. The power of deglutition seems to be lost, so that every kind of aliment put into her mouth is rejected. Her eyes seem to be steadily fixed; her urine and stools are passed involuntarily, and she is never observed to slumber: the arms and legs remain in whatever position they are placed: she either cannot or will not put out her tongue,

nor open her mouth. Her pulse is soft and regular; breathing natural, skin of natural warmth. Seems to have no desire for food.

One stool yesterday morning: has voided no urine since yesterday, but there is no distention of the hypogastric region.

The former attack of catalepsy lasted a week, at the end of which time she became restless, very incoherent in her discourse, and violent in her manners: her respiration became quicker, her face flushed, and her eyes suffused. In a few days more she became much calmer and more collected, and expressed a desire to see her child, which had fallen off considerably. Grief, on observing this change, appears to have brought on a recurrence of her disorder.

She was in good health previous to her present attack.

Has had blisters applied, and laudanum and other medicines administered, without relief.

12th.—Her urine has been drawn off by the catheter, has perspired profusely since yesterday.

Appr. Emp. Lyttæ capiti raso.

R. Antim. Tartar. gr. x.

Aquæ Distil. $\frac{3}{4}$ v. M. Sumat. $\frac{3}{4}$ i. omni semihora ad vomitionem.

13.—The whole of the tartar emetic taken without effect, and afterwards ℥ii. of sulphate of zinc; soon after, about an English pint of viscid bluish mucus was vomited.

One motion :—has never slept.

Pulse 96, soft; skin soft, and moderately warm; stupor continues, however she seemed to know her child when presented to her, and she moved her arms a little.

R. Tinct. Opii gtt. xl. Sumat hora 6ta p. m., et repr. post horas quatuor, si opus sit.

14th.—The first anodyne draught could not be administered:—the second was got over about midnight, after which she slept three hours. She has spoken a little, but is now silent, in a state approaching to stupor; she, however, grasps with violence any thing put into her hand.

Omittr. Tinct. Opii.

15th.—Remained in a state of stupor until this forenoon; had no sleep, but ate a good deal at breakfast-time. She is now (mid-day) less comatose,—speaks loudly and incoherently, and appears much agitated.

Hab. Vini albi ℥viii. Sumat cyathum subinde.

16th.—She slept two hours last night; in the

morning early became very noisy, and continued in a state of violent maniacal delirium for a good many hours.

She now eats and drinks what is offered to her.—Pulse about 80.

R. Tart. Potassæ \bar{z} iii.

Decoct. Avenæ lbiii. Solve, et utatur pro potu communi, incipiens statim.

17th.—Took food once since yesterday's report heartily,—she has been in a state of violent fury all night,—slept none. Pulse as yesterday, about 80. Salts operated four times copiously.

R. Tinct. Opii. m. L. omni hora ad 3tiam vicem nisi prius dormiverit; incipiens hor. 6ta P. M.

18th.—Had no sleep, although she had the three draughts:—had two motions before evening yesterday,—none to-day,—she has lain quiet and in a state of stupor, except for a quarter of an hour this morning when she was noisy.

Pulse very frequent and feeble; face somewhat livid, bedewed with perspiration.

At 5 P. M. died.

The cranium was opened, and the contents were carefully examined; but no deviation from the healthy structure could be detected.

In this case a powerful emetic was required, to produce vomiting; these remedies have occasionally been eminently useful in insanity, but as far as my own observation and inquiries extend, not very often. They are sometimes useful in the commencement, especially in small doses exciting nausea, and they sometimes arrest an expected paroxysm; besides promoting the abdominal circulation, increasing the secretion of the biliary and pancreatic fluids, as well as the cutaneous discharge, they may excite an useful diversion of ideas, by the disagreeable impression made upon the nervous system. Considerable caution is necessary in their employment. When inflammatory action or congestion in the head prevails, these should be diminished before having recourse to emetics. Some patients, as in this case, bear large doses, but it is prudent to try, in the first instance, the ordinary dose. Tartar emetic, from its easy administration, is generally preferred.

The occurrence of catalepsy in the insane is not so uncommon as some have imagined, and is sometimes followed by recovery of reason. In the practice of Dr SUTHERLAND four or five cases have occurred; one in a male in St Luke's Hospital,

who, after an attack of violent mania, fell suddenly into a state of catalepsy, that is, of stupor, in which the limbs remained in the position they were placed, and the respiration and circulation were diminished. So suddenly, indeed, did he fall into this state, as to give rise to a suspicion (his pulse being little affected) that he was feigning, in order to prove which, he was placed on the edge of a large cold bath, warm blankets, &c. being prepared to receive him. The result was, that he fell to the bottom like a stone, and did not make the slightest struggle when in the water. Another, in private practice, of a young lady, aged 19, similarly affected, but in whom the coma was so complete, that respiration could be detected only by means of a mirror placed before her. This state succeeded one of great excitement from *panophobia*, in which terror of every object was combined with the delusion of the furniture, &c. being animated. Both of these patients required to be fed for nearly three months, and both recovered completely, reason being restored on the termination of the cataleptic state. In the latter case, slight convulsive movements of the thumbs were the first signs of recovery, the emaciation was extreme: the medical treatment consisted in

giving a few grains of calomel every second or third day, with an enema next morning, without which the bowels did not act.

In a case of partial insanity with depression and propensity to suicide, manifested by cutting her throat, another female, after three fits of catalepsy, succeeding each other at the interval of two or three days, was likewise restored to reason.

PUERPERAL MANIA.

CASE VII.

A. G. E. female servant, unmarried, ætat. 32.

Jan. 9th.—About two months ago had a child, which she did not suckle. A fortnight after delivery, she became insane, and after continuing a week in this state, she made an attempt at suicide, by cutting her throat with a pen-knife. Her insanity was likewise manifested by incoherent talking upon every subject, at the same time evincing the greatest distress; and she could not sleep. She has never been insane before, and is believed to have no hereditary disposition to mental derangement.

She appears to be rather better within a few

days ;—there is a considerable degree of dulness and appearance of imbecility in her manner.

R. Pulv. Rhei gr. xv.

Calomel. gr. iii. M. Ft. pulvis, statim sumendus et alt. diebus repetendus.

19th.—Has a considerable degree of hæmorrhoidal discharge.

Desistat ex usu pulv. purg.

Utatur unguent. Gallarum.

Feb. 1st.—Is manifestly improving,—hæmorrhoidal discharge still continues.

9th.—The discharge of blood has subsided.

27th.—Repr. pulv. purg. p. r. n.

March 5th.—During three weeks has conducted herself with propriety, and though not very lively, has probably her natural degree of intelligence and animation. She may therefore be considered convalescent.

The occurrence of spontaneous discharge of blood, as already observed, is frequently the means employed by nature to remove the mental disorder ; and the above, I think, may be considered a fair instance of its salutary operation. The observation of the hæmorrhoidal discharge curing mental disorder, is as old as HIPPOCRATES;

as a substitute for it, the application of leeches around the anus may sometimes be of service.

CASE VIII.

B. G. C. a married female, æt. 29.

Jan. 9th.—Is in a state of great irritation and restlessness, often screaming violently, and talking or singing incoherently. Has been delivered about five months, and suckled her own child till seven weeks ago, when she took another child to suckle along with her own, and continued to do so for three weeks, but complained much of weakness and faintness. The parents of the nurse-child, suspecting her own to be favoured, took it away: the suspicion, suddenly expressed, affected her so much as to produce convulsive motions of the muscles of the face, and an impediment in her speech. This nervous affection appeared to subside in three or four days; but about a fortnight ago, agitation and fear, produced by seeing another of her children in a violent passion, gave rise to an hysterical paroxysm. This agitation likewise subsided for about a week, at the end of which signs of mental derangement were observed; such as rising in the night-time, and walk-

ing about in great distress ; a state of melancholy continued some days, and was succeeded by that of great irritation, above described. She has had no evacuation from her bowels for several days. Breasts turgid.

R. Infus. Sennæ, \bar{z} jss.

Magnes. Sulphatis, \bar{z} ss. 2da quaque hora donec alvus respond.

Fovr. Mammæ Decoct. Papaveris.

12th.—R. Pulv. Jalap. gr. xv.

Calomel. gr. iij. M. alt. diebus, vel pro re nata.

Feb. 1st.—Has improved considerably in bodily health, in consequence of proper attention to the state of her bowels. The secretion of milk, too, has subsided ; but she is extremely weak.

R. Mist. Cinchonæ, \bar{z} jss. ter in die.

March 13th.—Bodily health continues to improve, but is not accompanied by corresponding mental improvement ; she now conceives her husband to have been burnt in an oven.

Descendat in balneum tepidum ter in hebdomade.

April 20th.—Mental disorder is little improved ; her bodily health is much stronger.

May 20th.—The association of her ideas continues confused and incorrect, and there appears to be considerable torpor of mind

July 6th.—No improvement.

R. Ol. Terebinthinæ, \bar{z} ij.

Mucilag. Acaciæ, \bar{z} ij.

Aq. Menth. \bar{z} xij. M.

Capt. Cochl. iv. ter indie.

31st.—No change.

Desistat ex usu Mist. Terebinth.

App. hirud. 1 pone aurem alt. diebus.

Rep. pulv. purgans.

Sept. 4th.—The same torpor of mind prevails, without any signs of amendment; she cannot be induced to employ herself; occasionally indeed she sews two or three stitches, but is incapable of persevering.

App. Empl. Lyttæ nuchæ.

Oct. 9th.—She has lately exhibited a degree of transient violence, soon succeeded by her usual torpid state of mind. She has become fatter; has good appetite, easy digestion, and quiet sleep.

Desistat ex usu hirudinis.

App. Emplast. Lyttæ perpet. pone aures.

Nov. 1st.—Remains nearly in the same torpid state; once she continued at needlework for some minutes, but was unable to persevere longer.

6th.—R. App. Empl. Lyttæ capiti raso.

13th.—R. Zinci Sulphatis Θ j. omni mane ad 3m vicem.

16th.—No change.

Fiat setaceum in collo.

Rep. pulv. purg. u. a. pro r. n.

Dec. 11th.—For a few days has appeared somewhat more chearful, and more easily roused from her torpid condition of mind.

R. Ammoniae Subcarb. ʒ ss.

Aquæ destill. ʒ jss solut. ter in die.

19th.—Has been occasionally violent, and disposed to strike those about her, whom she conceives to be constantly swearing at her. Restraint by the strait waistcoat has been applied for two days, on account of this violence.

App. Empl. Lyttæ capiti raso.

Omitt. Ammonia.

Jan. 11th.—Has relapsed into her former state of torpor and imbecility, occasionally interrupted by acts of violence.

The oil of turpentine has been brought into notice by Dr PERCIVAL, particularly in cases of Mania combined with Epilepsy. Drs HORN, GUISLAIN, and others, have tried it extensively in such cases, but without good effect; nor does it appear to have been more efficacious in cases of alienation without epilepsy.

CASE IX.

A. F. C. married female, æt. 39.

Nov. 26th.—During the last two months there has been great violence in her manner and conduct, and great incoherence in her discourse. She sleeps very little; is perpetually talking; and is extremely vociferous, though in good humour. She has not attempted violence on her own person, or on those about her, but has run naked into the street in the night-time calling out fire and murder; she has likewise attempted to escape by the windows. In July, four months ago, was delivered of her fifth child, which soon died; she has never been quite well since; but the progress of her mental disease was slow, so that it is not more than two months that she has been regarded as decidedly insane.

Immediately after the birth of her first child, upwards of twelve years ago, she was insane, and continued so about four months: her recovery was complete, and she has had no return of the disorder until now. There is no reason to believe that her complaint is hereditary.

R. Calomel. gr. iij. Pulv. Rhei gr. xv. M. Statim et
rep. pro re nata.

App. cucurb. cruent. nuchæ ad $\frac{2}{3}$ xiv.

Dec. 1st.—Talks the whole day, and with great vociferation, and is also disposed to be mischievous. She is quiet during the night, but is occasionally disturbed, she says, by witches.

11th.—R. Camphor gr. v.

Ext. Hyoscyami gr. v. M. forma pil. ter die.

Jan. 1st.—Her reason appears now to have nearly resumed its empire: she has lost all appearance of the state in which she was two months ago, feels capable of useful exertion, and expresses a desire to return to her family.

The camphor and hyoscyamus appear to have co-operated with the efforts of nature in removing this woman's complaint.

CASE X.

B. J. J. married female, æt. 23.

June 25th.—Is very incoherent in her discourse, noisy, and inclined to be violent; but

does not attempt to injure herself or others, although she tears her clothes.

Her youngest child is five months old, and was at the breast when her mental disorder began to shew itself for the first time, which it did three weeks ago, by incoherence in her conversation, and by expressing her conviction of the truth of things for which there was no foundation, such as the death of her husband, &c.

For some weeks before this she had scarcely ever slept.

Since her disorder began, her child has been weaned; her bowels have been very torpid, having had no evacuation for above a week, until yesterday: she is inclined to refuse her food.

R. Pulv. Rhei, gr. xv.

Calomel. gr. iij. M.; statim, et alt. diebus.

Mitt. sang. cucurb. ope capiti admot. $\frac{3}{4}$ xiv.

July 1st.—Bowels now act without difficulty.

Aug. 1st.—She still continues to tear her clothes, and is insane upon every subject; her violence renders the occasional application of restraint necessary. She will not allow stockings to remain upon her legs.

Sept. 1st.—The same incoherence, and the same disposition to tear her clothes, continue.

Sept. 18th.—*Cadat in caput aqua frigida dum in balneum tepidum descendat.*

Nov. 1st.—Although she does not destroy her clothes so much as she did, she is more uncleanly in her person than she was; and she now fancies herself of great importance, for, when questioned about herself, she instantly begins to talk of some royal or noble relations. She exhibits more imbecility of manner.

23d.—*Perstet in usu balnei.*

App. Hirud. iv. temp. om. noct.

Dec. 1st.—She is often very violent and unmanageable, so much so as to require the handcuffs occasionally: she is now extremely dirty. Has not menstruated.

Omitt. Hirud.

Fiat setaceum in collo.

Jan. 4th.—Continues to have the same exalted ideas of herself and of her parentage, with the same uncleanly habits.

8th.—Has menstruated for the first time since her illness.

18th.—*R. Pil. Hydrarg. gr. v. omni nocte et mane.*

25th.—*App. Emplast. Lyttæ capiti raso.*

29th.—*Mitt. Sang. cucurb. ope capiti admot. 3 xij.*

R. Pulv. purgant. u. a.

Feb. 5th.—She has lately decreased much in flesh, and is very inactive: it is with difficulty that she will move or speak.

Omitt. Pil. Hydrarg.

R. Antimon. Tartariz. gr. ij. statim.

R. Ammon. Subcarb. gr. x.

Aqua destill. \bar{z} jss. ter indie.

March 15th.—Her mental disorder is diminished: she is less averse to exertion, and is not so weak.

App. Empl. Lyttæ pone aures perpet.

R. Infus. Gentian. co. \bar{z} jss. ter indie.

The application of cold to the head, with a view to diminish vascular action in the brain, is made in various ways, by means of clay, ice, water, and refrigerant solutions. To prolong the cooling process, I have got a large hollow piece of sponge, for the purpose of imbibing the solution, and formed to fit the head like a nightcap: this may be squeezed out when getting warm, and the solution frequently renewed. To co-operate with these, by way of derivation, the patient may be kept in a warm bath.

The douche of cold water has likewise been

directed upon the head, as well to diminish vascular action, as to repress violence, to overcome obstinacy, and to rouse the patient when indolence or stupor prevails. The douche consists of a column of water, of greater or less dimensions, let fall from a moderate height, generally upon the crown of the head. The diameter of the tube, through which the water is made to pass, should not exceed an inch. If symptoms of inflammation or congestion exist, detraction of blood ought to be made before having recourse to it; and we are not to persist too long in employing it, for dementia appears to have been brought on, or accelerated, by doing so.

As the practice is not so well known in this country as it is abroad, I have given a drawing of a portable douche machine, from Dr GUALANDI'S work.

CASE XI.

C. O. A. a female, married, æt. 36.

June 12.—Is in a state of violent excitement, so as to render constant restraint necessary. She

is perpetually screaming or talking incoherently, and sleeps very little.

About six months ago was delivered of her eighth child, and, three months after her delivery, a state of indifference and of inattention to every thing around her took place, with neglect of her usual occupations and duties: this was followed by incoherence of discourse, and great violence of manner, which still continue.

About twelve years ago, three months after the birth of her first child, she was seized with an attack of insanity, which assumed the character of depression, with tendency to suicide; and she made two attempts to destroy herself, one by drowning, and the other by cutting her throat. She continued in a state of mental derangement four months, when she recovered perfectly, and has continued free from every symptom of mental disorder, until the commencement of the present attack, during which she has made no attempt at suicide. There is reason to believe that she has an hereditary disposition to insanity.

R. Pulv. Jalap. gr. xv.

Calomel. gr. iij. M. Ft. pulv. statim sumend. et
pro re nata repetend.

Mitr. Sang. nucha cucurb. ope ℥xii.

Appr. Empl. Lyttæ capiti.

R. Extr. Cicutæ gr. v.

— Opii gr. i. M.—Omni nocte.

23d.—No change.

R. Pulv. Digital. gr. i.

Extr. Stramonii gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ M. Ft. pil. ter in die sumend.

Omittr. Opium et Cicuta.

29th.—R. Camphor, gr. x.

Antim. Tartar. gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ ter in die.

Omittr. Digitalis et Stramonium.

July 4th.—R. Mist. Cinchonæ, ℥jss. ter in die.

21st.—Continues the same.

R. Extr. Hyoseyami, gr. x. ter in die.

Omittr. Camphor et Ant. Tart.

28th.—R. Tinct. Humuli, ℥ss. omni nocte.

Aug. 1st.—The same great degree of irritability continues, so much so as to require her being tied to the chair in the strait waistcoat during the whole of the day.

19th.—R. Ipecac. gr. iij.

Potassæ carbonat. ℥ss.

Mist. Camphor. ℥jss. M. ; ter in die.

Admov. hirud. ii. temp. quotidie.

Sept. 5th.—No change.

Desistat ex usu hirud.

Oct. 23d.—Being more tranquil, although not materially improved, she has been released from restraint during the night.

R. Infus. Rosar. ℥jss.

Acid. Sulphur. dilut. ℥ss.

Tinct. digitalis m. xv. M. ; ter die.

Nov. 3d.—There being more excitement now than for some time past, porter, which she had been allowed, is discontinued, as also the medicines, except an occasional purgative.

Dec. 26th.—Admov. causticum capiti, ut fiat fonticulus.

Jan. 1st.—The application of the caustic to the head destroyed the scalp and pericranium at the spot touched, and laid bare the bone: the wound is now nearly as large as a half-crown piece, but there is scarcely any discharge from it: the edges are remarkably dry. There is no improvement in the state of her mind.

March 16th.—The wound is beginning to contract, and the bone, though denuded, remains sound. Mental disease continues unabated.

Descendat in balneum tepidum ter in hebdomade.

Rep. Pulv. purg. u. a.

April 1st.—Wound in the scalp has now a favourable appearance.

May 1st.—Wound gradually diminishes; her bodily health has slowly improved, but there is no improvement in her mind.

June 1st.—Scalp nearly healed. There is rather less difficulty in managing her, and she will sometimes answer questions addressed to her more readily, but the improvement is very slight, not sufficient to excite much hope of a cure.

A variety of remedies were used without effect in this case, which I have selected, to shew the danger of applying caustic to the head. The actual cautery itself has been applied on the crown of the head; but, as this case proves, even the potential cautery, by denuding the bone, is very hazardous.

Stramonium was first employed by STORK, and has been used by several German practitioners; SCHNEIDER, in particular, who gives a case of puerperal mania, cured by it. REIL employs it in extract, beginning with one grain in the course of twenty-four hours, gradually increasing it.

In cases of the above description, where great turbulence prevails, rotatory motion, a powerful

means of repression, has been proposed by DARWIN, and practised by COX, HALLARAN, and other practitioners: the disagreeable sensations produced by it tend to excite fear, and to rouse the indolent insane; the former effect may sometimes divert the mind from the train of ideas impelling to suicide. Benefit is likewise said to be derived from it in periodical insanity, that is, employed when paroxysms threaten, it sometimes retards their occurrence, and diminishes their violence. The general effects of it are, diminution of the velocity of the circulation, and of the intellectual energy: it occasions a disagreeable sensation in the forehead and pit of the stomach, difficulty of respiration and speech, general uneasiness in the limbs, vertigo, nausea, and sometimes vomiting; loss of consciousness, and sleep; the countenance in general becomes pale, though sometimes flushed with temporary redness of the conjunctiva of the eye.

An agent so powerful, it is obvious, must be useless or dangerous, where organic disease, or great insensibility, exist, and where there is disposition to plethora, apoplexy, or phthisis.

I have given a view of what I conceive to be

a good form of the rotatory machine, and one of easy construction.

MANIA (INTERMITTENT).

CASE XII.

A. O. H. married female, æt. 33.

June 12.—About a month ago she shewed symptoms of mental disorder, being five months after child-birth. The first sign of it was her attempting to go out by the window, having previously taken leave of her children. Afterwards she expressed aversion to them, to her house, and to every thing about it, with a continual desire and attempts to wander about.

At present, her disorder assumes a periodical form. In the morning, as soon as she awakes, she begins to talk incoherently, and is incapable of restraining herself: she continues in this state until noon, or a little longer. In the evening she is perfectly calm and collected. This is the first attack of insanity under which she has laboured, and there is no reason to suppose that

she has a hereditary tendency to it. The failure of her husband's circumstances preceded its appearance.

R. Pulv. Rhei, gr. xv.

Calomel. gr. ii. M. sumat statim, et pro re nata.

R. Pulv. Cinchonæ, ʒi. 6tis horis abs. parox.

25th.—Has made rapid progress towards recovery.

July 5th.—Is desirous of returning to her home.

23d.—No signs of mental disorder remain.

In this case the usual treatment of intermittents was eminently successful.

MANIA (REMITTENT).

CASE XIII.

B. A. G. a male, æt. 36.

June 15th.—Is subject to attacks of insanity, recurring about once a month, exhibiting symptoms of considerable violence for a few days, or a week, followed by an interval of comparative composure. These paroxysms are preceded by lowness of spirits, aversion to wear clothes, pro-

pensity to lie naked, and to be uncleanly: he then becomes mischievous, answers quick and harshly, and swears a great deal; but can scarcely be said to be dangerous to himself or others, although it is thought necessary to secure one of his hands in bed. Pulse rather quick. The intervals are of short duration, but complete; he being able to work, and employ himself quietly and decently in them.

R Mist. Camphor. \bar{z} jss.

Liquor. Antim. Tart. m. xx. M. bis quotidie.

23d.—Auge Liq. Ant. Tart. ad \bar{z} ss.

July 2d.—Pulse reduced in frequency — appears to be gaining flesh.

Omitt. Mist. Camphor. et Liq. Antim. Tartar.

R Camphor. gr. vi.

Confect. Aromat. gr. x. M. Fiat bolus bis quotidie sumendus.

R Pulv. Ipecac. $\bar{\theta}$ ss. om. nocte.

13th.—Has a recurrence of the paroxysm, and is turbulent.

Omitt. med.

R. Extr. Cicutæ gr. iii.

Mist. Camphor. \bar{z} iss. M. bis indie.

20th.—Paroxysm has abated. He complains of weakness, the effect of his violence.

Ommitt. Ext. Cicut.

R Pulv. Cinchona, \bar{z} ss.

Camphoræ, gr. v.

Syrup. q. s. fiat. electuarium bis die sumendum.

Sept. 7th.—Has another paroxysm.

R Extract. Papav. gr. v. alt. noctibus.

26th.—Is considerably better, and is now very quiet and inoffensive, and willing to oblige.

30th.—The paroxysm has returned.

Oct. 5th.—Paroxysm has abated.

R Mist. Camphor. \bar{z} iss.

Liquor. Antim. Tart. m. xxv. omni nocte.

Nov. 1st.—Has, upon the whole, been more orderly and quiet.

Dec. 1st.—A long remission took place during last month, no violent paroxysm intervening; during which period he has been very steady.

The bark appears to have been of use.

R Decoct. Cinchonæ \bar{z} iss. Tinct. ejusdem \bar{z} i. M. bis quotidie.

R Mist. Camphor. \bar{z} i ss.

Liquor. Antim. Tartar. m. xxv. omni nocte.

Feb. 27.—Accessions and remissions have succeeded each other regularly. The bark was taken twice a-day during the interval, but with little permanent effect, as he must be considered uncured.

CASES

OF

PARTIAL INSANITY,

OR

MONOMANIA.

THIS term is applied to the different varieties of partial insanity, in which we find a small number of predominant and exclusive ideas, upon which the delirium manifests itself, and the attention is fixed, the judgment often being sufficiently sound upon every other subject; whilst in mania, there is incoherence and diversity of ideas and actions, as if the patient thought and acted at random; terms expressive of the predominant ideas or emotions occurring in them, and forming their peculiar character, are employed to mark a considerable number of different varieties, which may be distinguished, and of which the principal are the following.

I.

PARTIAL INSANITY,

WITH ELATED IDEAS.

These may relate to dignities and honours with which the patient thinks himself invested; in some, exceeding all probability, in others, magnifying actual situation. Some appear entirely occupied by agreeable sensations or passions, and exhibit no chagrin; in general the patient is easily excited, tenacious of his dignity and importance, and loquacious; he has a proud and self-sufficient air.

Paralysis is a frequent concomitant of this variety, which often ends in dementia, and seldom is cured.

MONOMANIA ELATA.

CASE XIV.

C. F. G. male, ætat. 36.

Aug. 17th. — Has been deranged about six weeks; his chief delusion is, that he is possessed

of great wealth. He appears to be passionate and obstinate, his demeanour is impetuous, and his discourse surly, and sometimes incoherent; he has a sullen scowl on his countenance, his movements are rapid, and he is apt to tear his clothes.

The exciting cause of his disorder is said to have been hard drinking.

His general health is not affected.

R. Pil. Hydrarg. gr. v. omn. nocte.

R. Infus. Sennæ \mathfrak{z} iss. Magn. Sulph. \mathfrak{z} iii. M. mane sequente.

Sept. 17th.—No change.

Omitt. Hydrargyrus.

Mittr. sang. cucurb. ope cap. raso ad \mathfrak{z} xii.

Cont. Infus. Sennæ, &c. cum Tinct. Jalap. \mathfrak{z} i.—p. r. n.

Oct. 22d.—Little effect from the cupping.

Nov. 19th.—R. Tart. Antim. gr. $\frac{1}{4}$.

Aq. M. Pip. \mathfrak{z} jss. M. bis quotidie.

Dec. 3d.—Auge Antimon. Tartar. ad gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ pro dosi.

The nauseating doses of emetic tartar had no effect in alleviating his vehemence.

Omitt. Antim. Tart.

Jan. 17th.—R. Ext. Hyoscyami gr. v.

Mist. Camphor. \mathfrak{z} iss. M. bis quotidie.

31st.—The effect of the hyoscyamus, though

not very powerful, has been evident in quieting his angry impetuosity.

Feb. 16th.—His ideas of great possessions and extreme opulence have diminished; but he is continually walking about, and will not willingly suffer a moment's delay.

R. Calomel. gr. ii. Ext. Rhei gr. xv. M. pro re nata.

May 6th.—Continues impetuous in his manner, but offers no violence.

Mitt. Sang. cucurb. ope capiti raso ℥xii. Postea.

Utatur Lot. Muriatis Ammonizæ capiti raso.

R. Ext. Hyoscyami gr. v.

Mist. Camphor. ℥iss.

Sp. Æther. Comp. ℥i.

Tinct. Opii. m. x. M. bis quotidie.

13th.—No change.

Appr. Emp. Lyttæ capiti.

Auge Extract. Hyoscyami ad gr. vii.

16th.—To be kept in a dark chamber when noisy, and a cold linseed poultice to be applied to the head *.

R. Infus. Sennæ ℥iss.

Magnes. Sulph. ℥ii. M. omni mane.

June 10th.—Much imbecility of mind and body has succeeded his violent impetuosity.

* The sponge-cap, moistened with a refrigerant solution, is a better mode of applying cold to the head than the above.

R Ext. Colocynth Co. gr. x. in pil. ii. divid. p. r. n.

R Decoct. Cinchonæ, ℥ii.

Tinct. ejusdem ℥i.

Acid. Sulphur. dilut. m. xx. M. bis die.

July 10th.—His mind continues in a state of imbecility. His health and bodily strength appear to be recruited.

The dark chamber is of great use in some cases, by removing causes of excitement. When we wish to try the effect of sudden impression, which is sometimes useful, the patient is put into a large well lighted room, the windows of which being suddenly closed, he is left in total darkness.

CASE XV.

B. C. J. male, ætat. 30.

June 16th.—This patient has been some time deranged; at present he does not speak any. Not long since he threatened to kill a child, which his wife bore him before marriage, alleging that it was not his. After his marriage he enlisted. His insanity is supposed to have some connection

with the circumstance of having had his fortune read to him by a Gipsy, who assured him that he was to be a very rich and great man.

R Ext. Col. Co.

Pulv. Jalap. *a a* gr. v. M. Fiant. pil. iii. pro re nata.

18th.—R Infus. Sennæ \mathfrak{z} iss.

Magnes. Sulph. \mathfrak{z} iii.

Tinct. Sennæ \mathfrak{z} i. M. Sumat cras mane.

Appr. Vesicat. nuchæ.

29th.—Continues silent. When spoken to, however, he laughs, and is more willing than he was to do as he is desired. Never attempts to do mischief.

R Camphor. gr. viii.

Confect. Aromat. gr. x. M. fiat bol. bis quotidie.

July 13th.—Continues silent and harmless, but has been heard to speak.

R Ammon. Carbon. gr. x. in Aq. Destill. \mathfrak{z} iss. solut. bis quotidie.

R Infus. Gentian. Co. \mathfrak{z} x.

Infus. Sennæ, \mathfrak{z} v.

Tiuct. Cardam. Co. \mathfrak{z} i. M. om. mane.

31st.—He will now converse, and is more lively in his movements than hitherto, but his insanity regarding wealth and grandeur is undiminished.

R Haust. Gentianæ et Sennæ altern. man.

Sept. 26th.—No farther alteration. He still entertains the idea that he is possessed of great wealth, and he is averse to employment.

Cont. Infus. Sennæ et Gent. alt. man.

Oct. 30th.—He entertains the same delusion as to his wealth; is sullen, and unwilling to listen to reason, but continues to speak.

R. Mist. Camphor. ζ iss.

Liquor. Antim. Tart. m. xx. M. om. mane.

Dec. 14th.—The same obstinate opinion of his own wealth remains. He replies to questions respecting it with sullenness and insolence.

R. Calomel. gr. iii.

P. Rhei, gr. x. M. Fiat. pulvis, alt. noctibus sumend.

20th.—No amendment, except that he will occasionally speak.

MONOMANIA ELATA (TERMINATING IN DEMENTIA).

CASE XVI.

C. O. J. male, ætat. 19.

March 1st.—This young man has been de-

ranged about eighteen months. He thinks that he is very rich, and has a coach and four, and he has other extravagant notions. He has likewise a degree of imbecility in his manner. Has no violent symptom, is harmless and good-humoured. There is reason to believe that hereditary disposition to insanity exists in this case; the immediate exciting cause of the disease, however, is said to be hard drinking.

R. Calomel. gr. iii.

Pulv. Rhei, gr. x. M. alt. noctibus.

R. Infus. Sennæ, ℥iss. alt. man.

26th.—R. Liquor. Antim. Tart. m. xx.

in Infus. Gentian. Co. ℥iss. om. nocte.

April 1st.—No change.

R. Liquor. Antim. Tart. ℥ss. bis quotidie.

30th.—Has improved materially. His conduct is more rational, and his loquacity is diminished.

May 16th.—Has been seized with symptoms threatening apoplexy, for which cupping, to the extent of 12 ounces, has been employed.

Appr. Empl. Lyttæ cap. raso.

R. Calomel. gr. iv.

P. Rhei, gr. xv. M. omni mane.

24th.—His bowels are moved with great difficulty.

R Extract. Elaterii, gr. iii. fiat pil. in rectum mittend.
Utatur pediluv.

31st.—The dangerous symptoms appear to be now removed, and he is in a state nearly similar to that in which he was before the threatened apoplexy.

Cont. Calomel. et Rheum, p. r. n.

July 1st.—His general health appears to be re-established, but he is in a very stupid and silent condition, and is in the habit of standing in one place and position for hours together.

Perstet in usu Calomel. et Rhei, p. r. n.

Fiat setaceum in Nucha.

Aug. 6th.—Can scarcely answer the most simple question, and appears to be partially paralyzed.

Feb. 26th.—Has continued without amendment, and now seems in a state of complete dementia.

MONOMANIA ELATA (TERMINATING IN DE-
MENTIA.)

CASE XVII.

C. B. E. a male, æt. 47.

Dec. 30th.—About nine months ago his mental derangement first shewed itself by the frequent occurrence of great abstraction, his mind being apparently engaged on subjects from which it was not diverted by any questions or remarks. Since that time his disorder has gradually increased. He has now the appearance of a drunkard in a state of continual intoxication.

Some weeks ago he went to a neighbouring market, and bought up all that it contained. His ideas generally run on large purchases and projects, which he proposes to complete; among others, he says that he is building a town.

In order to prevent him making foolish purchases, it has been judged proper to confine him for about a month, but he has never been very violent.

Occasionally he is much dejected.

This is said to be the first attack of insanity

to which, it is believed, he has no hereditary disposition. He has been much given to indulgence in fermented and distilled liquors.

R Pulv. Rhei, gr. xv.

Calomel. gr. iii. M. alternis diebus.

Feb. 1st.—No change.

Mar. 1st.—The disorder of his mind is unabated; a state of great bodily weakness has supervened, and he is much emaciated.

R Mist. Cinchonæ, ℥jss. ter in die.

To have generous diet, with a moderate allowance of porter and of port wine daily.

9th.—R P. Cinchonæ, ℥ss.

Pulv. Cretæ cum Opio ʒi. M. Fiat pulvis ter in die sumendus.

April 1st.—He continues weak, but less so than he was a month ago. Insanity unabated.

May 1st.—Bodily strength improved. Mind unchanged.

Omitt. Cinchona, &c.

Repr. pulv. purg. p. r. n.

June 1st.—Though his strength is restored, his mental disorder presents a very unfavourable character. He has a dull projecting eye, and the appearance of incipient paralysis.

Sept. 1st.—Mental capacity continues to diminish.

Dec. 1st. — Mental and corporeal imbecility continue to augment. He becomes gradually more torpid, dull, and obstinate. The temporary increase of bodily strength obtained since April has rather diminished.

CASE XVIII.

A. H. G. a male, æt. 43.

July 20th.—Imagines himself a first-rate singer, and that even now (although in a state of confinement) he performs every night in the theatre. His ideas in other respects are incoherent.

The present attack of insanity is of about two months duration, but he was insane two years ago, and perfectly recovered. He is occasionally mischievous, but not at all dangerous to himself or others.

His bodily health is considerably affected. He has great tremor and strabismus, with stammering in his speech. His memory is likewise much impaired.

His habits of life have been irregular, and he has been accustomed to blow large wind-instruments.

20th.—Mitt. Sanguin. nucha cucurb. ope, \bar{z} xvi.

R Camphoræ, gr. x. bis quotidie.

R Infus. Sennæ, \bar{z} iss.

Magnes. Sulph. \bar{z} iii. M. alt. mane.

Aug. 28th.—The symptoms threatening apoplexy or palsy continue.

App. Vesicat. Nuchæ.

Cont. Haust. aperiens.

R Ext. Coloc. Co. gr. v. omni mane.

Sept. 18th.—This case does not afford any hopes of amelioration. The tremor and other symptoms continue, indeed are increased; but he still holds the same lofty ideas, conceiving himself worth millions of money—that he is to sing at the opera, &c.

R Calomel, gr. ii.

P. Rhei, $\bar{\partial}$ i. M. bis hebdomade.

Mitt. sanguin. nucha cucurb. ope, \bar{z} xii.

Oct. 30th.—His health is pretty good, with the exception of those symptoms above noticed, which lead to the apprehension of paralysis. The use of the calomel has been attended with some benefit to his corporeal health, but he continually dwells on his musical abilities, and his great wealth.

Fiat Setaceum in collo.

R. Infus. Sennæ, ℥iss.

Magnes. Sulph. ℥ss. M. p. r. n.

Rep. Pulv. Rhei ꝑi. cum Calomel. gr. ii. alt. nocte.

Dec. 20th.—Imbecility of mind increases. His answers to questions vary every minute. He will call the same person by different names, and give an incoherent account of any subject with a stammering and tremulous voice. His gait, too, is feeble and unsteady.

Jan. 10th.—Has had an attack of apoplexy this day; 16 ounces of blood have been taken from the temporal artery, he has likewise been cupped and purged.

12th.—Is much recovered from the apoplectic fit, but remains paralytic.

In the treatment of this case, the chief object has been to prevent the increase of paralytic symptoms by occasional bleedings—blister—seton—calomel, and other purgatives.

The above is a case of what, by some French authors, is termed the General Palsy of the Insane, in which the prognosis ought always to be unfavourable.

PARTIAL INSANITY, WITH RELIGIOUS IDEAS.

When partial insanity refers to the events of another world, it is termed Religious Monomania.

The term Theomania has been applied to the variety in which pride and vanity are united to religious hallucinations; those who are thus afflicted conceive themselves to be God or Christ, or that they have intercourse with spirits, and so forth.

Others conceive that they are possessed of the devil—that they are damned, &c. The term Demonomania has been applied to this variety, in which fear and remorse are prevalent.

(THEOMANIA).

CASE XIX.

B. B. G. a male, æt. 40.

June 19th.—This man conceives himself to be

the Almighty, or the Saviour of the world—that all around him are possessed of evil spirits, whom it is his duty to chastise. He is violent in his manners and actions, and incoherent in his discourse. His general health is not affected.

About six months ago slight symptoms of derangement appeared, although for some time after he continued at his work as a labourer; however, he soon began to wander about the town, quarrelling with those he met, and threatening to set fire to the houses.

About eight years ago he received a wound in the head, and he is said to have hereditary disposition to insanity, but has been of sober habits.

R Pulv. purg. ex Jalap. gr. xv. et Calomel. gr. iii. M.
statim et alt. diebus.

Descendat in Balneum tepidum ter in hebdomade.

Sumat Ext. Hyoscyam. gr. iv.

Ext. Opii, gr. i. M. Fiat pil. om. nocte sumenda.

July 13th.—This fancied divinity, and belief that others are possessed of the devil, lead him to occasional violence, from the idea that he has a right to drive out these devils by blows.

Desistat ex usu Balnei et Pil.

Sept. 1st.—No alteration in his mental disor-

der, appearance, or conduct; but he is fond of being employed, and remains quiet so long as he is occupied, this being the only mode of preserving him from disputes.

Sept. 20th.—Is more violent than usual, and more dangerous, being inclined to attack those about him, in order to expel the devils of which he thinks them possessed: he is in consequence placed under restraint in his room.

Mitt. sang. nucha cucurb. ope, $\bar{3}$ xx.

Nov. 1st.—Disorder undiminished; has again consented to engage in some employment, and to receive a small payment for it.

Dec. 11th.—Some days ago he broke all the windows in his room, saying that he did not like the apartment; supposes that he is talked to by invisible beings.

R. Pulv. Ipecac. \mathfrak{D} j. alt. mane.

21st.—No change.

Omitt. pulv. Ipec.

Sumat Camphoræ gr. v.

Hyoscyami gr. v. M. form. pil. ter in die.

Feb. 1st.—The same hallucinations and the same violence continue.

(THEOMANIA).

CASE XX.

H. A. male, æt. 40.

June 24th.—Has been in a state of mental derangement for some time, conceiving himself to be under spiritual influence—that he is favoured by God with superior wisdom—that holes in the wall are full of spirits, and he has other delusions connected with religion : he is sometimes dejected and incoherent, but is quite harmless ; he is excessively dirty ; at times he is willing to be employed ; his general health does not seem to be much affected, his appetite, digestion and sleep being good.

R Pulv. Rhei, gr. xv.

Calomel. gr. iij. M. alt. diebus.

July 5th.—No change.

Mitr. sanguinis cucurb. ope c. r. adm. ʒviij.

Admov. Emp. Lyttæ capiti.

Aug. 5th.—No mental improvement : has got a habit of perpetually looking at his nose. He

now conceives himself to be Jesus Christ. His filth is so extreme, that he will place his fæces in patches upon his face, and sometimes makes them up into little balls, amusing himself by placing them in a certain order.

Sept. 1st.—A considerable eruption of small boils has lately appeared, and since then he has answered questions with more propriety; is more attentive to his appearance, and is more willing to oblige than he had hitherto been.

16th.—His delusions on religious subjects have left him.

Omittr. medicamenta.

31st.—Mental and bodily health have continued to improve rapidly; has shewn no signs of insanity for some time.

CASE XXI.

A. A. E. male, æt. 32.

July 28th.—Has been insane about 4 months, for the first time;—his derangement manifested itself by incoherent discourse respecting religion, about which he has had many delusions,

sometimes conceiving that he has been extremely sinful, and is expiating his crimes in hell ; at other times saying that he is in a state of glory in heaven ; he likewise fancies that he can fly. Once he stripped himself naked, and, putting on an old sack, walked into the street, saying that habit best became such a sinner ; he likewise went into a deep river in obedience to a passage in the Bible, which he conceived applied to himself. Excessive reading on religion, together with unusual exertions in business, by which his mind has been kept in a state of excitement, is believed to have brought on his disorder, to which he has no hereditary disposition.

Mitt. sang. nucha cucurb. ope, $\bar{3}$ xiv.

R. Pulv. Jalap. \mathfrak{D} j.

Calomel. gr. iij. M. statim, et alt. diebus.

Aug. 1st.—Refuses to take his medicine, complains bitterly of the treatment he undergoes when forced to take it, and is displeased with all around him.

Sept. 1st.—There is considerable improvement in his mental condition ; he is much less wild in his notions.

Oct. 1st.—His complaints have ceased, and he

looks with satisfaction on those around. His extravagant and absurd notions no longer exist.

(DEMONOMANIA).

CASE XXII.

A. G. O. married female, ætat. 50.

Feb. 2d.—About five months ago she became insane, for the first time. Her disorder at that time manifested itself by extreme melancholy, and by talking to herself incoherently. In this state of depression she continued till about a fortnight ago, when her disorder assumed a more active character; if contradicted or opposed, she was much agitated, and occasionally violent; her actions were irrational, and she frequently talked of royalty; but her present conviction is, that she has sold herself, her husband, and her son, to the devil, and that she is therefore excluded from Divine mercy.

She has not attempted to commit violence upon herself or upon others, and there is no reason to believe her complaint to be hereditary.

She has occupied herself much in reading old religious books.

R Pulv. Rhei, gr. xv.

Calomel. gr. ii. M. statim et p. r. n.

12th.—R Antimonii Tartar. gr. ii. omni mane.

R Camphoræ gr. v.

Extr. Hyoscyami gr. v. M. forma pil.—h. s.

22d.—No change.

Omittr. Antim. Tartar.

R Pulv. Serpentariæ ʒi. ter die.

March 1st.—Is now apprehensive respecting her own health, and has absurd notions about the state of her abdominal viscera.

The above is a case of Demonomania. This deplorable variety is fortunately uncommon, women appear to be the subjects of it more than men are. Very lately there was a miserable instance of it in one of the country asylums;—a woman, who had committed sacrilege and adultery in church became fully possessed with the idea that the devil was actually within her. Another instance fell under my notice some years ago in the person of a clergyman, who was subject to periodical attacks of Demonomania, during

which he conceived that the devil entered into his brain ; in his attempts to dislodge him, he contrived, by beating his head, to destroy both his eyes, and to raise a tumour on his forehead as large as his fist ; and Dr ESQUIROL has met with several cases, in one of which a woman conceived that the devil had run away with her former body, of which her present one was only a shadow. She endured the most dreadful uneasiness, was in fear of eternal damnation night and day, conceived herself surrounded by flames of brimstone, and heard devils within her disputing who should possess her : these horrible ideas, as might be expected, deprived her of sleep and appetite ; she was likewise in the habit of beating herself severely,—the sensibility of her skin, however, was so much blunted, that pins could be thrust through it, without her seeming to feel them.

PARTIAL INSANITY, WITH FEAR,

(OR PANAPHOBIA.)

Those who labour under this variety have dread of one, or more, or of all objects; they are more subject to hallucinations than any other, for they continually see objects, or hear noise which terrifies them; they are ready to interpret every thing to their disadvantage, to exaggerate their failings, or to ascribe imaginary crimes to themselves.

(WITH REFUSAL OF FOOD).

CASE XXIII.

B. O. G. a male, ætat. 41.

June 22d.—This man is married, and has a family, but became connected with another woman some time ago. The immorality of his conduct in this particular appears to have preyed on his mind, and to have produced insanity, which manifests itself by the continual fear of

being shot. Besides this fear, he has likewise great aversion to take food, and unless urged to do so, would fast for days together. He has endeavoured to injure himself, but at present does not shew a disposition to do so.

His general health is good.

R Ext. Papav. gr. iv. form. pil. h. s. quotidie.

29th.—Is rather more composed.

R Ext. Papav. gr. vi. h. s. quotidie.

July 16th.—Is possessed with the same fear of being shot, though somewhat better in spirits, but shews so much unwillingness to take food, as to render constraint necessary. He frequently says that his food turns to dirt, and does not nourish him. He is become thinner.

R Haust. Aperient. ex Infus. Sennæ ꝑiss.

Magnes. sulph. ꝑij. M. om. m.

Repr. Pil. Ext. Papav. h. s.

Aug. 24th.—His unwillingness to take food has abated. He appears in better health, and is more ready to reply to questions; his constant theme still is that of having been condemned to be shot, and he now expresses willingness to undergo the sentence.

R Camphoræ gr. x. omni nocte.

Sept. 27th.—Still labours under the delusion that he is to undergo the sentence of being shot. He takes his food more willingly, and is generally quiet and orderly.

To use the shower-bath.

Oct. 12th.—He exhibited unusual violence whilst under the operation of shaving, and he attempted to injure himself with the razor. He now refuses, with great obstinacy, to take any food, alleging as a reason, that God has commanded him not to eat.

R Infus. Sennæ ℥ii.

Magnes. Sulphatis ℥i. M. p. r. n.

Oct. 23d.—Having continued to refuse his food with great obstinacy, it has been administered by means of the hollow bougie.

R Tinct. Opii. ℥ss. semel quotidie

(in his food.)

26th.—R Tinct. Opii. m. XL. semel in die.

Nov. 1st. — The œsophagus having become accustomed to the introduction of the bougie, his meals are now given him regularly, and with tolerable facility.

28th.—His delusions seem to exist nearly in full force, but he has abandoned his stubborn resolution to starve himself, and takes his food willingly.

It is not often that we are obliged to force a patient to take his food ; sometimes, however, it is, as in this case. The French generally use a hollow bougie, introduced by the nose, for the purpose. Dr SUTHERLAND employs a piece of wood, of a conical shape, and slightly curved, to press down the tongue, and introduces the food into the mouth : this he has found it necessary to do in some cases for months together, and in one case for seven years. Mr NEWINGTON has contrived a bent tube, which he introduces into the mouth behind the last tooth of the upper jaw ; and this, adapted to Mr READ's syringe, answers the purpose very well.

When food is refused, we must keep in mind that a disordered state of the alimentary canal may be the cause, the removal of which may obviate the necessity of forcing.

CASE XXIV.

B. E. A. unmarried female, ætat. 25.

Nov. 1st.—Has been three months insane; in the commencement of her disorder she was in a state of depression, to which has succeeded the fear that she is to be burnt or tortured. She is still much dejected, frequently weeps, and begs to be changed into a quadruped. She has likewise other extravagant fancies. She has not shewn any disposition to commit suicide, although her father and her aunt were insane, and both put an end to their own existence; her mother has also been insane. Her disease is supposed to have been excited by misfortune.

R Pulv. purg. e Jalap. gr. xv. et Calomel. gr. iii. M. Statim et alternis diebus.

Mitt. sanguin. cucurb. ope nucha 3xii.

Dec. 1st.—Remains in the same state. One of her morbid ideas is said to have been fear that she had given herself the venereal disease (*digitis vaginæ admotis*), but she has not lately spoken on this subject.

R Mist. Camphor. ζ iss.

Tinct. Hyoscyam. ζ ss. M. ter in die.

15th.—R Ext. Hyoscyami gr. v.

Ext. Opii. gr. i. M. form. pil. o. n.

Balneum tepidum ter in hebdomade.

Jan. 16th.—No amendment,—considerable appearance of mental imbecility.

Desistat ex usu Balnei.

Admov. Capiti Empl. Lyttæ.

R Pulv. purg. p. r. n.

Feb. 19th.—Continues nearly the same.

R Ammonizæ Carbon. gr. x. ter in die.

13th.—No change.

R Antimon. Tartar. gr. ii. statim.

Feb. 21st.—She was allowed to attend divine service yesterday, but was evidently rendered worse by the excitement thereby occasioned. Her present delusive fear is, that her mother is dead, and she wishes to mourn for her.

March 1st.—Sometimes she appears to be better for a day or two, and then reverts to her former state.

R. Pulv. Cinchonæ, ζ ss. ter in die.

April 17th.—No improvement in the state of

her mind, but she has gradually gained flesh, and is in excellent bodily health.

Desistat. ex usu Cinchonæ.

Cont. pulv. purg. p. r. n.

July 24th.—Her insanity has assumed the character of smiling imbecility, with great lasciviousness.

Omitt. Pulv. purg.

R Ol. Terebinth.

Mucilag. Acaciæ aa. ℥ii.

Aq. M. Sativ. ℥xii. M.

Cap. Coch. 3 ter in die.

Admov. hirudo pone aurem alt. diebus.

Sept. 1st.—Is sufficiently purged by the turpentine mixture.

Oct. 5th.—No change or mitigation of her mental disorder.

There is little expectation of cure in this lady, the disposition to the disease being so strongly hereditary. The injurious effect of exciting ideas connected with religion in this patient, points out the necessity of caution and discrimination in administering this most powerful of all the means of consolation, and that it is not to be

attempted in every case. Where the delusions partake of a religious character, or are strongly marked by the passion of fear, whether connected with religion or not; or where the delusions, although not now connected with religion, have been connected in their origin with doubts respecting the most acceptable mode of cultivating it, injurious excitement may be produced; where neither of these powerful emotions prevail, there is more probability of good effects. In every large establishment for the reception of the insane, therefore, the means of religious instruction and worship ought to be provided, that such as are capable of deriving advantage therefrom may have it in their power.

CASE XXV.

A. J. G. female.

Aug. 21st.—Has been several years in a state of insanity, the prominent feature of which is unfounded fear and alarm, with melancholy. She likewise says that she has lost all the feelings of

a human being, and resembles a brute, and that she cannot feel towards her children as she should do. She is weak in body, and has rheumatic pains in her back.

R Sp. Camphor. ζ i.

Liquor. Ammon. Carbon. ζ iii. M. Fiat P. linimentum dorso applicandum.

R Camphoræ gr. x. bis quotidie.

Oct. 9th.—The use of camphor has materially added to her comfort. She says that she has much less anxiety than she used to have, and expresses her gratitude.

R Camphoræ gr. x. 4ter in die.

Dec. 14th.—Is materially improved,—feels herself comfortable, and is more able to work than she has been for years.

R Camphoræ gr. x. 6ties in die.

R Infus. Cascarillæ ζ iss. Acid. Sulph. Dilut. m. xx. M. bis quotidie.

It is conceived that decided advantage has been derived from the use of camphor, which was continued to the extent of nearly ϑ iv. daily; the serenity of her mind, after so much perturbation, was remarkable. Under the use of it she continued

to improve, became very orderly and comfortable. After some months the dose was gradually decreased, without change of symptoms, and it was left off entirely by substituting bread-pills, that her mind might be satisfied during the weaning her from it. In July medicines were discontinued, and a year afterwards she continued well.

The mode of operation of camphor is not yet well understood : it generally increases the heat of the skin, and in large doses appears to be powerfully sedative. The late Dr ALEXANDER, when making experiments, nearly killed himself, by taking \mathfrak{v} ii. at once, which he fortunately was made to reject, by vomiting produced by warm water :—it has been much used in mental diseases ; AENBRUGGER recommends it particularly when the pulse is slow, the countenance pale, the hand cold, contracted, and trembling, and in men, when the genital organs are cold, the penis retracted, and the testicles drawn up towards the pubis !

Dr PERFECT made great use of it in large doses, such as \mathfrak{v} ii. for a dose ; but, it must be confessed, that though we now and then find a cure apparently produced by camphor, it is but sel-

dom. In the above case, it is true, camphor was exhibited successfully, and in very large doses, and still larger are upon record. DOPSON says, he gave a furious maniac ʒiii. of camphor in the course of twenty-four hours, ʒi. at a time; and during the following day the same quantity, and that a perfect cure was accomplished. HUFELAND is said even to have injected camphor into the veins of an insane female, and to have cured her.

We must not, however, forget the violent effects occasionally produced by large doses, as in the experiment of Dr ALEXANDER, and, indeed, that death itself has actually been produced by them.

CASE XXVI.

C. A. O. female.

July 13th.—Is subject to violent apprehensions, inciting her to self-destruction. She is also frequently troubled with pains at the top of the head, with sensations of creeping, unusual feelings at the pit of her stomach, which, she says,

seem to fly to her head, impelling her to destroy herself. She never feels in security, but is in continual alarm lest she should make away with herself; she has fits of alternate chilliness and flushing.

R Extract. Col. co. gr. x. p. r. n.

R Mist. Camphoræ ℥jss.

Sp. Æther. Comp. ℥j. M. bis quotidie.

Sept. 7th.—Her nights are very restless.

Omittr. mist.

R Pulv. Ipecac. Comp. gr. x. omni nocte.

R Camphor. gr. x. omni mane.

Dec. 4th.—No effect from the camphor; her apprehensions continue; bodily health tolerably good.

R Mist. Camphor. ℥jss.

Sp. Æther. Co. ℥j. M.; hora somni.

April 16th.—Her anxiety and fear of self-destruction continue unabated, with great and constant despondence. The mixture affords some comfort in her more anxious moments, but no permanent advantage.

R Tinct. Hyoscyam. ℥ss.

Tinct. Opii ℥ss. M. p. r. n. h. s.

Sept. 1st.—Continues in a miserably dejected

state, rarely enjoying any comfort. Occasional relief by the anodyne.

March 25th.—Continues subject to incessant anxiety and fear; nothing can exceed the dejection and misery which she displays, although she has been many years thus affected.

PARTIAL INSANITY, WITH LOVE,

OR

EROTOMANIA.

In this variety there is violent sexual passion for an object, real or imaginary, with delirium, in consequence of which the patient says and does things which the simply melancholy lover refrains from. Excessive lust, which occurs in Nymphomania and Satyriasis, is not a necessary feature of Erotomania, in which love of a sentimental character prevails; jealousy and depression are apt to occur, and the character is timid and reserved.

CASE XXVII.

C. B. G. male, æt. 29.

Dec. 31st.—Had a strong attachment for a young woman, whom he asked in marriage, but was refused. This refusal is conceived to be the cause of his insanity, which has existed about six weeks; it is said to be the first attack, and that

he has no hereditary disposition to the disorder; but that he has had from his infancy a weakness in the whole of one side of his body, so as to make him appear slightly affected with hemiplegia, and he has some appearance of mental imbecility. For the space of a month after being refused by the young woman, he constantly talked of her; after which his disorder assumed a new character, and he began to dance and sing, and to talk incoherently on a variety of subjects, venting abuse against the girl. Bleeding, blistering, and purging have been employed. His appetite is voracious, and his nights are sleepless.

R. Pulv. purg. e Jal. gr. xv. et Calomel. gr. iij. M. alt. diebus.

Mittr. sang. nucha cucurb. ope 3xiv.

Feb. 1st.—No change.

R. Antimon. Tartar. gr. ij. statim.

R. Carbon. Potassæ ʒ ij.

Aqua destill. 3jss. ter die.

9th.—Omittr. medicamenta.

Sumat Ext. Elaterii gr. j. alt. diebus.

March 1st.—The same condition exists. There is reason to believe that he has suffered from epilepsy.

Omittr. Elaterium.

Mitr. sanguis cucurb. ope nucha ad ℥xiv.

R Mist. Terebinth. ut pro No. 23. prescript.

May 25th.—His disorder is unabated. Since last report, has been sometimes more correct in his conduct than at others, but there is no appearance of permanent recovery.

Desistat ex usu Mist. Terebinth.

Sumat pulv. purg. u. a. p. r. nata.

July 29th.—His disorder has suffered no abatement.

R Tinct. Hyoseyami ℥ss.

Tinct. Opii m. xx. M. o. n.

July 31st.—His disorder rather increases; he now answers more irrationally and wildly, and he tears his clothes.

Repr. Mist. Terebinth.

Sept. 7th.—Has had an epileptic fit.

As already observed, the doctrines of Dr GALL have led to the topical application of remedies to those parts of the head corresponding with the supposed cerebral organ within in a state of disease, and detraction of blood, in particular, is said to be very useful in this variety of partial insanity. Detraction of blood from the back part of

the head is, no doubt, of service in cases where amatory excitement prevails. At the same time, I believe we shall find this to be the case in all the varieties of mental disease in which bloodletting is beneficial, for in the lower and back part of the head there is more free communication of the external and internal vessels than in any other part of it.

(Nymphomania).

CASE XXVIII.

B. O. A. female, æt. 46.

July 1st.—Has been in a state of mental derangement for nearly twelve months. Her insanity is chiefly marked by great propensity to sexual connection, for she seizes every person within her reach, and wantonly clings to them with her utmost strength, which is very great. She is much inclined to make her escape, and frequently requires to be confined by a leg-lock. She is silent, and very obstinate. Her disorder is supposed to have originated in false notions of reli-

gion. This is the first attack under which she has laboured.

R Infus. Sennæ \bar{z} jss.

Magnes. Sulph. \bar{z} ij. M. quotidie.

R Pulv. Jalapæ \bar{z} ss.

5th.—Appr. Vesicat. nuchæ.

R Camphor. gr. vj.

Confect. aromat. gr. x. M. bis quotidie.

13th.—Is rather turbulent.

R Ext. Cicutæ gr. iij.

Mist. Camphoræ \bar{z} jss. bis quotidie.

Aug. 14th.—Her indecency, which amounts to Nymphomania, continues. It is with great difficulty that she can be made to take her medicines.

R Opii gr. ss.

Castorei gr. x. omn. nocte.

Oct.—The same indecency has continually prevailed, with the same difficulty to apply remedies.

PARTIAL INSANITY, WITH ERRONEOUS IDEAS
RESPECTING CORPOREAL SENSATIONS.

The terms Hypochondriacal, Hysterical, and Chimerical Monomania, have been applied to this variety, in which the patient's attention is concentrated on corporeal sensations, with regard to the nature of which his ideas are erroneous;—sometimes he labours under delusion as to his own form, sex, or organization. In the hysterical variety, these sensations are felt or complained of as being in the abdomen and region of the uterus, are attended with symptoms of hysteria, and the delirium generally refers to the functions of the uterine system.

With regard to hypochondriacal affections in general, I think we may trace three well-marked gradations.

In the first, exaggerated fears only prevail in the mind of the patient respecting his health: this is the disease to which the term Hypochondriasis is generally applied.

In the second, these exaggerated fears are accompanied with erroneous ideas respecting the

nature of his sensations, as when a person, from tinnitus aurium, conceives that he hears voices, &c. and no argument will convince him of the contrary : which delusion, however, does not prevent his acting rationally, for he does not yield to the impulses suggested by his delusion.

And, in the third, there is firm belief in delusions respecting form, sex, or organization, influencing the general conduct, and producing true Monomania.

In these different varieties of hypochondriacal affection, the mental organ seems, in general, to be affected in a secondary way ; the original source of the disordered ideas appears to be nervous disease of the digestive organs, communicated to the brain by sympathy.

(MONOMANIA HYSTERICA.)

CASE XXIX.

H. G. a female, æt. 24.

Jan. 27th.—Complains of strange sensations in different parts of the body, with pain in one part of the head : she likewise complains of the sensa-

tion of being completely empty; that she has no strength to resist the common enemy, and has therefore fallen into the state in which she now is; that many fancies come into her mind, which agitate and oppress her. There is little change in her general health, except that she has the manners of an hysterical person, and that her digestion is impaired. She has no hereditary disposition to insanity, and this is the first attack under which she has suffered; it is supposed to have been excited by excessive study of and attention to religious subjects.

R Pulv. Rhei gr. xv.

Calomel. gr. ij. M. pro re nata.

Mitt. sang. cucurb. ope nuchæ adm. ̄xij.

Feb. 3d.—Little change.

R Camphor. gr. vj.

Ferri Carbon. gr. vj.

Conserv. Rosar. q. s. Ft. elect. ter in die sumend.

Corpori in Aq. 96° Fahr. demisso infund. super caput aqua frigida.

17th.—The distressing sensations of which she had previously complained were augmented by the douche; the stream of cold water was therefore omitted, and the warm bath alone being found

to produce great throbbing in her head, and agitation during the night, it also has been left off.

Repr. pulv. purg. statim.

R Ext. Hyoscyami gr. x.

Pil. Aloes cum Myrrha, gr. v. M. Fiant pil. 3. Sumat
1 ter in die.

March 3d.—No change. She complains of a constant pain in her head, which has not been relieved by the means hitherto tried: her pulse is rather frequent.

R Tinct. Digitalis m. xx. ter in die.

R Ext. Stramonii gr. j.

Micæ panis gr. vij. M. Fiant pil. 8; sumat 1 omni
nocte.

17th.—The pain in her head and uneasy sensations have been moderated; the pulse, too, is reduced.

Omittr. medicamenta.

Repr. Rheum et Calomel. p. r. nata.

April 4th.—She has had a return of the pain in her head, and the digitalis and stramonium were employed for a week; after which she said that her bodily sensations were more comfortable, and did not disturb her. Her mind continues

much agitated; she has just now been lying on the floor at prayers.

Rep. pulv. purg. statim et postea

Sumat Magnes. Sulph. \mathfrak{z} ij. in Infus. Rosæ \mathfrak{z} jss.

4tis horis donec purg. alvus.

18th.—Remains in the same agitated state, fancying herself a great criminal; that all her friends are dead, and that she is under the especial chastisement of heaven.

R Mist. Camphor. \mathfrak{z} jss.

Tinct. Valerian. Ammon. \mathfrak{z} ss. M.; bis die.

May 1st.—Little change.

R Antim. Tart. gr. ij. pro emetico.

16th.—Continues the same.

Repr. Emetic. et

Sumat Antim. Tart. gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ quotidie.

June 1st.—No manifest change.

July 1st.—Her catamenia have not been regular; is nearly the same in other respects.

R Mist. Ferri \mathfrak{z} jss. bis die.

Aug. 1st.—Is occasionally better for a day or two, then relapses, and complains of her former uneasy corporeal sensations, and mental agitation.

Sept. 1st.—Perstet in usu Mist. Ferri.

R Potass. Carbon. \mathfrak{g} j. ter in die.

22d.—The change in the mental condition of this patient is not very manifest.

Mitr. sang. cucurb. ope nucha \bar{z} xij.

Descendat in baln. tepid. ter in hebdomade.

R Tinct. Valerian. Ammon. \bar{z} ss.

Mist. Camphor. \bar{z} jss. M.; ter in die.

Oct. 1st.—She begins to shew signs of improvement.

Nov. 1st.—The improvement has been rapid; her delusions have ceased, her spirits have revived, and she now very successfully exerts self-controul in suppressing those feelings and imaginations which were wont to intrude themselves into her mind, and give her so much distress.

Dec. 1st.—Is now in perfect health.

In this case, the warm bath, after cupping, appears to have assisted the recovery, although it had been prejudicial before.

General and partial warm bathing are useful, when there is great nervous susceptibility, with want of sleep; when there is a dry skin; when the disorder is connected with suppressed eruption or discharge; and, likewise, when the patient is dull, silent, and disposed to refuse his food. The addition of salt, mustard, or soap, is some-

times made with advantage. But if the debility be great, we must be cautious in the use of the warm bath.

This variety is sometimes epidemic. In three cases of this kind, which occurred simultaneously under the care of a friend, the application of cloths soaked in cold water to the lower part of the abdomen, diminished the irritation in the uterus, presumed by sympathy to have excited the maniacal delirium, and, with other appropriate treatment, speedily removed the disease.

CASE XXX.

C. H. E. female, æt. 17.

Aug. 13th.—Has been deranged about six weeks; she is very noisy, and incoherent. Suppression of the catamenia appears to have preceded her insanity, which was ushered in by a fit of hysteria. She has not been insane before.

R Infus. Sennæ \bar{z} jss.

Sulphat. Magnes. \bar{z} iv. M. statim, et

Repr. bis in septimana.

Admov. cucurb. cruent. nuchæ ad \bar{z} x.

R Mist. Camphor. \bar{z} jss.

Liquor. Ammon. Acetat. \bar{z} ss. M.; bis quotidie.

20th.—No change in her disorder.

Repr. Infus. Sennæ et Magnes. Sulph.

Adde Tinct. Jalap. ℥j.

R Pulv. Ipecac. gr. iv.

Liquor. Antim. Tartar. ℥ss.

Mist. Camphor. ℥jss. M. bis quotidie.

Sept. 6th.—Same state of noisy incoherence occurs. She is generally calmer after the operation of a brisk purgative, after cupping, and after nausea.

Repr. Infus. Sennæ, &c. bis in septimana.

Admov. cucurb. cruent. ad ℥x. statim.

27th.—No change.

Mittr. iterum sanguis ad ℥x. cucurb. ope.

Repr. Infus. Sennæ, &c.

Nov. 15th.—Her mental disorder has now assumed an opposite character; instead of being noisy and flighty, she has lost her liveliness, become obstinately silent, and sits dull and stupid in one place.

R Camphor. gr. v. bis quotidie.

29th.—Mittr. sanguinis ℥xij. cucurb. ope nucha.

Dec. 13th.—R Castorei gr. x. bis quotidie.

24th.—Setaceum nucha.

27th.—No change; is very dull and heavy.

Mitr, iterum sanguinis \bar{z} x. capite cuc. ope.

Repr. Infus. Sennæ \bar{z} ij.

Magnes. Sulph. \bar{z} ss.

Tinct. Jalap. \bar{z} j. M. pro re nata.

Jan. 17th.—No change. No appearance of catamenia.

R. Pil. Aloes cum Myrrha, gr. x. quotidie.

Utatur baln. tepid. bis in septimana.

Feb. 7th.—There has lately appeared some improvement; she has shewn more activity in her movements, an inclination to speak more frequently.

March 28th.—The signs of amendment have disappeared; she is again absorbed in gloomy silence; occasionally she displays an unmeaning hysterical laugh.

April 29th.—A great degree of torpor and dejection still prevails. No mode of treatment hitherto tried, however varied or permanently adhered to, seems to have done good. Her bodily strength is considerably reduced, and therefore tonic medicines are prescribed.

R. Infus. Cascarillæ \bar{z} jss.

Acid. Sulph. dilut. m. xv. M. bis die,

May 27th.—No change,

Admov. cucurb. cruent. ad ℥xij. cap. raso.

R. Infus. Quassiae ℥jss.

Liquor. Ammon. Acetat. ℥ss.

Tinct. Cinchonæ ℥j. M. ter quotidie.

R. Ext. Colocynth. Co.

Pil. Cambogiæ Comp. ā. ā. gr. iij. M. omni mane.

July 14th.—Has been twice cupped to ℥xij. since last report, but without any beneficial effect.



Instances of Hypochondriacal Monomania are not uncommon. One person, at present under my inspection, conceives that a Caffre got into his body when he was at the Cape of Good Hope, and that he is still there, the author of all his troubles. Another is led by his uneasy sensations to believe his body to be divided, and that the separate portions are at a distance from each other. Both of these persons are unable to conduct themselves with propriety, and are in a state of seclusion. Cases of this kind are difficult of cure, but abdominal disorder being prevalent, a course of laxatives, with attention to diet, and exercise, are, in most cases, of some service. Similar corporeal treatment is applicable to the other variety, Hypo-

chondriasis, or exaggerated fears respecting the patient's health, as well as that in which these fears are combined with delusions not impelling to corresponding conduct. Of this last, the following may be taken as an example :

CASE XXXI.

A. S. æt. 50.

Jan. 3d.—After a severe indisposition, accompanied with disorder of the digestive organs, he was suddenly impressed with the idea that a cloud had fallen upon his head, and he believes that this cloud still remains upon it, obscuring his mind, and altering his feelings towards his wife and family, and towards all objects whatever. Of this he talks to almost every one he knows, and no argument can eradicate the erroneous idea ; he still persists that the cloud is there ; at the same time he continues to discharge the duties of his situation with attention and propriety. His countenance expresses anxiety ; but his general health is good. Attention to the digestive organs, to

regimen, and to exercise, were recommended, with change of scene.

Sept. 28th.—He now speaks less frequently of the cloud on his mind, and says that a change has been effected on his feelings, which are not yet what they ought to be: he has gained flesh, and has less anxiety in his countenance.

He continued to make progress towards recovery, until about a year after the last report; he was then affected with a slight erysipelas in one of his legs, of which he was nearly cured, when he was suddenly taken ill, made an exclamation, and was quite dead within five minutes. On inspecting the body after death, no diseased appearance could be detected in any of the cavities, except an unusual quantity of blood in the cerebral vessels, and about the head generally, constituting what has been termed simple Apoplexy. The heart and liver in particular were quite sound.

PARTIAL INSANITY,

WITH DEPRESSION.

(MELANCHOLIA, OR LYPEMANIA.)

IN this variety of partial insanity, the physiognomy assumes a more fixed appearance than in any other, and the muscles of the face are more contracted; the regard is timid, and expressive of suspicion and sadness; the complexion is sallow; solitude is preferred, and suicide is frequently attempted by refusing food, or by more direct means. The affections for friends and relatives are in general remarkably estranged. Pannophobia frequently accompanies this variety.

CASE XXXII.

A. B. G. a married female, æt. 39.

July 1st.—She lost an only child about a year and a half ago, which threw her into a state of great grief, the indulgence of which is believed to have brought on, about a month ago, the present attack of insanity, the first she has laboured under, she having no hereditary disposition to it.

It first manifested itself by incoherent discourse, extreme melancholy, and dejection ; then followed considerable excitement and violence, so as to require restraint, for she attempted to go out at the window.

Her appetite is impaired, but she sleeps tolerably well.

Her present state is that of despondency.

R Pulv. Rhei, gr. xv.

Calomel. gr. ii. M. ; statim et p. r. n.

21st.—No change.

V. S. ad $\frac{3}{4}$ xii.

Mittr. Sang. nucha cucurb. ope ad $\frac{3}{4}$ xiv.

Aug. 1st.—There is a little more animation since she was cupped.

22d.—Mittr. iterum sanguis cucurb. ope ad $\frac{3}{4}$ x.

Sept. 1st.—Was again relieved by the cupping, although she still continues in a dull and torpid state of mind.

Cont. Pulv. purg. p. r. n.

Oct. 1st.—Little amendment.

R Ammonizæ Carbon. gr. x. ter in die.

Nov. 1st.—No decided amendment has appeared, although she appears occasionally more

animated for a short time, but soon relapses into the previous state of torpor.

Dec. 1st.—Still no material improvement.

Admov. capiti caust. ut fiat fontic.

Feb. 1st.—Has hitherto received no benefit from the issue; the discharge has been slight.

March 1st.—There is some slight diminution of her melancholy. Her countenance is more healthy.

April 1st.—She is now more cheerful, seeks for occupation, and improves rapidly.

The discharge from the issue, although scanty, appears to have assisted the other means in leading to a fortunate termination.

(WITH DEAFNESS).

CASE XXXIII.

A. E. a male, æt. 30.

July 8th.—Is generally silent, indolent, and torpid; but is neither violent nor dangerous. He has been insane for nearly six months, but is so

deaf that it is impossible to get any information from himself. His state, therefore, has been inferred more from the inconsistency of his actions than from that of his discourse.

His appetite, digestion, and sleep appear to be natural.

R Pulv. Rhei gr. xv. Submur. Hydrarg. gr. ii. alt. diebus.

App. Empl. Lyttæ capiti.

Aug. 12th.—He has had a blister applied to his head twice, and has taken a purging powder every second night. There now appears some amendment, marked by more cheerfulness in his countenance—a greater inclination to converse, and less indolence in his manner—his deafness continues the same—his general health is good.

13th.—His mouth is affected by the mercury.

Desistat.

Sept. 1st.—Since his mouth became affected by the mercury, there has been a gradual improvement: he is now willing to oblige, is much less indolent, and seems fully aware of his amendment himself, which is less evident probably on account of his extreme deafness.

Oct. 1st.—Improvement progressive. He is now

perfectly rational, but his deafness prevents his improvement appearing so complete as it would do, were he capable of hearing with more facility.

31st.—May be considered quite well.

CASE XXXIV.

B. A. a male, æt. 46.

June 15th.—He has been insane for about nine months. He appears to be extremely dejected, refusing consolation and seeking solitude. The mental disorder first shewed itself by a disposition to wander from home, and by using his wife with unkindness. He then suspected that some one wished to poison him, and he was persuaded he should be sent to hell. He has never been insane before, and the immediate cause of his disease is believed to have been want of employment, and consequent misery.

R Pulv. Rhei, gr. xv.

Calomel. gr. iii. M. Ft. Pulvis alt. man. sumend.

Descendat in baln. tepid. bis in hebdom.

July 1st.—There is no mitigation of his mental disorder: he shuns society, wandering about

by himself apparently very miserable, and has an unhealthy appearance.

R. Camphor. gr. v.

Ext. Hyoscyami gr. v.

Syrup. Papav. q. s. Ft. Pil. 2, ter die sumend.

Aug. 1st.—Disorder retains the same character.

Sept. 30th.—Within a short period he has been more easily roused from his melancholy state, but there is no very decided change.

Oct. 31.—About a week after last report he suddenly ceased to court solitude, began to converse with animation, and appeared to be interested in ordinary topics; his countenance assumed a cheerful appearance, and he expressed a wish to exert himself for the benefit of his family. Since that time no sign of mental disorder has appeared.

WITH ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.

CASE XXXV.

A. C. I. a widow, æt. 60.

Oct. 31.—About six months ago laboured under inflammation of the bowels. After the in-

flammatory symptoms subsided, she continued in a state of debility, during which, about two months ago, she became insane, and made an attempt to cut her throat, irresistibly impelled thereto, she said, by remorse for having refused relief to a poor woman at the door. This refusal she conceived could never be pardoned; and on this idea her mind seems to dwell.

Her general health is still very weak, and her sleep is disturbed.

This is the first attack of insanity she has laboured under.

R Pulv. Rhei, gr. xii. Calomel. g. ii. M.

Nov. 3d.—R Decoct. Cinchonæ, ℥iss. cum

Acid. Sulph. dil. m. xv. M. ter in die.

7th.—Complains of great pain in the head.

Mitt. sang. cucurb. ope cap. adm. ℥viii.

Desistat ex usu Decoct. Cinchonæ.

10th.—R Pil. Galban. Co. gr. x. ter in die.

14th.—R Infus. Cascarillæ, ℥ii. ter in die.

R Camphor. gr. iii.

Ext. Opii, gr. ss. M. Ft. Pil. omni nocte sumend.

21st.—Omitt. pil. Opii et Camph.

R Mist. Camphor. ℥iss.

Tinct. Opii. m. xx. M. omni nocte.

Dec. 1st.—The great irritability prevailing prevented sleep, and her weak state seemed to indicate the employment of permanent stimuli; but as she complained of headach when taking the bark and acid, cupping was employed, and relieved this. The camphor and opium have succeeded in allaying her irritation, and have rendered her nights quiet, and her strength increases.

Omitt. Pil. Galban. Co. et Infus. Cascarillæ.

R Infus. Quassia, ℥iss. ter die.

R Pulv. Rhei, u. a. p. r. n.

Jan. 1st.—Her mental improvement is progressive, but is not very rapid, and her general health continues to improve.

9th.—R Infus. Sennæ ℥iss.

Magnes. Sulph. ℥iii. M. p. r. n.

Feb. 1st.—Conducts herself with propriety.

19th.—Well.

The use of opium in insanity is not so well understood as we could wish. It is not easy to discriminate the cases in which it ought to be employed.

Vascular excitement is what chiefly deters us

from its use ; for if there be inflammatory action or congestion of blood in the brain, opium may be productive of serious mischief by increasing these states, thereby exciting increased violence and fury.

We must likewise attend to its effects of costiveness and diminution of the secretions, on which account the hyoscyamus is in many cases to be preferred.

All these considerations, however, are not to deter us from the proper use of this valuable remedy.

When want of sleep occurs, which it so frequently does in insanity, after the necessary sanguine and alvine evacuations have been made, opium may be tried in most cases, especially if the disease has lasted some time.

When the disease begins to subside, and the patient, beginning to convalesce, is kept awake by fear, jealousy, or suspicion, opium, if the above circumstances do not forbid, will be found of much service.

Where grief and disposition to shed tears prevail, opium will frequently be of use ; as well as in those cases connected with intemperance, par-

ticularly in Delirium tremens, when the pulse is small and frequent.

The quantity that may be given is greater than what those in a state of mental health in general can bear, but it is not safe to give a large dose at first; it is better to begin by a grain or two, and gradually to increase it. The largest quantity I have heard of being given was in a case treated by Dr GALLONI of Rheggio. This was a male patient whose complaint, in the commencement, was treated as phrenitis by copious evacuations of blood, and who remained in a state of furious mania upwards of three years, during which time various sedatives, among others digitalis and hyoscyamus, were given. At last a trial was made of opium. He began by giving 1 grain four times in the twenty-four hours, which he gradually increased to 10 grains four times a-day. Some abatement of the fury was produced, but symptoms of dropsy appearing the opium was discontinued. Some time after the opium was again resorted to, beginning with the same dose of 4 grains in twenty-four hours, and gradually increased to 170 grains in the day! The result was, that his fury abated—his ideas became more coherent—he was induced to oc-

cupy himself in drawing, and a complete cure followed. The opium was left off in the same gradual manner.

CASE XXXVI.

A. B. unmarried female, æt. 30.

Aug. 14.—Has had several attacks of insanity, the first when the catamenia commenced about eighteen years ago. The society of a sister then in a state of mental aberration, was supposed to have had a share in exciting this attack, which subsided without removal from home. Another attack was threatened some time after, when her mind was in a state of doubt regarding religion, but prevented by diverting her from that subject. Two years after the cessation of her first illness, the death of a brother gave rise to a decided attack of insanity with depression; and a third occurred a year after, during which seclusion was found necessary. Since that time she has not regained her former liveliness of spirits, nor affectionate confidence with her family; but she continued in other respects well, until three years

after, when an accidental excitement, and being overheated, renewed her disease, and required a confinement of eight months.

The present attack commenced rather suddenly nine months ago, after an interval of six years of tolerable freedom from disorder, one or two slight threatenings only having occurred, which soon subsided.

Dislike of those about her, extravagant fancies, and particularly ideas of her own unworthiness, first appeared, then an attempt to run away nearly naked, with violent and occasionally mischievous conduct. Headach and heaviness, flushed face, fever, and great costiveness, accompanied these mental symptoms, for which cupping—purging—emetics—blisters to the head—and the tartar emetic ointment, were employed. She is now in general quiet, but occasionally inclined to mischief, and always low and silent.

Pulse about 80, rather weak—bodily strength sometimes powerfully manifested—bowels costive—abdomen rather full—catamenia formerly suppressed are now regular.

Aug. 14th.—R Pil. Gambog. comp. gr. xv. Statim et alternis noctibus, vel p. r. n.

R Spirit. Ammoniã Aromat. ʒss.

Mist. Camphor. ʒiss. M. bis quotidie.

Descendat in balneum tepidum ter hebdom.

Aug. 20th.—Seems less depressed since she began the ammonia and warm baths, with exercise and occupation.

31st.—The dose of the sp. ammoniã increased a little, was found to accelerate the pulse, and was not continued; an emetic was given. Catamenia fluunt.

Omitt. balneum tepidum per aliquot dies.

R Ammoniã Carbonat. gr. x. bis die.

Oct. 5th.—After listening some time to music, she made an attempt at suicide. Pulse a little quicker, 84. Pulsation in the carotid arteries thought to be stronger than before. Requires restraint.

Rep. Pil. purg.

Omitt. Ammoniã Carbon.

Fiat setaceum in collo.

Rep. balneum tepidum.

15th.—Is now more tranquil, and requires less restraint.

Cont. Pil. purg. alt. diebus.

R Pulv. Jalap. gr. xv.

Calomel. gr. iv. M. semel in septim.

Nov. 12th.—Little change—appears depressed in mind, and quite silent.

Dec. 10th.—Remains in the same state. Her pulse is rather quicker, being 90, of natural strength. Bowels very sluggish, and distended.

R Submur. Hydrarg. gr. i. nocte maneque.

Diet to be rather reduced.

24th.—Her mouth and bowels being considerably affected by the mercury on the 21st, it was discontinued. Abdomen less distended. Tongue rather loaded. She gives rational replies by signs, but does not speak, except occasionally in a whisper, scarcely intelligible.

Jan. 8th.—Mouth nearly well. Tongue clean. She appears to be more animated and intelligent since the mercury affected her mouth—now and then gives a rational answer by monosyllables, as well as by pencil—sheds tears occasionally.

R Pil. Hydrarg. gr. iii. om. noct.

12th.—Contin. Pil. Hydrarg. gr. iii. alt. noct.

23d.—Despondency rather increased, although she appears to understand every thing.

Feb. 7th.—The mouth was kept slightly affected until now, but without farther improvement. Her written answers lately have been

less collected. She appears to understand the question, however, but soon after the attempt is made to answer it by pencil she stops short, and appears to be lost in a state of abstraction. Shews her tongue, and gives her hand when desired. Sheds tears occasionally, and sometimes smiles without apparent cause. Pulse natural, under 80. Catamenia fluunt.

Omitt. Pil. Hydrargyri.

R Sulph. Quininæ, gr. iii. bis die.

Frictions with the tartrate of antimony ointment have been much employed in cases of mental disorder, especially by Dr MULLER of Wurzburg; but the experience of other physicians does not appear to confirm his favourable reports. Where the suppression of a cutaneous disease has accompanied the mental disease, the frictions have appeared to assist the recovery. In this case (in which they were tried without benefit) the prognosis must be unfavourable, considering the hereditary tendency—the repeated attacks—and some signs of imbecility making their appearance.

CASE XXXVII.

J. G. unmarried female, ætat. 19.

May 16th.—Is at present in a state of melancholy and torpor, and has twice attempted suicide. About three months ago, after a fever of some weeks' duration, she first shewed symptoms of mental alienation. She had been frightened by a young man, and had likewise been harshly used by her stepmother.

There is no reason to believe that she has any hereditary disposition to insanity.

R Pulv. Rhei, gr. xii.

Calomel. gr. ii. M. Fiat pulvis, alternis diebus sumendus.

Mitt. Sanguinis cucurb. ope nuchæ adm. ʒxii.

Appr. Emp. Lyttæ capiti.

23d.—There appears to be great torpor and inactivity of both mind and body; her menses are suppressed.

Repr. Empl. Lyttæ capiti.

R Pil. Ferri cum Myrrha.

— Alöes cum Myrrha *aa* gr. vijss.

Syrup. q. s. Fiant pil. iii. Sumat 1 ter indie.

July 1st.—Little, if any, improvement in her mental disorder.

App. Emp. Lyttæ pone aures.

Aug. 1st.—She is a little more cheerful and active. Her menses have made their appearance.

Sept. 1st.—Has considerably improved in appearance, is fuller, and her mental disorder has progressively decreased.

30th.—Her conduct and conversation have been perfectly correct for some weeks.

CASE XXXVIII.

H. C. married female, ætat. 41.

Jan. 10th.—Has been in a state of melancholy insanity for nearly half a year, brought on, it is believed, by the imprisonment of her husband.

About three months ago she first shewed a propensity to commit suicide, which she has attempted in several ways, by running a needle into her throat, by cutting her throat, and by drowning.

She likewise endeavoured to kill her only child, and still avows that it was her design to destroy her child first, and then herself.

She has a hereditary disposition to insanity, and this is the first attack under which she has laboured. She is now in a state of great depression, but her general health does not seem to be affected.

R Calomel. gr. ii.

Pulv. Jalap. gr. xv. M. alt. diebus.

App. Emp. Lyttæ capiti.

Feb. 1st.—She appeared to be rapidly improving, but the visit of a friend renewed her despondency:—she still seems to seek an opportunity to destroy herself.

March 1st.—Remains nearly the same as at last report, with the additional delusion that her child has been starved to death.

R Pil. Hydrarg. gr. v. om. nocte.

31st.—No amendment.

Desistat.—R Pulv. Rhei gr. xv. Calomel. gr. ii. M.

p. r. n.

Is still more dejected and apt to shed tears. She dwells much on the subject of her child,—is thinner than she was.

R Decoct. Cinchon. \bar{z} iss. bis die sum.

R Ammoniaë subcarb. gr. x. ter die.

May 1st.—Continues in the same depressed state, conceiving herself abandoned by all her friends, is apprehensive of evil, and has aversion for life.

R Mist. Ferri \bar{z} iss bis die.

25th.—No change.

Omitt. Mist. Ferri.

June 16th.—Little change.

R Opii. gr. i.

Ext. Cicutæ gr. v. M. h. s.

July 1st.—While under the influence of the pills, her mind appears quiet, and she is less gloomy. She answers, when questioned, that she is very well.

Sept. 1st.—Has continued nearly in the same state, perhaps a little less depressed.

Omittr. Cicuta.

R Opii gr. i.

Ext. Hyoscyam. gr. iii. fiat pil. h. s. s.

Descendat in baln. tepid. ter in hebdom.

Oct. 31st.—Bath seems to be of service. She is rather more tranquil, and has more quiet sleep.

Dec. 1st.—The good effects of the bath were transient; her dejection has lately increased, and another attempt at suicide, by hanging, has been made.

Rep. Pulv. purg. p. r. n.

Mitt. Sang. cucurb. ope cap. adm. ℥xii.

8th.—Is again more tranquil, and willing to occupy herself.

Admov. capiti caustic. ut ft. font.

Jan. 8th.—No farther amendment.

Exsicc. font.

CASE XXXIX.

A. J. H. male, ætat. 30.

April 30th.—In consequence of failure in business, about two months ago, he fell into a state of despondency, and attempted to drown himself.

At present he scarcely ever speaks, moves about very slowly, and appears to be in a state of great depression. His general health seems to be good.

He was deranged before.

Utatur baln. tepid. cum aqua frigida capiti.

R. Extract. Colocynth. Co. gr. x. alt. diebus.

May 24th.—R Pil. Hydrarg. gr. v. omn. nocte.

June 1st.—Repr. Pil. Hydrarg. gr. v. alt. noctibus.

June 18th.—Appears to have improved a little,—is less silent, and is able to give an answer to a short plain question. Still a considerable degree of depression and dulness remains.

Aug. 17th.—Answers questions more fluently, and expresses a desire to depart, saying that he is perfectly well.

R Pil. Hydrarg. gr. v. om. nocte, et

Infus. Sennæ, ʒiss. mane sequent.

23d.—Repr. Pil. alt. noctibus.

Sept. 4th.—Convalescent.

Omitt. Med.

Oct. 2d.—Well.

WITH PREGNANCY.

CASE XL.

B. H. C. married female, ætat. 33.

July 28th.—Has been deranged about three months. She is occasionally violent, but, in general, sits in a pensive musing indolent position,

from which she is unwilling to be roused. Her thoughts appear to be constantly fixed on her home and her children. She often complains of headach, which is generally relieved by purgatives. Her appetite is variable.

This is the first attack of insanity she has had, but it appears that her mother was deranged for a short time, and recovered. She has not made any attempt to injure herself.

Mitt. sanguin. cuc. ope cap. raso admot. ʒviii .

29th.—R Calomel. gr. iii.

Pulv. Rhei, gr. xv. M. alternis diebus.

Sept. 1st.—About a fortnight ago she was more easily managed than she had previously been ; but, for two days, she has shewn tendency to violence.

She cannot be induced to employ herself in any way whatever.

Cont. pulv. purg.

Oct. 1st.—The transient state of comparative violence mentioned in the last report has occasionally recurred, and continued for a day or two, but without being succeeded by any signs of convalescence.

14th.—Spontaneous diarrhœa occurred about a week ago, and continued some days, but left her in her former state.

R Pulv. Valerian. gr. viii.

— Cinchonæ ʒss. M. Fiat pulv. ter die sumendus.

Nov. 8th.—A little improvement has taken place in her mental disorder, but it is too slight, and has been of too short duration to afford a prospect of speedy recovery.

She has lately increased so much in bulk, as to lead to a suspicion of her pregnancy; but the nurse who has examined her with a view to ascertain this point, thinks that she is not.

Immerg. in balneo tepido ad grad. 96.

dum cadat super caput aqua frigida.

Jan. 1st.—Complains, that after the warm bath, she feels pain in her head, preventing her rest.

Feb. 10th.—The bathing was continued twice a week, but without producing any sensible advantage. She complains of her head being very painful during the whole of the night, immediately succeeding the bath, and that she cannot sleep till the morning is far advanced.



Desistat.

R. Camphor. gr. x.

Castorei, gr. vi. M. Fiat bolus ter indie sumend.

March 14th.—Continued until now nearly in the state she had been in for the last two or three months. The suspicions entertained of her pregnancy were well founded, although not ascertained by the female attendant. She was last night delivered of a female child, after a very quick and easy labour. The mother and child are doing well, and she is kept very quiet.

R. Ol. Ricini 3vi. p. r. n.

27th.—The birth of the child produced no amendment in the mental faculties of the mother. After the first day there was an abundant secretion of milk.

(— WITH PARALYSIS.)

CASE XLI.

A. J. C. widow, ætat. 50.

Sept. 29th.—On being sent to market, about three months ago, she returned, saying, that nothing could be purchased; that she had attempt-

ed to buy, but that it was impossible, that the price of every article had changed, &c. She then became exceedingly dejected, and so averse to motion, that she has remained in bed ever since. She shuns all conversation, rarely looks up, and engages in no occupation.

Her general health is apparently little affected. Her appetite is not deficient, but her nights are restless. This is the first attack of insanity she has laboured under, and there is no reason to think that she has a hereditary disposition to it. No cause is known.

R. Pulv. Jalap. gr. xv.

Calomel. gr. ii. M. sumat statim et rep. alternis diebus.

Mitt. sanguin. cucurb. ope cap. raso admot. \bar{z} xiv.

Nov. 1st.—Continues nearly in the same state, —if there be any change, it is favourable.

Dec. 1st.—Her state of dejection continues without manifest improvement.

Mitt. sang. cucurb. ope cap. admot.

15th.—No change.

Iterum mitt. sanguis ad \bar{z} xii.

19th.—Admov. cap. Caustic. ut fiat Font.

Jan. 30th.—The same torpor and depression continue.

Mitt. sang. V. S. ad ℥xii.

Admov. Empl. Lyttæ nuchæ.

R Sulph. Magnes. ℥vi.

Infus. Ros. ℥iii. M. statim et alt. dieb.

Feb. 23d. About the beginning of this month the torpor increased, so as to indicate an approaching attack of apoplexy or paralysis, to ward off which the remedies have been directed.

R Ol. Terebinth. rect.

Mucilag. Acaciæ a a ℥ii.

Aquæ M. Sativæ, ℥xvi. M.

Sumat ℥iss. ter indie.

March 19th. The turpentine mixture purged her freely; the same appearance of impending paralysis or apoplexy continued; and a slight attack of hemiplegia took place, after which the mental disorder was undiminished.

DEMENTIA OR FATUITY.

IN Dementia there is a general failure or abolition of the mental faculties ; it is characterised by incoherence of discourse and of actions,—forgetfulness of the past, and indifference about the present and the future. There is an almost total deprivation of perception, of the power of attention, and of active memory, consequently of the elements of intellectual operation. Hence the fatuous are incapable of forming comparisons, or of reasoning ; the social affections, too, are abolished ; there are neither desires nor aversions ; they are incapable of forming resolutions ; therefore their actions are vague, uncertain, and performed without energy.

They are obstinate, but easily restrained, occasionally mischievous, and are often dirty.

Their features are relaxed,—eyes without expression, and dull, regard unsteady, and general character vacant or astonished ; they sleep in general well, and are sometimes disposed to automatic movements.

CASE XLII.

D. O. C. male, ætat. 33.

Aug. 16th.—Is wild and agitated in his manner, incoherent in his ideas, and very loquacious. He never associates with those about him, but shews no disposition to injure himself or others.

His disorder is of one month's duration, but he is said to have had a fit some time before, for which he was bled largely. The first notice taken of his mental disorder, was upon seeing his native land, a fortnight ago, on his return from a warm climate: a quarrel with his employer, to whom he was much attached, and the unsettled state of his own affairs, are believed to have co-operated in producing insanity.

He has considerable tremor in his speech, and mutters to himself, but this he is unconscious of, and will not allow.

R Pulv. Rhei, gr. xv.

Calomel. gr. iii. M. statim.

R Extract. Conii, gr. iii.

Calomel. gr. i. M. alt. noctibus.

R Infus. Sennæ, ℥iss. mane sequente.

Mitt. sang. nucha cucurb. ope, ℥viii.

Sept. 4th.—App. Emplast. Lyttæ nuchæ. Cont. Med.

15th.—Has progressively become worse, and has the appearance of threatening paralysis.

Mitt. iterum sanguis nucha ope cucurb. ad \bar{z} xii.

20th.—Repr. Infus. Sennæ omni mane.

Oct. 2d.—His ideas continue very incoherent, he has much agitation in his manner, is slothful and slovenly, has scarcely any appetite, and is not at all conscious of his increased disorder.

Mitt. sanguis cucurb. ope, ad \bar{z} xii.

30th.—Is on the whole less agitated, but there is no improvement in his mental condition. The same sluggish disposition continues.

Fiat Setaceum in collo.

Cont. Haust. Sennæ alternis noctibus.

Dec. 1st.—Great loss of memory and confusion of ideas,—does not know the month or season of the year.

His appetite is in general good, occasionally indeed voracious.

He makes no complaint of his head, nor does he say that he has giddiness.

Jan. 1st.—Memory nearly abolished. Has an idiotic appearance, is slow in his movements, and has hesitation in his speech. Appetite good.

Feb. 1st.—No material change,—the same

sluggishness is observed. Hesitation of speech is rather increasing; he has occasionally taken purgatives of calomel and rhubarb, which are continued.

April 10th.—About noon was seized with convulsions, immediately followed by apoplexy.

The temporal artery was opened, and he was cupped in the neck, by which means $\bar{3}$ xx. of blood were speedily abstracted, but he expired in about an hour after he was first attacked.

The attention has been directed in this case chiefly to prevent increase of symptoms threatening paralysis, by occasional blood-letting, blister, seton, and purgatives.

On examining the head forty-eight hours after death, the vessels of the membranes of the brain were found full of blood. Minute drops of blood were likewise observed in considerable numbers, upon making slices of the cerebral substance.

Serum was effused into the cellular texture of the pia mater, over the whole of both hemispheres of the cerebrum, and a considerable quantity of fluid was found in each lateral ventricle, the latter supposed to amount to about 2 ounces.

The viscera of the abdomen were healthy.

The variety of appearances observed in the encephalon of the insane is so great, that we are not yet able with certainty to draw many useful inferences from them. Thus, the most violent mania, lasting for some time, and terminating in death, shall not leave any morbid appearance that we can detect, as was the case in No. 5. of this collection, and in a person of note, whose insane conduct attracted considerable attention some years ago, and whose body was examined after death with the most scrupulous minuteness, by some of the best anatomists of the island. While, on the other hand, the most extensive disease shall exist in the brain, with symptoms so moderate as to give no reason to expect it.

In general, we find in cases of some standing, the effects of previous increased vascular action, especially in the membranes of the brain.

A peculiar state of the cineritious substance has lately attracted the attention of some French pathologists, in particular, Dr FOVILLE of Rouen. A mottled appearance, somewhat like

that of marbled paper,—spots from the size of a pin-head to that of a pea, of a violet or purple colour, staining the cineritious substance. I have observed this both in the convolutions and in the corpora striata, and hitherto only after mental disorder. Dr ABERCROMBIE informs me that he has seen it in other diseases. Alterations of the brain or its membranes, apparently connected with long existing mental disorder, are occasionally found along with recent changes, the cause of death, for instance, where a sudden attack of apoplexy has terminated the life of an insane person; in most cases of this description, the mental disorder has continued until death, but this is not always the case.

I was lately favoured by Mr WARDROP with the account of a dissection, in which the morbid appearances seemed to have been produced at different periods, distinctly marked. A gentleman, about thirteen years ago, laboured under mental disorder, and recovered. About ten years after, he was seized with paralytic symptoms without mental disorder, and died after a short illness.

Upon examination, the membranes of both hemispheres exhibited marks of having suffered

from inflammatory action at a former period ; and in the tuber annulare *ramollissement*, apparently of a recent date, was detected.

On the Continent, attention has lately been directed to the state of the great sympathetic nerve and its ganglions, and morbid alterations, such as inflammation and induration of the latter, and increase of size, with induration of the former, have been found in cases of mania and imbecility, by PINEL, TIEDEMANN, and AUTENRIETH, sufficient to encourage a more minute examination of this nerve than has hitherto been made.

CASE XLIII.

C. F. E. a sailor.

July 1st.—Has been deranged eight months. His language is incoherent, and relates principally to his former occupations. He conceives that persons molest and beat him during the night.

He is always more stupid, and at the same time more irritable, in the evening than in the morning, but is never violent or dangerous, rather melan-

choly. His sleep is in general disturbed, his appetite is variable, and his bowels regular, but he often complains of pains in the lower part of the abdomen, and he has a hernia. Whenever these pains or hernia are spoken of, he immediately undresses himself; he is said to have hereditary disposition to insanity. The present attack is stated to have been produced by intemperance.

R. Pil. Rhei Co. gr. xv. omni nocte.

R. Pil. Hydrarg. gr. v. omni nocte.

R. Infus. Rosar. ℥iss.

Magnes. Sulph. ℥iii. alter. man.

Aug. 1st. — Mental imbecility seems to increase. His language is more incoherent, and he is less cheerful.

Omitt. Pil. Hydrarg.

R. Mist. Cinchonæ, ℥iss. bis die.

Sept. 1st.—More evident marks of increased mental imbecility. To prevent him tearing his clothes, which he is sometimes inclined to do, he occasionally requires restraint by handcuffs.

Oct. 20th.—Is feeble in body as well as mind. To have ℥iii. port wine and a bottle of porter daily.

R. Mist. Camphor. ℥viii.

Sp. Æth. Sulph. ℥ii.

Confect. Arom. ℥ss. M. partitis vicibus.

30th.—No amendment, — nor expectation of any.

CASE XLIV.

B. A. J. male, ætat. 44.

June 15th.—From infancy has had a natural deficiency of intellect, but still not so great as to prevent his being considered fit to be a soldier. After being enlisted, he was sent to a warm climate, where this weakness of mind increased, and about five months ago, on his voyage homewards, he became rather mischievous. He appears to be dull and stupid, and talks much nonsense; he is lazy, quitting his bed with reluctance, and is filthy in his person.

His pulse is quick and feeble.

App. Vesicatoria pone aures.

27th.—Is more lively than he was, and his pulse is become stronger.

R Camphor. gr. vi.

Confect. Arom. gr. x. M. bis quotidie.

July 13th.—His employment is parading about like a sentinel, to keep off the enemy, threaten-

ing to give them a good beating, and saying that he is in a castle or ship, but this is all the mental activity he seems to possess. In every other respect he is sluggish and confused, but is quiet and inoffensive.

Affusio aquæ frigidæ super caput bis in septimana.

R Carbon. Ammoniaci. bis quotidie.

Sept. 1st.—No favourable change,—same confusion of intellect, but his general health, appetite, and digestion, are unimpaired.

26th.—Appears to have derived little benefit, except that he is more lively than he was. He sometimes fancies himself the King, Duke of York, &c., and walks about and sings like an idiot.

R Fer. Sulphat. gr. ii.

Pulv. Cinchonæ. M. quotidie.

R Ext. Papav. alb. gr. v. omni nocte.

April 15th.—He is now in a state of imbecility, probably his condition from infancy.

CASE XLV.

A. J. A. female, ætat. 23.

July 2d.—Has been disordered in her mind about two months. She is very silly in her manner,—scarcely ever speaks, even when addressed, for the purpose of ascertaining and relieving her symptoms. When spoken to, a silly laugh is frequently her only reply. She is rather mischievous, but not dangerous. Her habits are dirty.

She has laboured under amenorrhœa for some time; the exciting cause of her disorder is said to have been perverted ideas of religion. This is the first attack of mental disorder she has had, and there is no reason to believe that hereditary disposition exists.

R Infus. Sennæ ℥iss.

Tinct. ejusdem ℥ii.

Magnes. Sulph. ℥ss. M. sumat statim.

R Decoct. Commun. ℔i.

Ol. Ricini ℥i.

Magnes. Sulph. ℥vi. M. ft. enema.

Mitt. sanguin. ℥x. cucurb. ope inter scapulas admot.

6th.—Continues devoid of reason and ideas of comfort.

Abrad. capill. et utatur lotio Aceti diluti capiti.

R Liquor. Antim. Tartar. ℥ss.

Mist. Camphor. ℥jss.

Syrup. Papav. ℥ij. M. Sumat bis die.

Aug. 3d.—Remains very silly in her manner, and has not improved in any respect. Amenorrhœa still continues.

R Pil. Ferri cum Myrrha gr. x. bis quotidie.

14th.—Utatur Balneo tepido.

28th.—Affusio Aquæ frigidæ subita bis in hebdomada.

Sept. 4th.—Her reason seems to be abolished; she has a very idiotic appearance.

R Infus. Sennæ, ζ ij. pro re nata.

Sept. 7th.—R Pil. Aloes cum Myrrha gr. x. omni mane.

Utatur balneo tepido.

28th.—No improvement; she can scarcely answer the most simple question, and is prone to destroy her clothes, which renders a slight degree of restraint necessary.

Nov. 2d.—During part of last month some improvement took place, so that no restraint was required, and she had less of the idiotic appearance; but the same imbecility of mind remained. She is now apparently unconscious of her situation, and has always a silly laugh. The catamenia are still suppressed.

R Pil. Galbani Comp.

Alöes Socot. aa gr. v. M. quotidie.

Jan. 2d. — Great imbecility approaching to idiotism still prevails; the silly smile above noticed is her constant attendant.

A slight amendment was again observable in December; a glimmering of reason, as it were, occasionally breaking through the gloom of fatuity.

Repr. Pil. Ferri cum Myrrha gr. x. omni nocte.

Feb. 3d.—No catamenia.

Utatur Pediluv. alt. diebus, cum

Affus. Aquæ frigidæ super caput.

22d.—R Pil. Hydrarg. gr. v. alt. noctibus, et

Infus. Sennæ \bar{z} jss; Infus. Gent. \bar{z} ss. M. mane sequente.

March.—Continues the same.

Adhib. Electricitatis impetus per pelvem.

26th.—Has been affected with a considerable degree of tremor and nervous agitation.

R Pulv. Ipecac. $\bar{\theta}$ j.

Antim. Tart. gr. i. M. statim.

R Pulv. Ipecac. Comp. gr. x. omni nocte.

29th.—R Opii gr. $\frac{1}{2}$.

Pulv. Castorei gr. x. M. h. s.

R Calomel. gr. iv.

Pulv. Rhei gr. xvj. M. p. r. nata.

April 1st.—Tremor removed, but no amendment in her mind.

July.—No improvement.

Electricity was tried in this case, but without effect. This agent has been recommended in Chronic Dementia by ESQUIROL, and cures are said to have been performed by it, as well as by galvanism. Both have been frequently employed in mental alienation combined with palsy, but, as may be supposed, with little success.

CASE XLVI.

C. F. C. male, æt. 36.

June 24th.—Has been several years in a state of insanity, brought on by terror. He is incoherent in his discourse, but in general is silent, unless when spoken to: he appears at times melancholy, at other times he has an unmeaning laugh: he is never violent. At a former period he attempted suicide, but has not again exhibited any disposition to injure himself or others. He avoids society. His bodily health is good, and bowels regular; but he sleeps little.

R. Pil. Hydrarg. gr. v. quotidie.

July 5th. — Slight improvement appears to have been produced by the mercury.

29th.—R Mitt. sang. cucurb. ope cap. ras. adm. ℥xij.

App. Emp. Lyttæ capiti.

Omitt. Hydrargyrus.

Aug. 31st.—There still appears some amendment in his mental disorder, for he gives more ready and more correct answers to questions put to him, although he continues silent, unless when spoken to; is more willing to do what he is desired; appears less imbecile, and walks about more, although he avoids society.

Sept. 23d.—Improvement noticed in last report continued two or three weeks; since which time he has become less attentive to the propriety of his appearance than he was; his dress is perpetually disordered, and he is more dull, and less intelligent.

R Mist. Cinchonæ ℥jss. bis in die.

Nov. 18th.—State of fatuity or imbecility increases; his answers are less correct; his laugh is more idiotic, and oftener indulged in.

Immerg. in aqua tepida ad gr. 96, dum

Cadat in caput aqua frigida.

Jan. 6th.—Remains in the same imbecile state.

He has been bathed only twice, for the greatest alarm was produced; he seemed to pass from a state of torpor to one of extreme irritability and violence, followed by depression and refusal of food.

CASE XLVII.

D. O. A. male, æt. 24.

June 6th.—The faculties of his mind have become gradually impaired during the last six or seven months; in particular his memory, which led to some errors in his accounts. Insanity, however, was not suspected, until about two months ago, when he ran suddenly to a window, calling out that his mother was driven over by a carriage, or bit by mad dogs. He has since that time been decidedly insane, usually not violent, although once he attempted to strike his wife with a poker. This is the first attack of insanity, but during his life he has had four or five fits, supposed to have been epileptic.

R. Pulv. Jalap. gr. xv.

Calomel. gr. iij. M. statim, et alternis diebus.

July 4th.—Remains nearly in the same state of mental imbecility.

Mittr. sang. cucurb. ope nucha ad $\bar{3}$ xiv.

25th.—Admov. cap. raso Emp. Lyttæ.

Sept. 1st.—Mental faculties still more torpid.

Oct. 4th.—Was seized with an apoplectic fit this morning; $\bar{3}$ xx. of blood were taken from the temporal artery, and the bowels were freely purged. He died about midnight.

On Dissection,

The vessels of the brain and of its membranes were found loaded with blood.

The arachnoid membrane was considerably thickened and opaque.

The cellular substance of the pia mater was full of serous fluid.

The lateral ventricles of the brain were very large and distended, about $\bar{3}$ ij. of limpid fluid in each.

In other respects the structure of the brain appeared to be natural.

CASE XLVIII.

B. A. F. a soldier, æt. 28.

June 15th.—Has been nearly a year in a state of insanity: at present he appears silly, is indifferent about every thing, and is silent, except when he talks to himself, or to the wall, upon which he sometimes makes an attack, by striking at it. His bodily health appears good.

R Mist. Camph. ʒjss.

Æth. Sulphuric. ʒj. M. bis quotidie.

July 2d.—R Camphoræ gr. v. bis quotidie.

20th.—Is more inclined to speak, and more especially on indecent subjects.

31st.—Still much sluggishness and sullenness remain; he is, however, a little more ready in his answers, and shows a little more activity of manner.

R Ammoniaë Carb. gr. x. semel quotidie.

Aug. 15th.—Is more cleanly, and disposed to work; occasionally breaks out violently, and swears a great deal. He now readily enters into conversation, and may be considered as materially improved.

CASE XLIX.

E. F. female, unmarried, æt. 18.

Aug. 14th.—She has a stupid look, and when questioned about her complaints, cannot give a distinct answer; makes silly speeches when alone, and appears to have lost her memory in a remarkable degree. From what can be gathered from her, it would appear that she feels general lassitude and debility, and has a sense of weight on her head, with vertigo: has been affected in this way for five weeks; the cause is thought to have been a frightful dream. Pulse 88, rather sharp; skin cool; appetite good, although she never asks for food; bowels act regularly; has been very drowsy for some days, but denies that she ever gets sleep. Catamenia have appeared twice; last year once, and again about three months ago.

App. cucurb. cruent. capiti ad ʒviij.

Utatur pediluvio vespere per quadrantem horæ,

15th.—Symptoms continue unchanged.

Abrad. capill. et App. Empl. Lyttæ toti capiti.

17th.—Sense of weight and vertigo said to be relieved, although the discharge from the blister

has been scanty; she appears to have some little recollection, and gives more pertinent answers. Pulse 80, soft. Bowels costive.

R Infus. Sennæ \bar{z} jss.

Magnes. Sulph. \bar{z} ijj. solve, sumat statim, et pro nata.

18th.—Physic operated gently.

To have animal food, and a pint of porter daily.

Seems to be convalescent.

25th.—R Pulv. Cinchonæ \bar{z} ss. bis vel ter die sumend.

31st.—Cured.

CASE L.

A. A. C. male, æt. 24.

April 21st.—Is in a state of great mental depression, and likewise appears weak in body. About a fortnight ago he cut his throat, but is now recovered from the effects of this attempt at suicide. Pecuniary difficulties are believed to have brought on this attack of insanity, to which he has a strong hereditary disposition, three of his father's family having been insane.

R Pulv. Jalap. gr. xv.

Calomel. gr. iv. M. Sumat statim, et repr. alternis diebus mane.

R Decoct. Aloes co. ℥ij. pro re nata.

R Decoct. Cinchonæ ℥jss.

Confect. aromat. gr. x. M. ter die.

May 16th.—Torpor has increased considerably, appears to be inattentive to the calls of nature, and is very dirty.

R Pil. Hydrarg. gr. v. omni nocte.

June 16th.—No amendment.

Omitt. Hydrargyrus.

R Infus. Quassiae ℥ij.

Carb. Potassæ gr. x. M. ter die.

July 30th.—Is in a very unpromising state ; he destroys his clothes very much, for which restraint is sometimes required. A great degree of mental torpor and bodily weakness continues.

Sept. 1st.—His muscular power has not lately decreased, and his appetite is tolerably good ; but he appears to be almost devoid of intelligence.

Dec. 1st.—Bodily health improves; mind equally weak.

Admov. Caust. capiti ut fiat font.

R Mist. Camph. ℥jss.

Sp. Æther. co. ℥ss. M. ter die.

Jan. 1st.—His bodily health continues to im-

prove, and there is some appearance of slight mental improvement.

Feb. 1st.—He has improved considerably ; has become cleanly in his person, and no longer requires restraint.

March 1st.—His countenance has resumed its natural expression, and he now conducts himself with great propriety.

CASE LI.

A. B. C. a male, æt. 30.

March 31st.—This man, who lately lost an affectionate relative, appears to be in a state of acute dementia ; he attempted to throw himself out of the window, and is very restless and mischievous. His insanity is of a month's duration.

R Pil. Hydrarg. gr. v. omni nocte.

R Extr. Colocynth. co. gr. vj.

Calomel. gr. iii. M. Fiant Pil. 2. pro re nata.

April 5th.—No change.

Utantur Thermæ cum aqua frigida in caput affusa.

R Pulv. Ipecac. ʒj.

Antim. Tartar. gr. j. M. alt. man.

Repr. Pil. Hygrarg. gr. v. alt. noct.

30th.—Little effect has been obtained from the emetics, or from the douche, in rousing this patient from his mental stupor.

Omitt. Hydrarg.

May 31st.—Remains in a state of stupor and silence; his appetite is voracious, and his bowels inclined to be costive.

R Calomel. gr. ij.

Pulv. Rhei gr. xv. M. alt. man.

Omitt. Extract. Colocynth. comp. et Calomel.

Fiat setaceum nucha.

June 30th.—Continues in a condition of torpor, as if he could not be roused to any mental exertion; his appetite continues good.

App. Vesicatoria cruribus.

July 7th.—Scarcely any effect in arousing him from his lethargic condition, produced by the blisters, which were discontinued after a few days' trial.

Aug. 1st.—Mitt. sang. nucha cucurb. ope $\frac{3}{4}$ xij.

Rep. pulv. cum Rheo et Calomel.

Sept. 1st.—Adeat Machin. Elect.

The cupping and electrical shock were also ineffectual to rouse him. Continues costive.

Repr. Cathartic.

Nov. — The frequent use of purgatives at length began to effect his amendment, the first signs of which were his answering questions, and his shaking hands, on being asked.

Dec.—Recovery of mental energy progressive.

TABLE

OF THE

NUMBERS OF THE DIFFERENT VARIETIES IN 274 CASES
OF MENTAL DISEASE.

MANIA, or

General Insanity,	78	
Puerperal,	15	
Remittent,	3	
Intermittent,	3	
with Paralysis,	3	
— Apoplexy,	1	
— Catalepsy,	1	
— Epilepsy,	3	
— Hysteria,	1	
	—	108

MONOMANIA, or

Partial Insanity.		
Melancholy,	51	
Puerperal,	2	
Intermittent,	1	
with tendency to suicide, .	15	
— Fear,	6	
— Paralysis,	3	
— Pregnancy,	2	
— Dementia,	1	
	—	81
Over,	81	108

Over, . . . 81 108

MONOMANIA,

Religious,	15
with Paralysis,	1
— Epilepsy,	1
— Hypochondriasis,	1
— Nymphomania,	1
	— 19

Timid, 8

Elated, 16

with Paralysis, 2

— Epilepsy, 1

— Dementia, 1

— 20

Amorous, 1

with Jealousy, 1

— Epilepsy, 1

— Nymphomania, 1

— 4

Chimerical, { var. Hypochondriacal, 3
 Hysterical, . 3

— 6

— 138

DEMENTIA, 21

Puerperal, 1

Senile, 2

with Paralysis, 4

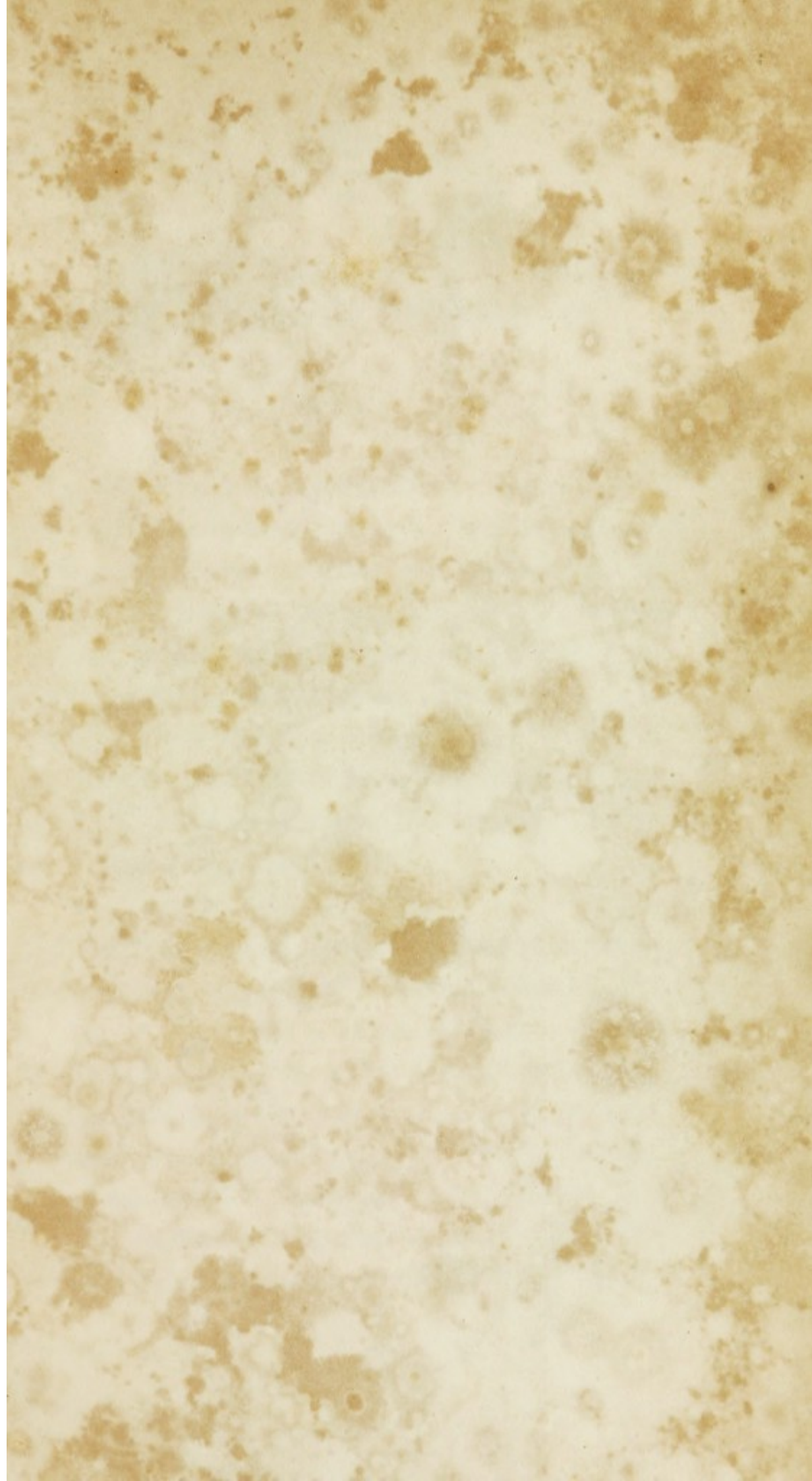
— Catalepsy, 1

— 28

274

Of the above		Cured.	Relieved.
108 Cases of MANIA, there were		58	6
81 Cases of MONOMANIA, with	}	38	8
Depression, . . .			
20	Elated,	8	
19	Religious,	11	1
8	with Fear, . . .	4	
4	— Love, . . .	1	
3	Hypochondriacal,		1
3	Hysterical, . . .	2	
28 Cases of DEMENTIA, . . .		1	4
<hr/> 274		<hr/> 133	<hr/> 20

Of the above		Cured	Relieved
500 Cases of Mania, there were	48	0	0
81 Cases of Monomania, with	38	8	0
Depression			
Related	8		
Religious	11	1	
With Fear	4		
Love	1		
Hypochondriacal		1	
Hysterical	2		
Cases of Insensibility	1	4	
	183	13	0



No 1.



Vincent's Lithog. Edin.

EXPLANATION OF THE PLATES.

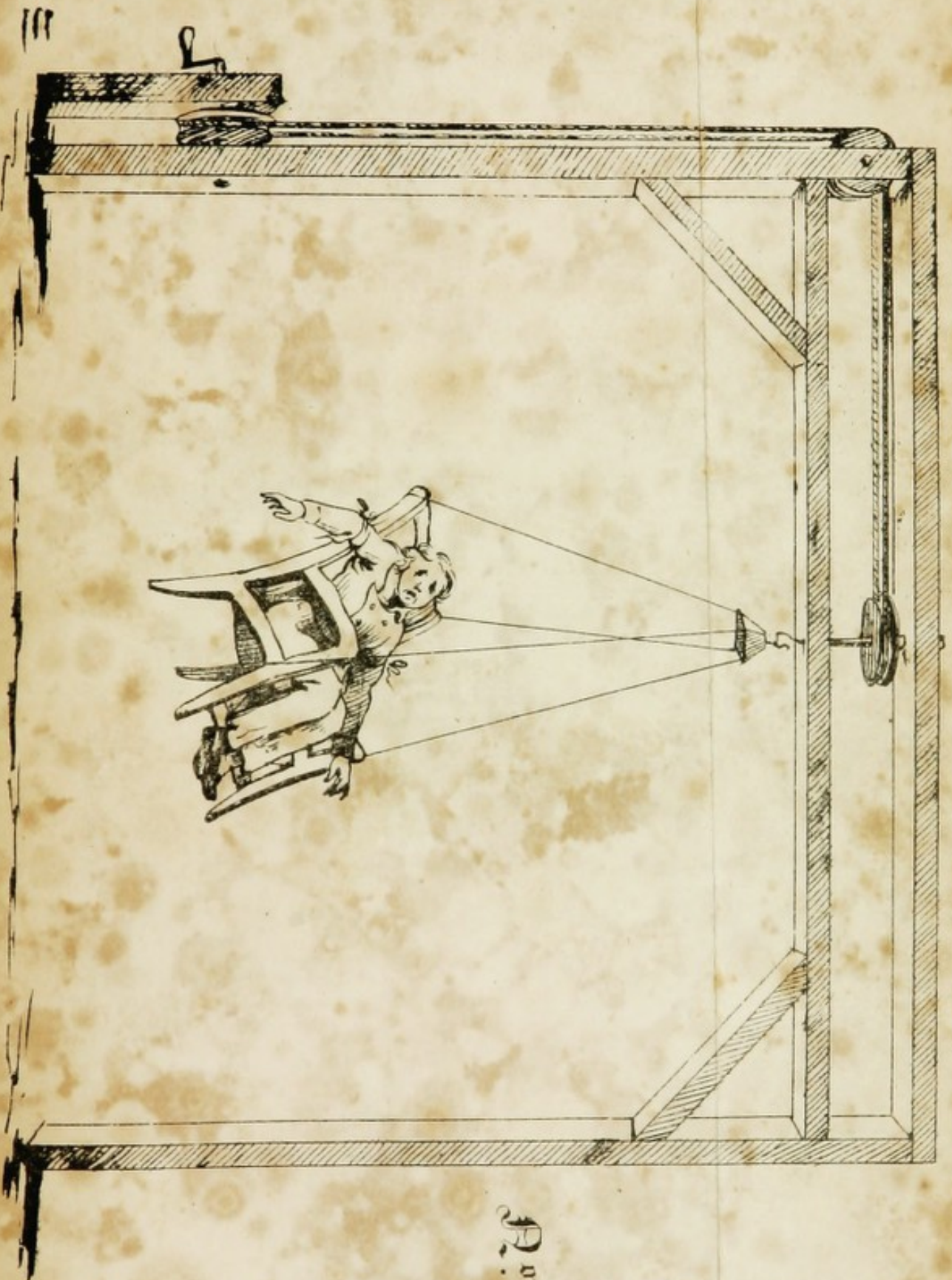


IN visiting private asylums for the insane, I have had frequent occasion to observe, that the difficulty of procuring proper machines for administering the Douche and Rotatory Motion, has prevented medical men, having patients under their care, to whom these remedies might have been beneficial, from making a trial of them. I have therefore thought it may be useful to give drawings of Machines for each of the above purposes, which may be erected at little expence, and by any intelligent carpenter.

The first Plate gives a view of the different parts of an apparatus for giving the Douche, consisting of a bucket, from which a stream of water is made to fall on the head of the patient from different heights, regulated by a rope and pully,—by the cock inserted into the lower part of the bucket, the size of the stream is regulated; in this Plate is likewise exhibited a perpendicular section of a warm bath, with the position of the patient in it,—the

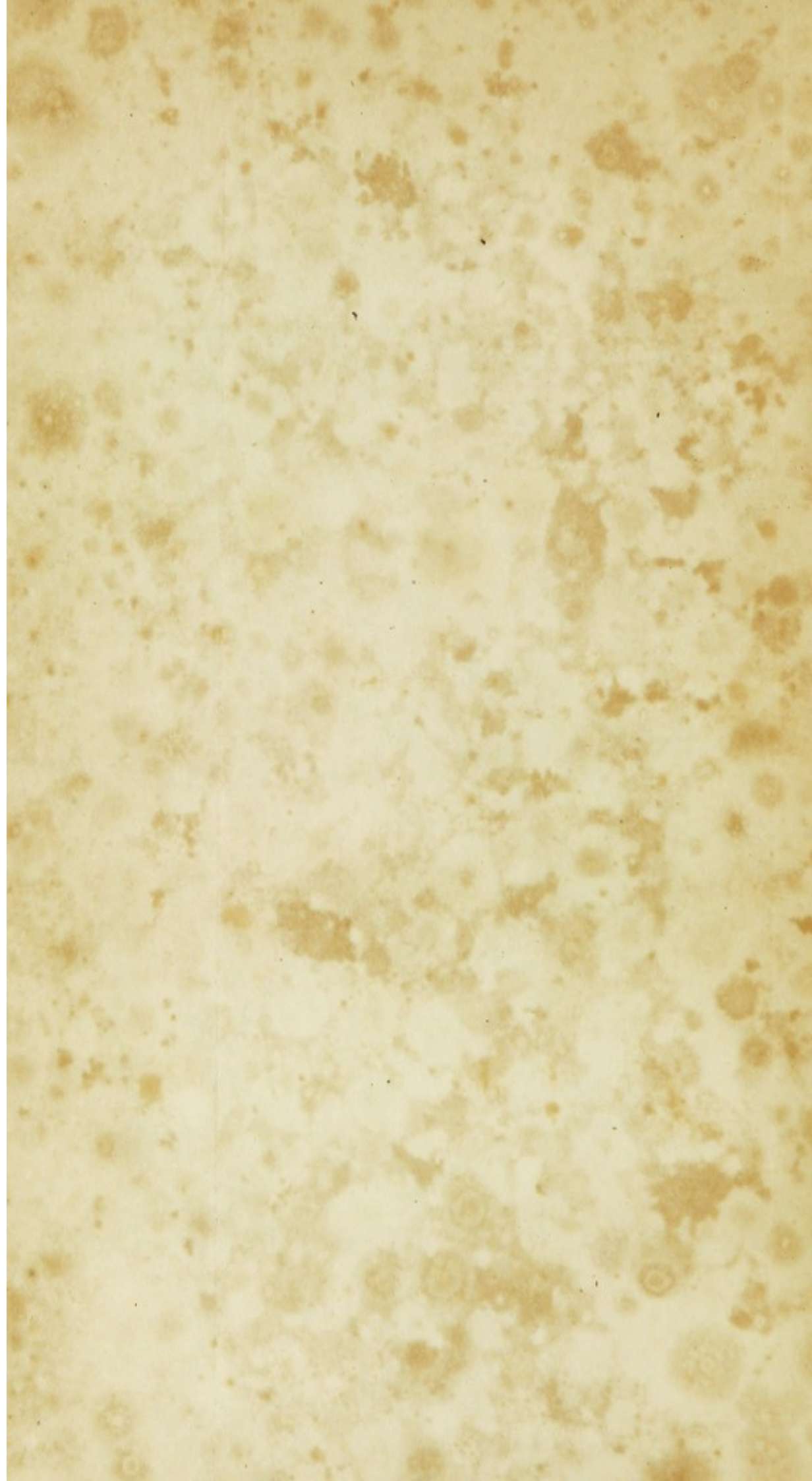
form of spring-straps to fasten him, if necessary,—the cover of the bath, with space for the patient's neck, and a wax-cloth tippet to carry off the cold water.

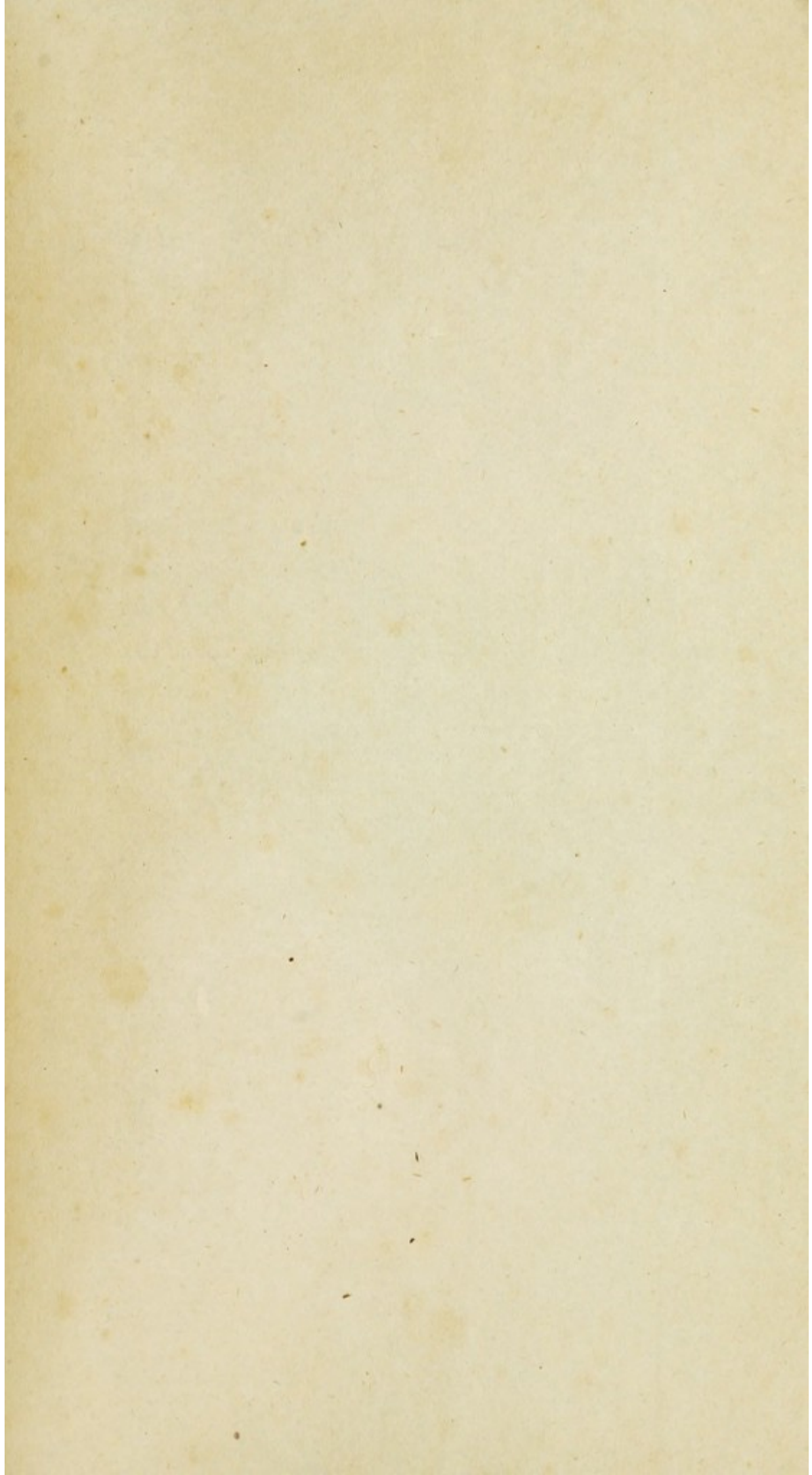
In the second Plate, the form of a Rotatory Machine is given, consisting of two perpendicular posts, connected by two transverse beams,—a strong arm-chair, with straps to secure the patient, and four ropes attached to it, and kept apart above by a perforated piece of wood, to prevent their being entangled; the chair is made to turn by ropes and pulleys, moved by a small wheel; the position of the patient may be rendered more or less upright, by adjusting the length of the ropes by which the chair is suspended, or by cushions fixed in it.



Pl. II.

Numéro 1234, 1235







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