

Abstract of the statutes of the United States and of the several states and territories, relating to the custody of the insane / By Charles F. Folsom, with the assistance of Hollis R. Bailey.

Contributors

Folsom, Charles Follen, 1842-1907.

Bailey, Hollis R. 1852-1934.

Harvey Cushing/John Hay Whitney Medical Library

Publication/Creation

Philadelphia : H. C. Lea's Son, 1884.

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/gzmfgj6r>

License and attribution

This material has been provided by This material has been provided by the Harvey Cushing/John Hay Whitney Medical Library at Yale University, through the Medical Heritage Library. The original may be consulted at the Harvey Cushing/John Hay Whitney Medical Library at Yale University. where the originals may be consulted.

This work has been identified as being free of known restrictions under copyright law, including all related and neighbouring rights and is being made available under the Creative Commons, Public Domain Mark.

You can copy, modify, distribute and perform the work, even for commercial purposes, without asking permission.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

RC452
884F

Statutes of
THE UNITED STATES
AND OF THE
SEVERAL STATES AND TERRITORIES
RELATING TO THE
Custody of the Insane.



YALE MEDICAL LIBRARY

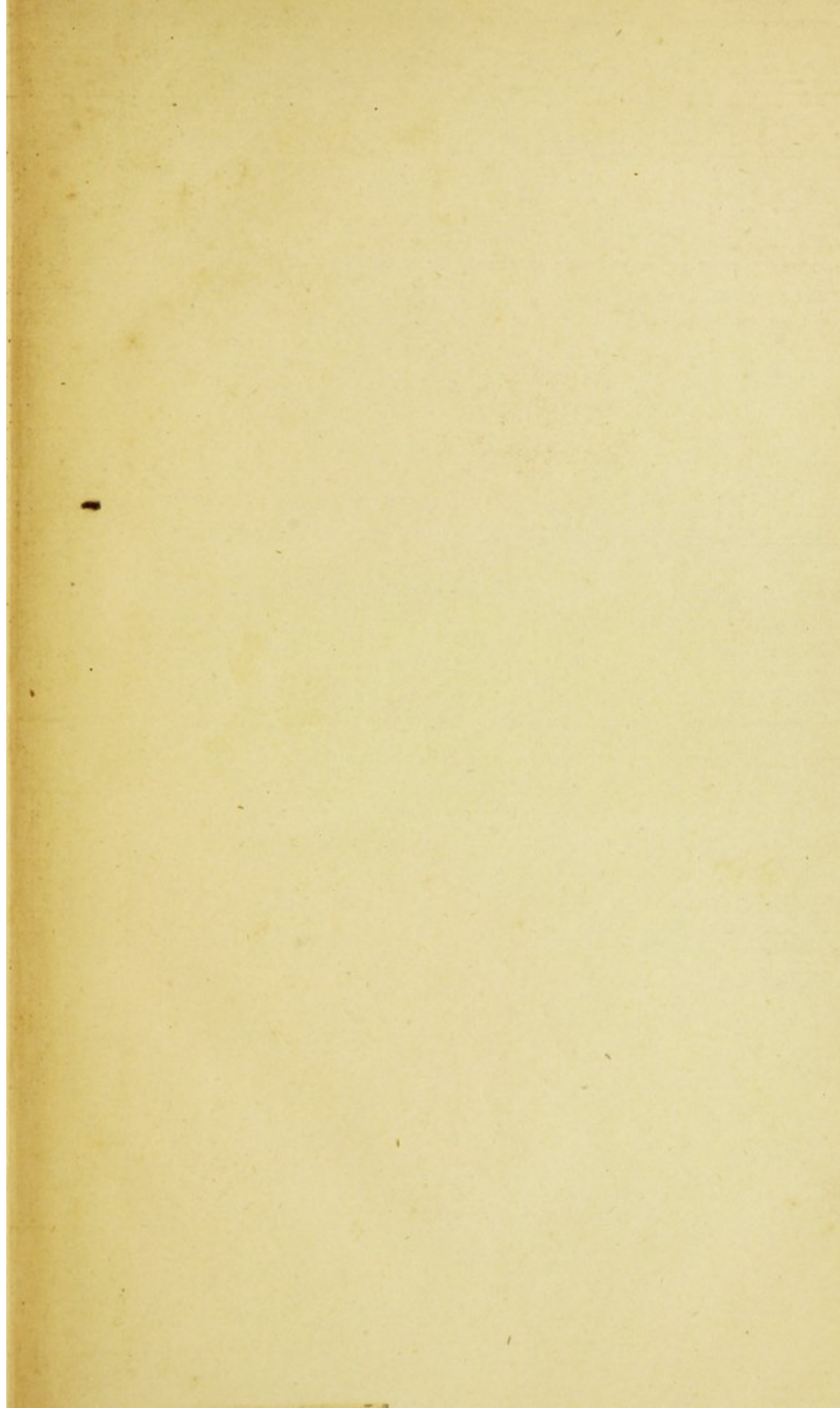
HISTORICAL LIBRARY

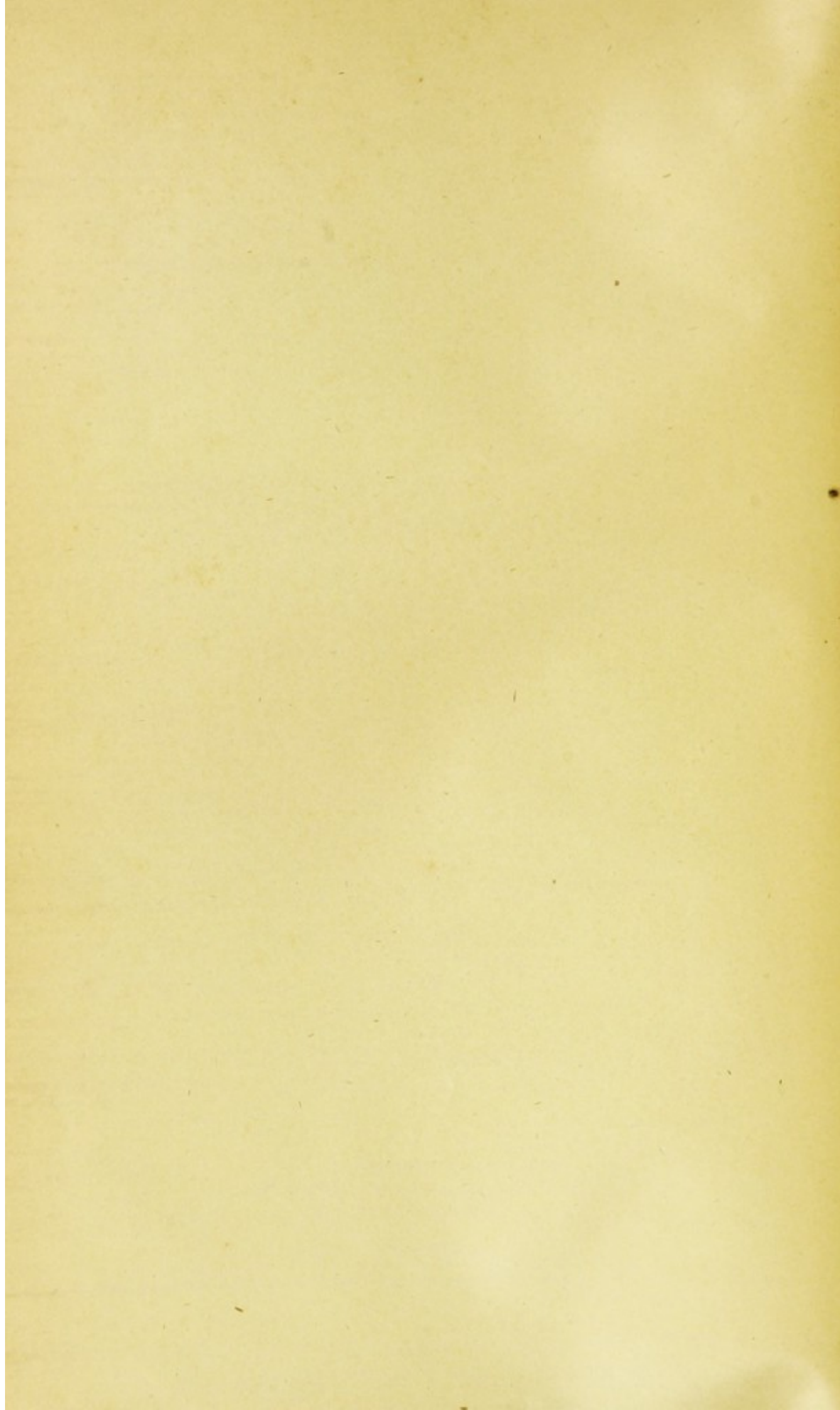
The Bequest of CLEMENTS COLLARD FRY

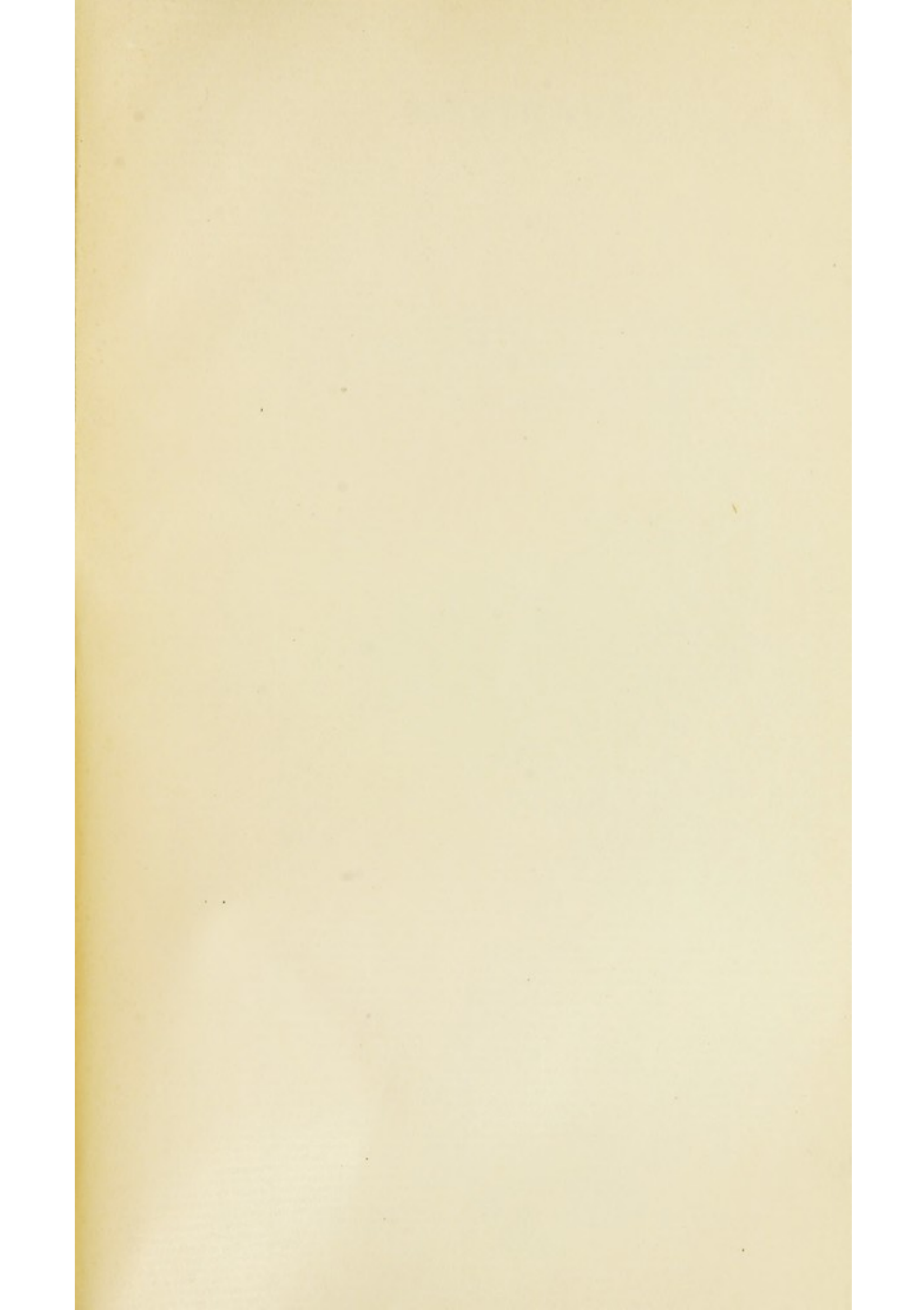
4/6

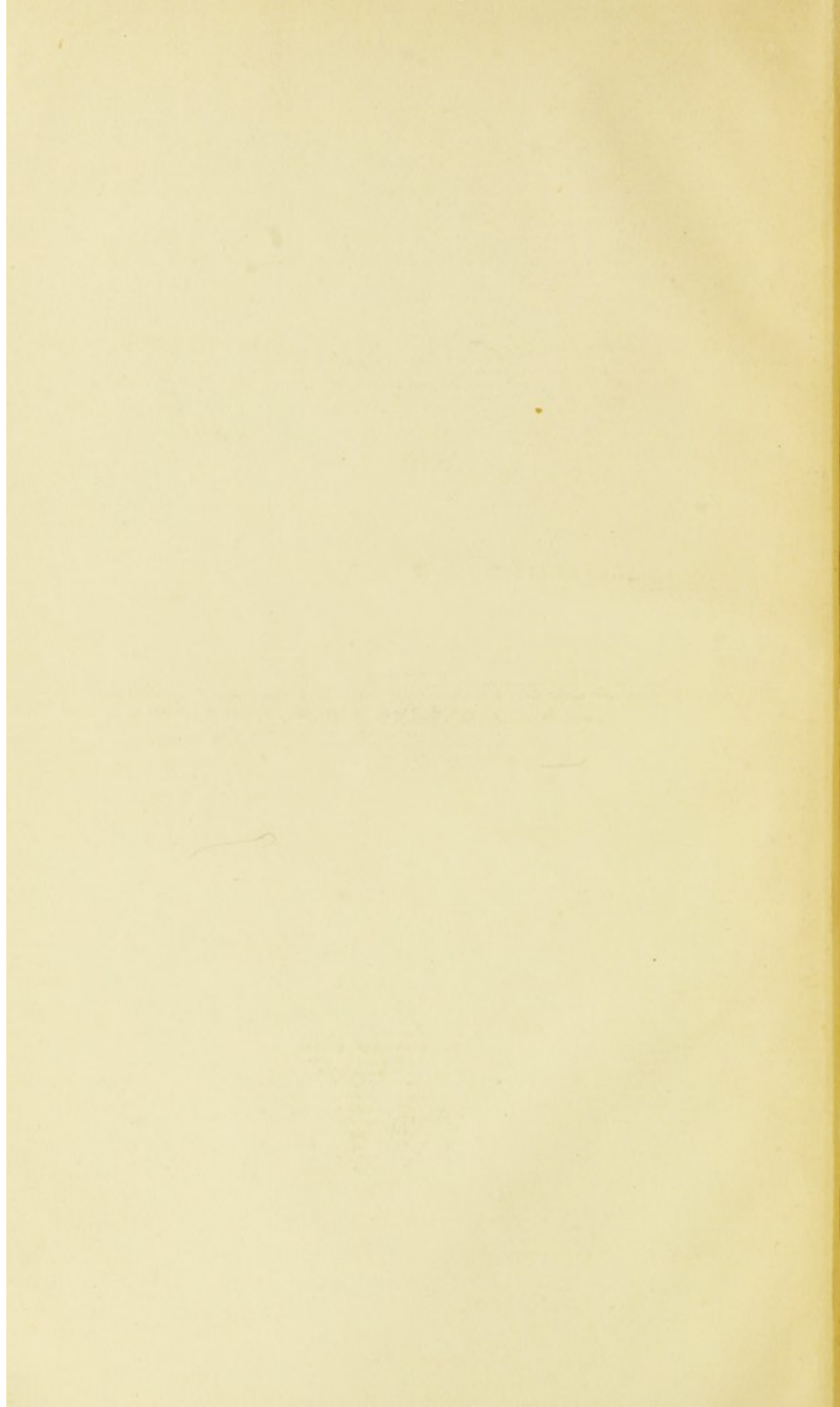
EX LIBRIS

CLEMENTS C. FRY, M. D.









ABSTRACT

OF THE

STATUTES OF THE UNITED STATES, AND OF THE SEVERAL STATES AND TERRITORIES, RELATING TO THE CUSTODY OF THE INSANE.

BY

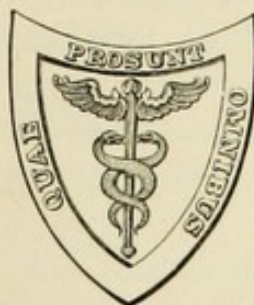
CHARLES F. FOLSOM, M.D.,

FELLOW OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES; ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF MENTAL
DISEASES, HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL; PHYSICIAN TO OUT-PATIENTS WITH
DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM, BOSTON CITY HOSPITAL.

WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF

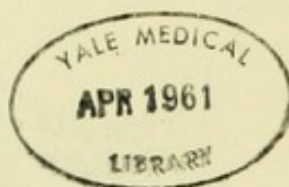
MR. HOLLIS R. BAILEY,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.



PHILADELPHIA:
HENRY C. LEA'S SON & CO.
1884.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1884, by
HENRY C. LEA'S SON & CO.,
in the Office of the Librarian of Congress. All rights reserved.



RC452
884 F

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS.

THE insane asylums in the several States are, as a rule, under the direction of a board called trustees, directors, commissioners, visitors, managers, regents or administrators. These boards are in some cases elected by the legislature, more commonly appointed by the governor of the State, with or without the advice or consent of the council, or senate, or legislature. The boards are required to visit the hospitals at stated intervals, and to make annual or biennial reports to the governor or to the legislature. For the most part they appoint the medical officers of the asylums, generally with the approval of the governor. In some States the governor appoints such officers. In Maine one member of the board must be a woman, and in Iowa two may be women.

In West Virginia the board is appointed by the board of public works. In Florida, Nevada, Rhode Island, and Wisconsin, the board of commissioners of charitable and correctional institutions is the board of trustees. In the District of Columbia the visitors are appointed by the President. In North Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia, there are separate asylums for negroes. County asylums, where they exist, are not much better than almshouses or houses of correction for the most part: and the laws requiring them, in the few States where there are such, are often disregarded. In Massachusetts there were never more than three, and there is now only one.

The various asylums have different by-laws regarding payment of dues for patients, etc. Women are employed as physicians in some, and in one State, Nebraska, there must be one female physician.

In those States where the laws do not specify regulations for the commitment, or admission, of private patients, the trustees are allowed to include that matter under their by-laws; and they generally prescribe a medical certificate from one physician, or two, which in some States must be signed under oath.

The civil laws of all the States provide the right of habeas corpus, according to law, and the possibility of a jury trial to a person demanding his discharge from an insane asylum; they deal in various ways with the disqualifications of the insane as to holding office, voting, serving as jurors or witnesses, managing property, marrying, and guardianship. In a few States incurable insanity is ground for divorce.

STATUTES OF THE UNITED STATES, AND OF THE SEVERAL
STATES AND TERRITORIES, RELATING TO THE
CUSTODY OF THE INSANE.

ALABAMA.¹

Patients are received at the insane asylum from the several counties of the State in proportion to the numbers of their insane population. In order of admission the indigent insane have precedence over those able to pay, and recent cases over those of long standing.

Paying patients are received on the following requirements: (1) security for the payment of charges and expenses; (2) a certificate of insanity from one or more respectable physicians; (3) certain prescribed information as to the condition of the patient.

Indigent patients are admitted only after application to the judge of the probate court in the county where the patient resides. The judge being informed that there is room for the patient at the asylum, must call one respectable physician and other witnesses, and, either with or without the verdict of a jury, at his discretion, decides the questions of insanity and indigence. The physician's certificate of insanity is taken under oath.

If a paying patient, after three months, becomes indigent, and the superintendent certifies that he is a fit patient to remain, he may be retained at the expense of the State, on the certificate of the probate judge of his county.

Indigent patients after two years' residence in the hospital, if they are not likely to be benefited by longer treatment, and are not dangerous, may be removed by order of the superintendent to the poor-house of the county of which they are resident.

When a person has escaped indictment, or has been acquitted of a criminal charge, on the ground of insanity, the court shall ascertain whether the insanity in any degree continues; in which case the court shall order the prisoner to be sent to the insane asylum.

If a person, held in confinement to await trial or for want of bail, appears to be insane, the court must make an investigation, call a respectable physician and other witnesses, and, if necessary, a jury. If it is proved that the person is insane, the court may discharge him from imprisonment and order his removal to the hospital, where he must remain

¹ Code of Alabama, 1876, §§ 1470-1503, 2753-2769, 2782, 2795-2799, 2802-2807, 2894, 2895, 3756, 3758, 3836, 3838, 3843.

until restored to his right mind. In case of a recovery he is remanded to jail.

Convicts who become insane while serving their sentence, or who are insane at the expiration of their term, if found to be suitable patients for the insane asylum, may be sent there by the Governor. A convict sent to the insane asylum who recovers before the expiration of his term of imprisonment must be returned to the penitentiary or discharged, as the Governor may order.

ARIZONA.¹ (TERRITORY.)

Provisions for the confinement and care of all insane persons in each county shall be made by the board of supervisors of each county, either in the county jail or in such other place as they shall think best. The Governor may make contracts for the keeping and treatment of the insane in any hospitals in the State of California.

The probate judge of any county, upon an application under oath, stating that a person by reason of insanity is dangerous, shall cause the person to be brought before him for examination, shall summon two or more witnesses acquainted with the accused, and shall cause to appear one or more graduates in medicine who are also reputable practitioners. The physician or physicians shall be present during the hearing, and shall make a personal examination of the accused, and shall set forth in a written statement to be made upon oath: (1) his or their opinion as to the insanity of the party charged; (2) whether it be dangerous to the accused, or to the person or property of others, that the accused go at large; (3) whether such insanity is, in his or their opinion, likely to prove permanent or only temporary. The judge, if satisfied that the person is insane and unfit to be at liberty, shall make an order directing his confinement. The property of the insane person is applied, so far as it will go, to paying the expense of his commitment and maintenance.

Upon proof that a person confined for insanity is no longer insane or dangerous, the probate judge may direct that he be set at liberty.

The Governor shall appoint some suitable person to visit once in three months the asylums in California where there are patients from Arizona, to see that they are properly treated, and to direct the discharge of those who are sufficiently restored to reason.

¹ Compiled Laws, 1877, §§ 1193-1203.

ARKANSAS.¹

Each county of the State is entitled to send to the insane asylum a certain number of patients, proportionate to the number of its inhabitants, as shown by the last census.

Patients are committed to the asylum in the following manner:

(1) Some reputable citizen files with the county and probate judge a written statement, certifying that the patient is a resident of the county and is, to the best of his belief, insane, and ought to be committed to the asylum for care and treatment. This statement is subscribed and sworn to before the judge, who also signs it. (2) The judge, at an appointed time, hears the testimony of the witnesses produced, and also causes an examination to be made by one or more regular practising physicians of good standing. Interrogatories, twenty-six in number, touching the habits, history, and condition of the patient are prescribed, and the physician or physicians are required to obtain answers. A sworn statement of the result of the examination, including the questions and answers, must be made by the physician or physicians and presented to the judge. (3) If the judge is satisfied that the person is insane and a fit patient for the asylum, he makes his decision in writing. (4) The superintendent notifies the judge whether there is room in the asylum unoccupied. If there is no room, the name of the insane person is entered on the register of the asylum, and the patient will be entitled to admission as soon as there is a vacancy. (5) If the judge receives word that there is room for the patient, he issues an order to the sheriff to take the insane person and deliver him to the superintendent of the asylum. Any insane person, a citizen of the State, whose estate will not maintain himself and his natural dependents, may be admitted to the asylum and maintained at the public expense. Insane persons having property may be admitted if there be room.

Patients are classified into three classes: acute, chronic, and probably incurable. If the hospital is crowded with patients, a preference is given, in the order of admission, to the acute class, and vacancies may be made by discharging those who are probably incurable.

A patient who has not recovered may be discharged and given into the care of his guardian, relatives, friends, or removed to such place as is provided for his further custody. Such removal is made by the sheriff, or his deputy, by the order of the county and probate judge. Persons who have not recovered may also be removed by their friends with the consent of the superintendent, or by the direction of the board of trustees. Patients who have recovered may be discharged by the superintendent, but notice shall be sent to the county and probate judge, if the removal is without his order.

¹ Arkansas Digest, 1874, §§ 302-326, 1227, 1228, 1828, 1966, 1988, 2001, 2002, 3488-3539, 4496-4500, 4539.

Acts of the General Assembly of the State of Arkansas, 1883, pp. 2, 18-26, 150-153, 182.

The sheriff, of each county, before delivering any patient to the superintendent, shall see that he or she is provided with suitable clothing to the amount prescribed.

Any person attempting to commit a patient in a way contrary to the provisions of the statute, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and liable to a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$300.

If a lunatic is furiously mad, so as to be dangerous, it shall be the duty of his guardian or the person in charge of him, to confine him in a suitable place until the next term of the circuit court for the county, which shall make such order for the safe keeping of the person as the circumstances of the case may require. If there is no person in charge, or if the person in charge fails to take care of such lunatic, any judge of a court of record, or any two justices of the peace of the county, may cause such insane person to be taken into custody and confined until the circuit court shall make further order.

Insane persons at large shall be arrested by any peace officer and taken before a magistrate, who shall make such orders as are necessary to keep them in restraint until they can be sent by due process of law to the asylum.

Insane paupers may be taken care of in the poor-house of the county.

If in a criminal case, in the course of trial, or after trial and before judgment, the court shall be of the opinion that there are grounds for believing the defendant insane, all proceedings shall be postponed and a jury called to inquire whether defendant is of unsound mind. If found insane, he shall be kept in confinement in prison or in the county jail, or sent to the lunatic asylum until he is restored. If in the opinion of the court he is sane, the trial is to proceed or judgment be pronounced as the case may be.

If a person is under sentence of death, and the sheriff is satisfied that there are reasonable grounds for believing him insane, he may summon a jury to try the question. If the person be found insane, the sheriff shall suspend the execution and report the case to the Governor.

Persons acquitted of crime on the ground of insanity must be so reported by the jury in their verdict, and they shall be committed to the asylum by the court for further proceedings or for discharge upon their recovery, at the discretion of the court. Convicts becoming insane are not admitted to the asylum during their term of service, but are treated in the penitentiary.

CALIFORNIA.¹

Patients are committed to the Stockton Asylum in the following manner: Whenever it is made to appear by affidavit to a magistrate of

¹ Codes and Statutes of California, by Hittell, 1876, Vol. I. §§ 2136-2222; Vol. II. §§ 11,763-11,766, 13,361, 14,367-14,373, 14,221-14,224, 14,582; Vol. III. §§ 14,368, 14,370, 14,373. Statutes of California, 1881, Chap. ix.; 1883, Chaps. liv. and lxi.

the county that any person within the county is so far disordered in his mind as to endanger health, person, or property, he issues a warrant directing that the person be arrested and taken before some judge of a court of record in the county for examination. This judge summons two or more witnesses from the persons best acquainted with the insane person, and at least two graduates in medicine. The physicians must be present at the hearing and make a personal examination of the alleged insane person. The physicians must, if they believe the person dangerously insane, make a certificate stating the fact and showing, as far as possible, the nature and duration of the disease, and the age, residence, and condition of the patient. The judge, if he is satisfied that the person is so far insane as to endanger health, person, or property, makes an order that he be confined in the Asylum. This order is executed by the sheriff. Idiots, imbeciles, and persons affected with delirium tremens are not admitted.

Commitment to the Napa State Asylum is in substantially the same manner, except that the application is made to the County Judge or to the Probate Judge of San Francisco, who conducts the examination and makes the order for commitment. Also, the physicians are especially required to ascertain whether the case is of a recent or curable character, and whether the insane person is of a homicidal, suicidal, or incendiary disposition, so as to be dangerous to himself or the community. There is the same provision as to idiots, imbeciles, and cases of chronic or harmless mental unsoundness, and the resident physician is directed to return such persons to the county from which they were committed.

The judge shall inquire into the pecuniary ability of persons committed to the Asylum, and, if there is property sufficient to pay charges, the judge shall appoint a guardian to take the property and apply it to paying for the maintenance of his ward. If the insane person is indigent, but has husband or wife, father, mother, or children living within the State having means, they shall pay for his support to the extent and in the manner prescribed for paying patients.

If the kindred or friends of a patient make it appear to the judge of the court who issued the commitment that they are capable of giving him proper care, the judge may issue an order for the removal of such person. No other order or application for release shall be heeded by the Trustees, except it be the order of a court or judge on proceedings in habeas corpus. If it is brought to the knowledge of the judge that a patient so removed is not properly cared for, or is dangerous for want of care, he may order such patient to be returned to the Asylum.

Non-residents shall not be supported at public expense in either asylum, except temporarily if stricken while travelling in the State.

The judges authorized to commit persons may send all patients to the Napa Asylum until it is filled, but may order transfers to be made from one asylum to the other, with the consent of the resident physicians of each asylum, the expense of the transfer to be paid by the guardian or friends of the patient.

If doubts arise as to the sanity of the defendant in a criminal case, either during trial or before judgment, the court must order the question to be submitted to a jury, and must suspend the trial or the pronouncing

of judgment. If the defendant is found insane, the court must order him sent to the State Insane Asylum. If he becomes sane, the superintendent shall send word to the sheriff and district attorney, who must put the defendant into custody until he is brought to trial or judgment.

If a person has been sentenced to death and there is good reason to believe that he has become insane, the sheriff, with the concurrence of the judge who rendered judgment, may summon a jury to inquire into the supposed insanity. The district attorney is to be notified, and is to attend the inquisition. If the defendant is found insane, the sheriff must inform the Governor, who may, when the defendant becomes sane, order execution of the judgment.

When a convict, in the opinion of the physician, warden, and captain of the yard of the State Prison, is insane, they must certify the fact to the Governor, who may order the removal of the prisoner to the Insane Asylum. If the convict recovers in the Asylum, the warden of the State Prison is to be notified, and the convict is returned to the prison, if his term of imprisonment has not expired.

COLORADO.¹

Until the asylum for the insane now building is ready, lunatic paupers are transported to some convenient asylum, either within or without the State limits; the expense to be paid in the first instance by the county of which the lunatic is a resident. This expense shall be repaid the county out of the State fund. If any relatives of the lunatic, bound by law to support him, and having means, are found in the State, the money expended is to be collected of them.

Whenever any reputable person shall file a complaint, duly verified, in the county court, alleging that any person is a lunatic or insane person, and that he has property, and is incapable of properly managing the same, the judge shall order a jury of six jurors to be summoned to try the question of sanity. If the jury find that such person is so insane as to be unfit to manage his property, the court shall appoint some fit person to be conservator of his estate. Whenever any reputable person files with the county court a complaint that any person is so insane or distracted as to be dangerous to himself or others, if allowed to go at large, the judge shall issue an order for the apprehension of such person; provided, also, that when any sheriff or constable shall find any such insane person at large, he shall apprehend him without any order of the court. The person thus arrested shall be taken forthwith before the county court, or judge thereof, and an inquest, by six jurors, shall be

¹ General Laws, State of Colorado, 1877, pp. 602-610. Session Laws of Colorado, 1879, pp. 11, 87-92; 1881, pp. 130, 141, 142; 1883, pp. 32, 33.

held in the mode above stated. It may be held without delay, if the alleged lunatic so elect; otherwise not until at least ten days' notice has been given to him, and to a guardian, who shall be appointed for him. Until the determination of the inquest, the alleged insane person shall be confined in the county jail, or other convenient place. If the jury find that such person is so insane as to be unfit to go at large, the court shall commit him to the county jail or other convenient place; provided that, both before and after such inquest, if there is any relative or friend suitable to have the custody of such alleged insane person, the county court shall order him to be delivered into the custody of such relative or friend. It is provided further that both the above-mentioned complaints may be filed at once, and one inquest held to determine both. No inquest shall be had as to the lunacy of any person charged with a criminal offence until ten days' notice has been given to the district attorney or other prosecuting officer.

In case any lunatic has no relative or friend who will take care of him, the overseer of the poor-house of the county, or such other person as the county commissioners may appoint, shall have the charge of the body of such lunatic, and shall comfortably support him, at the expense of the county, unless there is property in the hands of his conservator. If there is such property, the conservator shall pay the expenses.

If any person shall present to the county court an information in writing, stating that any person found by it insane has been restored to reason, the court shall cause the fact to be inquired of by a jury. If, upon such inquest, he is found restored, he shall be set at liberty, and his conservator shall return to him his property.

All money expended by any county for the support or custody of lunatics shall be reimbursed to it out of the State fund.

CONNECTICUT.¹

When a pauper in any town is insane, a selectman of such town applies to the judge of probate of the district where the pauper resides, asking for his admission to the insane hospital. The judge shall appoint a respectable physician to investigate and report the facts of the case. If the physician is satisfied of the insanity of the pauper, the judge shall order the selectman to take him forthwith to the hospital. A part of the expense of his support is paid by the town, and the balance by the State.

When a person indigent, but not a pauper, is insane, any person, on his behalf, may apply to the judge of probate, who shall appoint a respectable physician and a selectman of the town where the insane

¹ General Statutes of Connecticut, 1875, pp. 19, 20, 25, 56, 96-100, 536, 537. Public Acts of Connecticut, 1875-1880, pp. 25, 248, 249, 254, 327, 328, 342, 424, 452; 1881, pp. 10, 11; 1882, pp. 193, 222; 1883, p. 255.

person resides, to investigate the case and report. If the judge is satisfied that the person is indigent and insane, he shall order him to be taken to the hospital by the person making the application. Half the expense of his support shall be paid by the town and half by the person making the application.

The judge shall make a record of his orders for admission, and shall send copies of them to the Governor.

Paying patients, also, may be committed to the hospital by the superintendent, under special agreements, and conformably to law, when there are vacancies. Any sum paid by a town for the support of an insane person may be recovered from such insane person or out of his estate, if any ever comes into his possession. An insane person may be put in any suitable hospital, retreat for the insane, asylum, or place of detention, by the relatives, friends, or guardian, on the presentation of a sworn certificate, made within thirty days, signed by some reputable physician, stating that he has made a personal examination within a week prior to the date thereof, and that such person is insane. This certificate and the character of the signer shall be certified by an officer authorized to administer oaths. Any person thus confined may be removed by the person causing him to be detained.

On a written complaint to any judge of the Superior Court that a person is insane, and unfit to go at large, the judge shall appoint a committee, consisting of a physician and two other persons, one of whom shall be an attorney-at-law, judge, or justice of the peace, who shall examine into the case, and report to the judge the facts and their opinions thereon. If, in their opinion, such person should be confined, the judge shall issue an order therefor.

Any dangerous insane person at large may, by order of a justice of the peace and the first selectman of the town, on the certificate of a respectable physician of such town, be confined in some suitable place. If the person under whose care he shall be, or who is bound to support him, shall not so confine him, he shall be ordered to a suitable place by the justice and selectman.

When any insane person is at large in any town, any person may complain to any selectman or justice of the peace of the town, and if he do not within three days provide for the confinement of such insane person in the manner above stated, the complainant may complain in writing, under oath, to any justice of the peace in the town, and such justice shall thereupon order a constable to bring such insane person before some justice of the peace residing in the town, who, if finding that such insane person is unfit to go at large, may order him to be confined in some suitable place for such time as he deems proper. But he may at any time, for just cause, order his discharge. And the Superior Court, on the petition of any person so confined, or of his relatives, the town to which he belongs being made a party respondent, may make any proper order with respect to his future disposal. All expenses are to be paid out of the estate of the insane person, if he has any; if not, by his relatives liable by law to support him; and if none such, by the town where he belongs.

Persons in charge of any place of detention for the insane may dis-

charge persons placed therein, other than criminals and such as have been sentenced, at their pleasure.

The Board of Charities, consisting of three men and two women, appointed by the Governor and removable at his pleasure, shall inspect all institutions in which persons are detained by compulsion, to ascertain whether inmates are properly treated, and whether any have been unjustly placed or are improperly held therein. The insane asylums shall be visited as often as once a month.

Any judge of the Superior Court, on information to him that any person is unjustly deprived of his liberty by being detained in any insane asylum, or in any place for the confinement of the insane, or in any inebriate hospital, in the State, may appoint a commission of not less than two persons, who shall fix a time for a hearing, and shall have one or more private interviews with the person confined, and shall make due inquiries of the physicians or other persons having him in charge, and shall make a report to the judge of the facts and their opinion thereon. If, in their opinion, the party is not legally detained, or is cured, or his confinement is no longer beneficial or advisable, the judge shall order his discharge. But no commission shall be appointed as to one person oftener than once in six months.

Any superior court, city court, or police court, before which a person is tried on a criminal charge, and acquitted on the ground of insanity, may order such person to be confined in the Connecticut Hospital for the Insane for such time as such court shall direct, unless some person shall give bond to the State to confine such person in such manner as the court shall order. If the insane person has any property, the court shall appoint an overseer with the powers and duties of a conservator. If he has no estate, the expense shall be paid by the town to which he belongs; if he belongs to no town, then by the State. Any person thus confined, or the officers of the Hospital, may petition the Superior Court of the county in which he is confined for his enlargement. The selectmen of the town to which he belongs shall be served with notice, and the State's attorney for such county shall appear, and the court shall make such order as it shall deem proper as to his disposal.

If a person confined in jail upon the commitment of a justice of the peace is thought to be insane, or an idiot, the county commissioners shall appoint a reputable physician to make an examination. If the physician is of opinion that the prisoner is insane, or an idiot, he shall make a certificate to that effect and deliver it to the commissioners. The commissioners may notify the selectmen of the town where the prisoner belongs, and they shall forthwith remove the prisoner from the jail, and provide for him in some suitable place.

Dipsomaniacs, habitual drunkards, and persons addicted to the use of narcotics or stimulants, so far as to have lost their power of self-control, are treated as lunatics to the extent that the probate court may sentence them to an inebriate asylum in the State, for not less than four, nor more than twelve months, except that dipsomaniacs shall be committed for three years.

DAKOTA.¹ (TERRITORY.)

In each organized county there shall be a board of three commissioners call Commissioners of Insanity, two of whom shall constitute a quorum. The Judge of Probate is chairman of the board. The other two members shall be appointed by the County Commissioners. One shall be a respectable practising physician, and the other a respectable practising attorney. In case of the temporary absence, or inability to act, of two of the commissioners, the Judge of Probate may call in a respectable physician or lawyer to act with him.

Application for admission to the Hospital must be made to the Commissioners in writing, sworn to, stating that the person on whose behalf the application is made is believed to be insane, a fit subject for treatment in the hospital, and living within the county. His legal settlement must also be given. The Commissioners shall at once investigate the case. They may require the alleged insane person to be brought before them, or not, as they deem best. They may provide for the suitable custody of the person pending the investigation, and their warrant for the purpose shall be executed by the sheriff or any constable. They shall hear testimony, and any citizen or relative of the alleged insane person may appear and oppose the application. Some regular practising physician, who may or may not be of their own number, shall be appointed to make a personal examination and report whether he finds the person insane or not. The physician shall endeavor to obtain from the relatives of the person and others correct answers to certain prescribed questions, twenty in number, relating to the patient's condition and the nature and duration of the disease. The interrogatories and answers are to be attached to the certificate which the physician is required to make and give to the Commissioners.

If the Commissioners find the person insane and a fit subject for treatment in the hospital, they issue a warrant authorizing the superintendent of the asylum to receive and keep the patient. The sheriff, or some other person appointed for the purpose, shall execute the warrant by delivering the patient, with a duplicate copy of the warrant and the physician's certificate, to the superintendent. If there is any relative or intimate friend of the patient who is a suitable person, he shall have the privilege of executing the warrant, if he requests it, but shall have no fee for his services. No female shall be taken to the hospital without some other female or some relative in attendance.

Patients may have special care in the hospital, if the same is agreed upon and paid for in advance. The relatives or friends shall have the privilege of paying any portion or all of the expenses of a patient.

If there is no room for a patient in the hospital, and he is not fit to go at large, the Commissioners shall provide for his care, either by a special

¹ Revised Codes of Dakota, 1877, p. 172. Laws of Dakota, 1879, pp. 68-86; 1881, pp. 98-102; 1883, pp. 298-305.

custodian to be paid for by the friends or relatives of the patient, or, if he is a public patient, they shall require him to be cared for at the expense of the county by the commissioners of the county or overseers of the poor. If there is no poor-house or more suitable place, the patient may be confined in the county jail, or he may be sent to an asylum out of the Territory to be designated by the Governor. The commissioners, on application made to them, may also make provision in the county for the care of persons who are insane, but for whom admission to the hospital is not sought. The commissioners, if any insane person in the county is suffering from want of proper care, on information of the same, shall investigate the matter and make needful provision. Persons cared for outside the hospital may be transferred there by authority of the commissioners, when a vacancy occurs, and without further inquest, when there has been an inquest within six months. No person supposed to be insane shall be restrained of his liberty except in the way already stated, unless it be temporarily to such extent as may be necessary for the safety of persons and property, until proper authority can be obtained. Any person shall be guilty of misdemeanor who treats an insane person with wanton cruelty.

If a person, confined in the hospital, is alleged to be not insane, the judge of probate, either of the county where the hospital is situated, or of the county where the patient has his settlement, upon an application alleging that the person is not insane and is unjustly deprived of his liberty, shall appoint a commission of not more than three persons, of whom one shall be a physician, and, if two or more are appointed, another shall be an attorney. They shall make examination and inquiry and report to the judge of probate. Such report shall be accompanied by a statement of the case signed by the superintendent. If the judge on this, and on the testimony offered, is satisfied the person is not insane he shall order his discharge. No commission shall be appointed in regard to the same party oftener than once in six months.

If a patient escapes from the hospital, the superintendent shall notify the commissioners of insanity of the patient's county, who shall, if he be found, have him discharged or returned to the asylum, unless for good reasons they have him cared for otherwise.

Any patient who is cured shall at once be discharged by the superintendent. The patient, if without means, shall be supplied with clothing and a sum of money not exceeding \$20, to be charged with the other expenses of the patient. A patient who proves incurable, but not dangerous, may be removed and taken care of by his relatives, with the consent of the trustees of the hospital. The friends and relatives of a patient who is not cured, and who is dangerous to be at large, may apply to the commissioners of insanity of the county where the patient belongs, and the commissioners may have the patient removed from the hospital and cared for within the county: provided, that no patient under a charge or conviction of homicide shall be discharged without the order of the trustees.

When patients are discharged from the hospital by the authorities thereof, without application therefor, notice shall be sent to the commissioners of insanity of the patient's county, and they shall provide for the care of the patient unless he is discharged as cured.

The expenses of an insane person may be collected by the county commissioners from his estate or from the person legally bound for his support.

If the hospital becomes crowded, discrimination shall be made in the reception of patients in the following order: (1) For cases of less than a year's duration. (2) For cases with favorable prospects of recovery. (3) For those for whom application has been longest on file. (4) Other things being equal, for the indigent.

DELAWARE.¹

There is no State insane asylum in Delaware. Insane persons are cared for in the county almshouse, or in some asylum in Pennsylvania selected by the Governor.

Indigent lunatics or insane persons are removed to a Pennsylvania hospital in the following manner: Whenever the relatives or friends of an insane person apply to the Chancellor of the State, and present a certificate of two practising physicians of the county where the insane person resides, setting forth the insanity, the cause, if known, and the necessity of better medical treatment than can be afforded in the county almshouse, the Chancellor shall, if satisfied of the insanity and indigency, recommend in writing to the Governor that such indigent insane person be removed to some asylum in Pennsylvania. But each county shall be entitled to have only five patients so supported at any one time. The expense of such support shall be paid for by each county.

When a patient thus placed is cured, or is so far recovered as to be fit for removal, or for one year has shown no marked improvement, the principal physician of the hospital shall so represent in writing to the Governor of Delaware. Thereupon, the Governor shall make a written request for the patient's discharge.

The Governor shall request a detailed report annually from the asylum respecting the condition and treatment of the insane from Delaware, and shall transmit it to the legislature.

If any patient thus placed in a hospital becomes entitled to any property, the income of which is sufficient for his support, the Chancellor shall appoint a trustee to take charge of the same. The Chancellor may, in his discretion, require that such insane person be retained in the asylum, paying his own expenses.

The trustees of the poor of the several counties, on the recommendation of the Chancellor and of the resident associate judge, shall cause any of the insane poor of their county, whether in or out of the almshouse, to be removed to any hospital for the insane in the United States, and they

¹ Laws of Delaware, Revised Code, 1874, pp. 25, 68, 233, 239, 240, 242-244, 650. Laws of Delaware, 1875, pp. 103, 104; 1881, p. 411.

shall make contracts for their admission and support. The expenses shall be paid in whole, or in part, by the said trustees, so long as they judge proper. If the insane person has any property, it shall be applied to defraying the expenses of his support, whether in the almshouse or elsewhere.

The overseer of the almshouse in each county shall receive and safely keep all insane persons committed to his charge by order of the levy court.

When any insane person is confined in jail, the levy court may issue an order that he be placed in the almshouse; and, if the sentence of any convict is respited on the ground of insanity, the convict may be removed to the almshouse under such order.

If, in a capital trial, the defendant is acquitted on the ground of insanity, the court may, on motion of the Attorney-General, order that the defendant forthwith be committed to the almshouse of the county where the case is tried, or of the county where the insane person has his residence, or the court may order that such person be placed in any lunatic asylum in the United States. The court may appoint a trustee to contract for his commitment and support. The expenses shall be paid by the county where the offence was committed, or where the insane person has his residence; but, if such insane person have property, it shall be applied to his support. Such insane person may be set at large by the court of general sessions of the peace and jail delivery of the county where the case was tried whenever they are satisfied that the public safety will not be thereby endangered; or the said court may order his removal from such asylum to the almshouse, either of the county where the act was committed, or of the county where he resided.

If a person becomes insane, pending a civil action, the court may appoint a guardian *ad litem*, or the action may be continued by a trustee.

FLORIDA.¹

It is the duty of each judge of the circuit court of the State, on suggestion that a person is insane, to issue a writ directing the sheriff to bring such person before him for examination. If it be found that such person is a lunatic or insane, the judge shall make such decree as is usual or necessary in such cases. If it appear that such insane person is destitute, the judge shall order him transported to the Asylum for the Indigent Lunatics of the State of Florida for care and custody; or he may, in his discretion, direct the said insane person to be delivered for custody and maintenance to any other person, who shall receive not more than \$150 per year for such maintenance.

¹ Digest of the Laws of Florida, 1822-1881, pp. 448, 747-750. Acts and Resolutions of Florida, 1883, p. 64.

The Comptroller, once in every six months, shall forward to the State Attorney of each circuit a list of the lunatics in the care of private persons in his circuit. The State Attorney shall cause an investigation of each case by the grand juries of the several counties, causing each of said lunatics to be brought before them. The grand jury shall make a report, a copy of which shall be sent to the Attorney-General and to the Comptroller. The Attorney-General, where he deems it proper, shall direct the State Attorney to institute proceedings before the judge of the circuit court, looking to the change of the custody of the said lunatic, or to his final discharge, or to his transfer to the State Asylum.

The physician in charge of the State Asylum may, when directed by the Board of Commissioners of State Institutions, receive into said asylum any lunatic, idiot, or insane person, whose friends, parents, or guardians are able and willing to pay for his care and support, at a rate to be fixed by the Commissioners.

When any person tried for an offence is acquitted by reason of insanity, and if the discharge or going at large of such insane person shall be considered by the court manifestly dangerous, the court shall order him committed to jail, or otherwise to be cared for as an insane person; or may give him into the care of his friends, on their giving security for his proper care; otherwise he shall be discharged.

GEORGIA.¹

The State Asylum is intended for the care of lunatics, idiots, epileptics, or demented inebriates. Inmates are divided into four classes: 1. Pay or pauper patients, residents of the State. 2. Pay patients, who are non-residents. 3. Insane penitentiary convicts. 4. Insane negroes, in certain cases. Citizens of Georgia have a preference over non-residents.

Resident pay patients are admitted upon authentic evidence of lunacy according to law, or by a certificate of three respectable practising physicians well acquainted with the condition of the patient, or a certificate from such physicians and two respectable citizens. Pay patients not resident in the State are admitted upon authentic evidence of insanity from a court having jurisdiction, or upon a certificate from their own State like that required in the State of Georgia, together with the certificate of the judge having jurisdiction, that the certificates of the physicians and other persons are genuine and entitled to full credit.

The court convicting a pauper of insanity shall certify the fact that he is a pauper. If he has any means, or becomes entitled to any property, it shall be applied, so far as it will go, to defraying his expenses. If

¹ The Code of the State of Georgia, 1882, §§ 331(5), 1341-1374, 1658, 1852-1864, 2735, 4299, 4666, 4673.

there is any one liable for his support, the amount expended may be collected of him. Otherwise he is supported at the expense of the State.

Upon the petition of any person, on oath, stating that another is liable, as being a lunatic, idiot, or person *non compos mentis*, to have a guardian appointed, or is a fit subject to be committed to the Lunatic Asylum, the Ordinary, upon proof that ten days' notice has been given to the nearest three adult relatives of such person, or that there is no such relative within the State, shall issue a commission directed to any eighteen discreet persons, one of whom shall be a physician, requiring any twelve of them, including the physician, to examine the person and hear witnesses if necessary, and make a return to the Ordinary, specifying under which, if either, of said classes they find the person to come. If they find him within either of said classes, the Ordinary shall appoint a guardian for him, or commit him to the Lunatic Asylum. There may be an appeal from this finding to the superior court of the county, where the issue shall be submitted to a special jury.

Guardians of insane persons are authorized to confine them or place them in the asylum, if necessary for their own protection or the safety of others. A guardian wilfully failing to do this, is liable for all injuries inflicted on others by his ward. When there is no guardian for an insane person, or the guardian, on notice, fails to confine his ward, and any person makes oath that such insane person should not longer be left at large, the Ordinary shall issue a warrant, and have the insane person brought before him on a day specified. Upon an investigation of the facts, he may commit such insane person to the Lunatic Asylum, and, if necessary, cause him to be temporarily committed to jail until he can be sent to the asylum.

If a patient in the asylum appears to be incurable, but at the same time harmless, he may be discharged by the trustees of the asylum, or remanded to the care of friends and relatives. Pauper patients shall not be discharged without proper clothing and a sum of money necessary to carry them to their residence or to the county from which they were sent.

If, before or after admission of a pay patient, resident or non-resident, by certificate, the alleged lunatic or his friend or relative makes a demand of the superintendent for a trial of the question of lunacy by jury, it shall be had without delay, according to law, in the county where the asylum is located. The like demand and trial may be had by all patients who have been convicted of lunacy, if the person demanding it, being a relative or friend, makes affidavit that he believes the alleged cause of commitment did not and does not exist, and that the conviction was obtained by fraud, collusion, or mistake. The same right exists also when there is an affidavit that the cause of commitment has ceased to exist, and there is a refusal by the superintendent to discharge.

Provision is made for the commitment, admission, and care of inebriates, but only as pay patients.

Insane negroes, residents of the State, are to be committed upon the certificate of the Ordinary as to their condition mentally and pecuniarily.

Whenever there is an application for commitment, unattended by the requisite evidence, the superintendent may receive the person for a rea-

sonable time, provided payment is made in advance for his maintenance. If a person who has been once properly received as a patient has been absent so long as three months, he cannot be received back again without going through the regular process provided by law.

If a penitentiary convict becomes so afflicted as to be a fit subject for the asylum, he shall be received therein upon the direction of the Governor of the State, or, if accompanied with the certificate of the physician of the penitentiary, and of the principal keeper thereof, stating the fact. Such convict shall pay for his support, if he has means. If he recovers before his term of service has expired, he shall forthwith be sent back to the penitentiary.

When a person has been acquitted of a capital crime on the ground of insanity, and is committed to the asylum, he shall not be discharged except by special act of the legislature. If the crime is not capital, he may be discharged by order from the Governor. If sentence was suspended because of insanity, the superintendent of the asylum shall inform the presiding judge of the court where he was convicted in case of recovery.

If a convict sentenced to death becomes insane, the sheriff shall summon a jury of twelve men to inquire into the fact. If the jury find him insane, the presiding judge of the district shall certify the fact, and the convict shall be received into the lunatic asylum. If the patient recover, he shall be removed to the jail, and a new warrant for his execution issued.

When the plea of insanity is filed, the court shall cause that issue to be first tried by a special jury, and, if found true, the defendant shall be committed to the insane asylum, and shall remain there until discharged by the general assembly.

IDAHO.¹ (TERRITORY.)

There is no provision as yet for an asylum for the insane in the Territory of Idaho. It is made the duty of the board of county commissioners in each county to take care of, and provide for, the indigent sick, idiotic, and insane of the county under the regulations of law.

Whenever it shall be represented to the probate judge, upon petition, under oath, by any relative or friend of any insane person, or of any person who is mentally incompetent to manage his property, the judge shall cause not less than five days' notice to be given to the supposed insane person of the time and place of hearing the case, and shall cause such person, if able to attend, to be produced before him at the hearing. If, on examination, it appears to the court that the person in question is incapable of taking care of himself and his property, the judge shall

¹ Revised Laws of Idaho, 1874 and 1875, pp. 310-318, 428, 430, 447-449, 526. Laws of Idaho, 1881, §§ 170, 220, 529, 530, 898.

appoint a guardian of his person and estate. Every guardian so appointed shall have the care and custody of the person of his ward, and the management of his estate.

If, in a capital case, after judgment of death there be good reason to suppose the defendant has become insane, the sheriff, with the concurrence of the judge who rendered judgment, may summon a jury of twelve persons to inquire into the question of the supposed insanity, and shall give notice to the district attorney. If insanity be found, the sheriff shall suspend the execution until he receives a warrant from the Governor or the judge of the court by which judgment was rendered. The Governor may appoint a day for the execution of the judgment in case of recovery.

When an indictment is called for trial, or a person upon conviction is brought up for judgment, if there is a doubt as to his sanity, the court shall order the question to be submitted to the regular jury, or may order a jury to be summoned, in the way above described, to try the question. If the jury find that he is insane, the trial or judgment, as the case may be, shall be suspended until restoration to sanity; and the court, if it deem a discharge dangerous to the public peace or safety, may order a commitment to the custody of some proper person, who must detain the prisoner until he becomes sane. Upon his recovery, notice must be given to the sheriff and district attorney, and the sheriff shall, without delay, place him in proper custody until he be brought to trial or judgment, or otherwise legally discharged. The expenses of his care and custody shall be borne, in the first instance, by the county where the indictment was found; but the amount may be recovered back from the estate of the defendant, or from any person or place bound to maintain him.

ILLINOIS.¹

Preference is given to recent and curable cases, and also to patients who are violent or otherwise troublesome, when the asylums are crowded. The Board of Commissioners of Public Charities shall visit the insane hospital and other places where the insane are confined and exercise a power of supervision. They may examine persons under oath, and they shall report annually to the Governor.

All patients, residents of the State, may be kept free of charge (each county paying for the support of its insane patients). If a patient is able and willing to pay for his support, he may do so. If there is room in the hospitals, residents of other States may be admitted as patients, upon the payment of the cost of their treatment.

When any person is supposed to be insane, a petition is sent to the

¹ Revised Statutes of Illinois, Cothran's Annotated Edition, 1881, pp. 197-210, 363, 507, 508, 950-955, 1076. Laws of Illinois, 1881, pp. 151-153.

judge of the county court by a near relative or any respectable person for proceedings to inquire into the alleged insanity. On the filing of such petition, the judge shall have the alleged insane person brought before him at a time and place appointed for the hearing of the matter. At the time fixed for the trial, a jury of six persons, one of them a physician, shall be impanelled to try the case. The jury shall return a verdict showing the facts of the case, stating whether the person is insane, and, if so, whether fit to be sent to a State hospital. If the person is found to be insane, the court shall enter an order for his commitment to a State hospital. If the patient is not a pauper, his friends have a choice as to the hospital. The clerk of the court shall apply for the patient's admission, and, on ascertaining that he can be received, shall issue a warrant to the sheriff or some suitable person (preferring a relative, when so desired), ordering the insane person to be conveyed to the hospital. The warrant must be endorsed by the superintendent of the hospital, acknowledging the receipt of the patient and returned into court. The court, if it is necessary, pending the trial or while waiting for admission, may make such order as the case may require, for the temporary restraint of the supposed insane person, by a sheriff, jailer, or other suitable person. Idiots and persons with infectious diseases are not admitted to the hospitals.

The judge of the county court is to see that pauper patients are removed from the hospital when required by the trustees. Patients not paupers are removed by their friends, who must give bonds to do so upon admission. If a patient is not removed as required, the superintendent may send him to the place from which he came.

Whenever application is made from a patient not residing in the State, if the superintendent is of the opinion that the case is probably curable and there is room at the time in the hospital, the trustees may admit the patient, taking a bond for the maintenance of the patient, and for his removal when required. No person shall be detained in any asylum or hospital for the insane without the order of a court of competent jurisdiction, or the verdict of a jury.

When any patient shall be restored to reason, he shall have the right to leave the hospital at any time, and, if detained contrary to his wishes, he shall have the privilege of a writ of habeas corpus on his own application, or on that of some one in his behalf. If a superintendent or officer of an asylum improperly receives or detains a patient, he is liable to fine not over \$500 or to imprisonment for one year, and also by civil process for damages for false imprisonment.

If, upon the trial of a person charged with crime, it appears that the crime was committed by the person while insane, and the jury also find that the person has not entirely and permanently recovered, the court shall cause the person to be taken to a State hospital for the insane, and there kept until fully recovered. But if the jury find that the person has entirely recovered from such insanity, he shall be discharged from custody.

A person who becomes insane after the commission of a crime or misdemeanor, shall not be tried during the continuance of the insanity; and if after trial and verdict he becomes insane, judgment shall be arrested. If, after judgment and before execution, the defendant becomes insane,

then, in case the punishment be capital, the execution thereof shall be stayed until the recovery of the person from the insanity. In all these cases, the court shall impanel a jury to try the question whether the accused be at the time insane.

If a convict in the penitentiary becomes insane, he shall be removed to a State hospital for the insane. If he recovers before his term of imprisonment has expired, he shall be returned to the penitentiary.

INDIANA.¹

Patients are entitled to treatment, at the expense of the State, in the State asylums; but county asylums may also be provided by the county boards. Before commitment, a respectable citizen of the proper county shall, upon oath, make a statement, in writing, before a justice of the peace of the county, answering as fully as possible twenty-two prescribed interrogatories in regard to the alleged insane person's condition and history. The justice, together with another justice of the peace, and a respectable practising physician who resides in the county, and is not the medical attendant of the alleged insane person, shall immediately visit and examine the patient in relation to his mental condition. The justice of the peace shall then order the clerk of the circuit court of the county to summon the regular medical attendant of the patient, if there be one; also the person making the statement, and the persons mentioned by him in his statement as witnesses; also the selected medical examiner, and any other persons supposed to be cognizant of facts relating to the case. A hearing shall then be had, the two justices of the peace presiding. The medical attendant shall make, on oath, a written statement of the case. The medical examiner shall also make a statement, in writing, under oath, in prescribed form, saying that he has heard all the evidence, and that, in his opinion, the person is, or is not, insane. The justices of the peace shall then make a statement, in writing, if, in their judgment, the person is insane, and a fit subject for treatment in an asylum. The papers and statements are all filed with the clerk of the circuit court of the county, who forthwith applies to the superintendent of the Hospital for the Insane for the admission of the patient, accompanying the application with certified copies of the statements and certificates, unless the proper friends of the insane person prefer to place him in a private asylum within the State, when a written permission, under the seal of the court, shall be given them to do so, at their own expense.

The superintendent of the hospital, on receiving the application of the clerk, shall determine from the same whether the case is recent and pre-

¹ Revised Statutes of Indiana, 1881, §§ 190, 1107, 1764, 1765, 2758-2782, 2835-2879, 5142-5150, 6337. Acts of Indiana, Downey's edition, 1883, pp. 1651, 1652, 1749-1752.

sumably curable, or chronic and less curable, or idiotic and incurable. If the case is recent and curable, the superintendent shall grant admission; if the case be chronic, whether curable or incurable, admission shall be granted, provided there be room. In the selection of chronic cases, each county is to have its due proportion, according to its population, and priority of application shall also be considered. Rejected applications may be renewed at any time within six months from the date of the inquest. No idiots are received or kept in the hospital. The clerk of the circuit court, on receiving notice that the patient will be admitted, shall have him taken to the hospital by the sheriff, or, if so desired, by some suitable person who shall be a friend or relative of the insane person. The clerk shall see that there is a proper supply of clothing for the patient, and, if the same is not otherwise furnished, it shall be paid for by the county, as also the funeral charges, if the patient dies at the hospital. Until the patient can be admitted into the hospital, the clerk shall have him taken care of, and, if necessary, may direct his confinement in the county jail.

Patients restored to health are discharged by the superintendent. Incurable and harmless patients shall be discharged when it is necessary to make room for recent cases; but all dangerous persons must be retained in the hospital. The clerk of the circuit court of the county from which the patient was sent, on notice that a patient not restored is to be discharged, shall issue a warrant to the sheriff to remove the patient to the proper township. Patients may be discharged, uncured, to such friends as are ready and able to take them.

A patient once admitted to the hospital, or to any asylum in the State, and discharged, shall not be again admitted, except upon the affidavit of a respectable practising physician of the county where the patient resides that he knows the patient; that he has been adjudged insane; that he has been in a hospital; that he is insane, and a proper subject for treatment. He must state the reasons for his opinion. The clerk of the court shall also make a certificate that the adjudication of insanity is recorded in his office. Certified copies of these certificates will serve for an application for admission to the Hospital for the Insane or to a private asylum. If a person has been adjudged insane, and has not been admitted to the hospital within six months from the date of the inquest, the same proceedings as in the case of a recommitment must be had. A transcript of the papers filed at the inquest must be sent to the superintendent, unless previously transmitted.

Any person committed as insane may have a writ of habeas corpus issued, but not oftener than once in three months.

When a patient is discharged as cured, the superintendent shall furnish him with clothing and a sum of money not exceeding \$20, unless otherwise supplied.

When complaint on oath is made before any justice of the peace that any person is insane and dangerous to the community if allowed to remain at large, such justice shall issue a warrant for the apprehension of said insane person, and shall summon such witnesses as may be demanded by either party. The justice shall summon a jury of six reputable householders, in no way related to, or personally interested in, the

alleged insane person or his affairs, who shall be sworn to impartially try the issue. If the jury, after hearing the evidence and examining the alleged insane person, who is to be personally present at the trial, finds that he is insane and dangerous to the community if suffered to remain at large, the justice shall appoint some resident of the county to take charge of and confine him. The person in charge shall be paid by the county, and may be changed by the county commissioners, or, if the patient is ill-treated, by the justice of the peace. The proceedings of the jury and justice of the peace must be reported to the circuit court, and at the next term thereof the issue shall be tried again by a jury of twelve persons. If they also find the person insane and dangerous, the court shall confirm the appointment of the person in charge of the insane person, or appoint some one in his place. Such insane person may be sent to the Hospital for the Insane, if a fit subject therefor. The cost of adjudging such a person insane and of caring for him shall be paid out of his property, if he has sufficient; otherwise by the county. The court shall appoint a guardian to care for such property as is subject to the payment of his expenses. If the jury before the justice of the peace find in favor of the alleged insane person, any one may appeal to the circuit court on giving a prescribed bond.

When a person tried for a public offence is acquitted on the sole ground that he was insane at the time the offence was committed, the fact of insanity shall be found by the jury or by the court, and the defendant shall not be discharged, but shall be proceeded against upon the charge of insanity, in the manner prescribed for the commitment to the hospital, except that no preliminary statement in writing shall be required.

IOWA.¹

There shall be in each county a board of three commissioners of insanity, including the clerk of the circuit court, who shall be clerk of the board. The other two shall be appointed by the judge of the circuit court, and shall be, one of them a respectable practising physician, and the other a respectable practising lawyer. Temporary vacancies in the board may be filled either by the judge of the circuit court, acting as a commissioner, or by the appointment of a physician or lawyer. The commissioners have cognizance of all applications for commitment to the hospital, or for the safe keeping of insane persons, except in cases otherwise specially provided for. Applications for commitment to the hospital must state upon affidavit that the person is believed by the informant to be insane and a fit subject for treatment in the hospital, and must include information as to his legal settlement. The commissioners

¹ Revised Code of Iowa, Miller, 1880, pp. 374-389; p. 1038, § 4472; p. 1044, §§ 4504, 4505; pp. 1061, 1062. Acts and Resolutions, State of Iowa, 1882, pp. 58, 84.

may examine the informant under oath, and, if they find there is cause therefor, may proceed to an investigation. They may have the alleged insane person brought before them, if advisable, and may provide for his suitable custody pending the investigation. They shall hear such testimony as is offered for and against the application, and shall appoint some regular practising physician of the county to make a personal examination of the patient and report thereon. He may, or may not, be of their own number. He shall make a statement certifying whether or not he finds the person insane, and, as a part of his statement, shall obtain, so far as is possible, correct answers to twenty prescribed interrogatories touching the condition and history of the patient.

The commissioners shall make a finding whether or not the person is insane and a fit subject for the hospital, and where his legal settlement is, if ascertained. If the case is a proper one, they shall order the person to be committed to the hospital, unless an appeal from their decision is taken to the circuit court. If an appeal is taken, the person shall be discharged from custody pending the appeal, unless the commissioners find that the person cannot with safety be allowed to go at large, in which case they shall provide for his care. If, upon the trial in the circuit court, the person is found to be insane, the court shall order him to be committed to the hospital. If there is no appeal, or if, on appeal, the patient is ordered to be committed, a warrant shall issue, in the one case from the commissioners, and in the other from the clerk of the court, and the sheriff or some person appointed shall deliver the patient to the superintendent of the hospital, and along with him the physician's certificate and the finding of insanity. If any relative or friend who is a suitable person request it, he shall have the privilege of executing the warrant. If the patient is a female, there must be some other female or some relative in attendance. The superintendent shall acknowledge the receipt of the patient by a return of the warrant, which shall then be filed in court.

If any person found to be insane and a fit patient for the hospital cannot at once be admitted for want of room, or for other cause, the commissioners shall have such patient suitably provided for otherwise, either as a private or a public patient. Those shall be treated as private patients whose friends or relatives will provide for them without public charge. In such cases the commissioners shall appoint some suitable person a special custodian to restrain and care for the patient. In the case of public patients, care shall be provided by the board of supervisors at the expense of the county. If there is no poor-house or more suitable place, such patients may be confined in the county jail in charge of the sheriff. The commissioners may also provide for the care and restraint within the county of insane persons, either public or private, for whom admission to the hospital is not sought. On information that any insane person is suffering for want of proper care, the commissioners shall make inquiry and, if need be, provide for the case. Persons who have been cared for outside of the hospital may, at any time within six months after the inquest, be transferred to the hospital simply on application, unless the commissioners deem further inquest advisable.

On the application of the relatives or friends of an insane person in

the hospital, who is not cured, the commissioners may authorize his discharge if proper provision is made for his care, but no one under a criminal charge or conviction shall be discharged without the order of the district court and notice to the district attorney. If an insane person cared for within the county out of a hospital is shown to be no longer in need of care or restraint, the commissioners shall order his immediate discharge. Any patient in the hospital who is cured shall be immediately discharged by the superintendent, who shall furnish him with suitable clothing and money not exceeding \$20, unless he is otherwise supplied. The relatives of any patient who is found incurable, but not dangerous, may take charge of and remove him with the consent of the board of trustees of the hospital.

The trustees, whenever it is necessary to make room, may order the removal of incurable and harmless patients, and the commissioners of the counties where they belong shall at once provide for their care.

If for want of room, or for other cause, it becomes necessary to discriminate in the reception of patients, a selection shall be made in the following order: (1) Recent cases (of less than one year's duration). (2) Chronic cases (of more than one year's duration), presenting the most favorable prospects of recovery. (3) Those for whom application has been longest on file. (4) Other things being equal, the indigent.

If a patient escapes, the superintendent shall cause search to be made, and shall notify the commissioners, who, if the patient is found, shall have him returned.

Each county shall pay the expenses of its own patients, and the State shall pay for patients who have no settlement. Patients in the hospital may receive special care, if their friends make an agreement with the superintendent and pay for the same. The relatives or friends of any patient in the hospital shall have the privilege of paying any portion or all of the expenses of such patient. If an insane person has property, his estate is liable for his support, but the board of supervisors, if they deem it a hardship to take such estate, may forbear to do so, to such extent as they think just and reasonable.

There shall be a visiting committee of three persons, of whom at least one must be a woman, who shall have full power to visit the hospitals, send for persons, examine witnesses under oath, discharge or prosecute employes for cause, and correct abuses. Inmates shall be allowed to write to this committee once a week and to receive letters from them, and the same shall not be opened by the superintendent or other officers. The committee shall annually report to the Governor.

If it is alleged on oath that a patient is not insane and is unjustly deprived of his liberty, the judge of the district or circuit court of the county in which the hospital is situated, or of the county in which the patient has his settlement, shall appoint a commission of not more than three persons, one of whom shall be a physician, and, if two are appointed, one a lawyer. They shall go to the hospital, see the patient and examine the records and the officers, in such a manner as they deem most prudent. They shall then report to the judge the result of their inquiries, and shall get for him a written statement of the case made by the superintendent. If the judge finds the person not insane, he shall order his

discharge. This commission shall not be repeated oftener than once in six months in regard to the same party, nor appointed within six months of the time of the patient's admission.

If a person charged with a crime, or under indictment, is found by the commissioners to have become insane, and to be still insane, they shall have him sent to the hospital to be kept by the superintendent. When any such lunatic is restored, he shall be again returned to jail to answer to the offence alleged against him.

If a defendant be acquitted on the ground of insanity, the court must, if his discharge is considered dangerous to the public, order him to be committed to the insane hospital, or retained in custody, until he becomes sane.

If a person, after conviction of a crime, becomes insane, the Governor may pardon such lunatic, or may suspend execution of his sentence and order his removal to the hospital, there to be kept until restored to reason.

If a reasonable doubt arises as to the sanity of a defendant, either before trial or after conviction, the court must have a jury impanelled to inquire into the fact, the other proceedings in the case meantime to be suspended. If the jury find the defendant insane, the court, if it deems his discharge dangerous, may order his commitment to the insane hospital. If he there recovers, he shall again be put in the proper custody until brought to trial or judgment, or legally discharged. Any person who in any way treats an insane person with wanton severity, or harshness, or cruelty, or abuse, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable to an action for damages.

KANSAS.¹

The superintendent of one of the two asylums in the State is designated by the trustees to receive all applications for commitment, and is given authority to determine to which asylum the patient shall be committed.

If information in writing is given to the probate court that anyone in its county is a lunatic, or a person of unsound mind, or an habitual drunkard, and incapable of managing his affairs, the court, if satisfied that there is good reason, shall cause the facts to be inquired into by a jury. It is the duty of any judge of the probate court, justice of the peace, sheriff, coroner, or constable, who discovers a person of his county to be of unsound mind, to make application to the probate court, as above stated.

At the time fixed for trial, a jury of six persons, one of them a physician in regular practice and good standing, shall be impanelled, and the

¹ Compiled Laws of Kansas, Dassler, 1879, pp. 61, 108-111, 529-537, 584, 762, 763, 883. Laws of Kansas, 1881, p. 78.

alleged insane person may be represented by counsel. The jury shall render their verdict in writing, embodying the substantial facts in a form prescribed, and the physician upon the jury shall make a brief medical statement of the case, so far as ascertained, and of any other circumstances of importance. The verdict shall be recorded at large by the probate judge. If it appear that the person is insane and fit to be sent to the insane asylum, the court shall make an order for his commitment; if "of unsound mind, or an habitual drunkard, and incapable of managing his affairs," it shall appoint a guardian of his person and estate. The court may, if just cause appears at any time during the term at which the inquisition is had, set the verdict aside, and cause a new jury to be impanelled to try the case. When two juries concur in any case, the verdict shall not be set aside. If it shall be found at any time by the court, either with or without a jury, as may seem proper to the court, that the person is restored to his right mind, he shall be discharged from care and custody.

If any person, by lunacy or otherwise, shall be furiously mad, so as to be dangerous, it shall be the duty of his guardian, or other person under whose care he may be, to confine him in some suitable place until proceedings can be commenced in the probate court, which shall make such order as may be proper for the support and safe keeping of such person. If there is no guardian or person in charge to care for him, any judge of a court of record, or any two justices of the peace, may cause him to be apprehended, and may employ some one to confine him until the probate court shall make some order in regard to him.

When a probate judge desires to commit an insane person to the State Insane Asylum, he shall send a statement, in a prescribed form, to the superintendent, inquiring whether the patient can be admitted. Upon receiving a reply that the patient will be received, the judge shall issue his precept to the guardian, commanding him to deliver his ward into the custody of the superintendent, and at the same time give to the steward of the asylum a warrant directing him to maintain the patient. The warrant states also who is to bear the expenses, whether the county or the guardian, or some one else. To determine who is to bear the expense, the probate judge shall make an examination of the property, and, if he finds that the insane person has no estate, or not more than enough to support his family, shall make a certificate to that effect, and the expense of his support shall be borne by the county.

Patients supported at private expense may be placed in the asylum upon application to the superintendent, if the case comes within the provisions of the asylum by-laws, and if there is room in the asylum. In every such case, the superintendent shall be presented with a certificate, signed by at least one practising physician of the county, stating that he has examined the patient, and believes him to be insane. There shall also be presented a certificate of the probate judge of the proper county, stating that he has appointed some one (naming him) as guardian of the patient. Questions as to the history of the case must be filled out, and forwarded to the superintendent.

The person or court placing a patient in the asylum may remove such patient at any time, and the superintendent, under direction of the

trustees, may discharge any patient in accordance with the by-laws. No idiot or person with a contagious disease shall be committed to the asylum.

Destitute insane persons, who have been refused admission to the asylum because of lack of room, are supported at the expense of the State.

When a patient is to be discharged, the probate judge of the proper county shall be notified. If he is not restored to sanity, the judge shall issue his precept to the guardian of such person to remove him from the asylum to the proper county. If he is recovered, the steward may, under direction of the superintendent, send him, at the expense of the county or person charged with his maintenance.

If a convict in the penitentiary becomes insane, the warden shall notify the prison physician, who shall, if he deem the statement true, summon to his assistance the nearest two resident physicians, and proceed to make inquisition of the facts charged. If they find the person insane, they shall so certify to the warden, who shall cause the insane person to be removed to the Asylum for the Insane, there to be kept until he recovers, or is discharged by expiration of his sentence, by pardon, or by reprieve. If he recovers before his term has expired, he shall be returned to the warden.

In case of a person convicted and sentenced to death becoming insane, such person shall not be executed until the Governor shall be satisfied, upon the oaths of twelve good and true men, to be named and summoned by the warden, upon proper inquiry and investigation being made, that such insanity no longer exists.

KENTUCKY.¹

Each of the three asylums receives the insane of its own district, but patients may be transferred from one to another, in case any one is crowded. Negroes shall be sent only to the Eastern and Central Asylums. It is the duty of the Governor to see that each asylum has its due share of patients.

If anyone be thought of unsound mind, it shall be the duty of some court of the county in which he resides, having general equity jurisdiction, upon the application of the attorney for the commonwealth, or, if he be absent, of the county attorney, to cause an inquest by a jury to be held in open court to inquire into the fact. Inquests may be held by a judge or chancellor, by the presiding judge of a county, the judge of a city court, or police judge, when no court of general equity jurisdiction is in session. The court shall appoint some member of the bar to represent

¹ General Statutes of Kentucky, 1881, pp. 534-541, 642-652. Acts of Kentucky, 1881, p. 15.

the rights of the person alleged to be of unsound mind. It shall also be the duty of the attorney for the commonwealth, or for the county, to prevent any persons being improperly found of unsound mind. The jury shall take a formal oath to find truly whether the person is of unsound mind, and, if so, whether he is an idiot, or a lunatic, what his residence is, and what property he or his parents have. If the judge who presides is of the opinion that the verdict is not sustained by the evidence, or is against law, he shall set it aside and award a new inquest. The person alleged to be of unsound mind must be in court personally before the jury, unless it shall appear by the oath or affidavit of two physicians that they have personally examined the person, and that they verily believe him to be an idiot or lunatic, as the case may be, and that his condition is such that it would be unsafe to bring him into court. Every fifth year, in the case of idiots, this inquest must be repeated to ascertain whether any change has taken place in their condition.

All lunatics may be sent by order of the court to the lunatic asylum. The officer who presides at the inquest may make all orders for the security of the estate and care pending the inquest of the person found of unsound mind. The papers pertaining to the inquest shall be filed with the clerk of the court having jurisdiction, and, at the next term thereof, a committee shall be appointed and such other orders made and taken as are necessary. If a person is found a lunatic, the officer who presides at the inquest shall draw up a brief history of the patient's case embracing certain points which are enumerated in the Statutes.

If the patient is delivered at the hospital within six months after the first attack of his lunacy, and the fact is certified to by the circuit judge of the district, neither the county nor any relative shall be chargeable with the cost of his detention for one year in the asylum, nor shall a relative in such case be chargeable with the cost of his transportation.

Immediately on notice that a person has been ordered into confinement at the asylum the superintendent shall send for him; but where the safety of the lunatic or others seems to require it, the court may order the patient to be carried to the asylum immediately without waiting for his being sent for.

Idiots shall not be sent to the asylums, unless the jury find that they are so dangerous that they cannot be safely kept by a committee within the county. Pay patients from other States may be admitted, but not when their reception will in any way crowd the asylums so as to delay the reception of patients resident in Kentucky.

No private patient who has not been found to be insane by regular inquest shall be received into either asylum. Nor shall any patient be discharged as cured, or delivered into the custody of friends, if his friends have placed him in the asylum, except by permit of the superintendent and two commissioners.

A cured pauper, on discharge, shall have a good suit of clothes and be furnished with money not exceeding \$20.

In order to relieve the asylum from having too many patients, all pauper idiots, epileptics, and harmless, incurable lunatics shall be returned by the asylum to their friends or to the several counties from which they were sent. A commission, consisting of the president of the

board of commissioners of each asylum, the superintendent and one other of the commissioners, shall investigate and determine what patients are fit to send back. Such patients are to be taken care of either by their county committee, or by their friends, or at the expense of the State, as the case may be.

Whenever it is suggested by affidavit to the court having jurisdiction, that a person found of unsound mind has been restored to his proper senses, or that the inquest was false or fraudulent, the court shall forthwith direct the facts to be inquired into by a jury in open court and make all necessary orders in the premises.

Any patient charged with crime who is cured of his insanity shall be delivered to the keeper of the penitentiary or jailor of the county, as the case may require.

LOUISIANA.¹

Whenever it shall be made known to the judge of the district or parish court, by the petition and oath of any individual, that any lunatic or insane person within his district ought to be sent to, or confined in, the Insane Asylum of the State, said judge shall issue a warrant to bring the insane person before him, and, after proper inquiry, if, in his opinion, he ought to be sent to the asylum, he shall have him taken there by the sheriff.

The board of administrators of the asylum shall have authority to receive insane persons not sent by a district or parish judge, on such terms as they may deem fit, and money so received shall be applied to the support of the institution.

All persons received in the asylum as insane shall be charged not less than \$10 a month, unless the police jury of the parish from which the insane person came, a municipal council, if from a city or town, or clerk of the court, shall certify that said person is in indigent circumstances. The clerk of the court, before granting such a certificate, shall summon witnesses, and make an examination, and give or refuse the certificate, as each case may require.

Whenever any person arrested to answer for any crime or misdemeanor, before any court of the State, shall be acquitted by the jury, or shall not be indicted by the grand jury, by reason of the insanity of such person, and the discharge of such person shall be deemed by the court to be dangerous, the court shall commit such person to the State Insane Hospital, or to any similar institution in any parish within the jurisdiction of the court, there to be detained until restored to his right mind or duly discharged. The physician of the asylum shall examine the lunatic

¹ Voorhies' Revised Statutes of Louisiana, 1876, pp. 427, 462-466.

or insane person sent to the asylum by such a judge, and if, in his opinion, the person is only feigning insanity, being a person charged with a felonious crime, he shall report to the board, who shall investigate the facts, and if a majority think he should not be admitted, he shall be sent to jail, and the proper authorities notified; and also if the prisoner is received and becomes sane while in the asylum.

Any person attempting or assisting the seduction or abduction of a patient from an insane asylum shall be liable to a fine not less than \$50 and not exceeding \$500, or to imprisonment from one to six months, or to both, at the discretion of the court.

MAINE.¹

The number of patients who can be accommodated in the hospital shall be apportioned among the towns according to their population. If the hospital is likely to be crowded, a preference shall be given to those towns which have not already their full proportion of patients accommodated.

The municipal officers of towns shall constitute a board of examiners, and, on complaint in writing of any relative or justice of the peace of their town, they shall immediately inquire into the condition of any person therein alleged to be insane. The evidence, and a certificate of at least two respectable physicians, based upon due inquiry and personal examination of the person to whom insanity is imputed, shall be required to establish the fact of insanity. A certified copy of the physicians' certificate shall accompany the person to be committed. If the board of examiners think such person insane, and that his comfort and safety, and that of others interested, will thereby be promoted, they shall forthwith send him to the hospital, with a certificate stating his insanity and his residence, and directing the superintendent to receive and detain him. The examiners shall keep a record of their doings.

Any person aggrieved by the decision of the board of examiners, for or against insanity, may appeal therefrom, by claiming the appeal within five days, naming a justice of the peace and quorum on his part, and appointing a time within three days thereafter, and a place in such town or an adjoining town for the hearing; the board of examiners shall select another justice of the peace and quorum.

If the municipal officers applied to in the first instance neglect for three days to examine into and decide a case, or if the two justices selected on appeal neglect for three days to decide the appeal, complaint may be made by any relative of the insane, or by any respectable person,

¹ Commissioners' Report on Revision of the Laws of Maine, 1881, pp. 60, 956, 1125, 1126, 1155, 1163-1173. Special Acts and Resolves, 1883, p. 155.

to two justices of the peace and quorum, and the justices selected in either of the above modes shall summon testimony, and hear and decide the case. If they find the person insane, and the case a proper one, they shall make a certificate for his commitment to the hospital. Such justices shall keep a record of their doings. When such justices order a commitment, the municipal officers of the town where the insane person resides, or such other person as the justices direct, shall attend to the carrying out of such order.

The officers ordering the commitment of a person unable to pay for his support may certify to the trustees that fact, and that he has no relatives able and liable to pay for it. In such cases the State shall pay \$1.50 a week for his board, and the balance shall be paid by the patient, or by the town where he resides.

Parents and guardians of insane minors, if of sufficient ability to support them in a hospital, shall, within thirty days after an attack of insanity, send them to the State Hospital, or to some other hospital for the insane, without any legal examination. All other persons shall be subject to examination. Any town paying for the commitment and support of an insane person may receive the amount from him, if he has property, or from the persons legally liable for his support.

When any man, or any unmarried woman of twenty-one years of age, is sent to the Hospital for the Insane, the municipal officers of the town, when they think it advisable, may apply to the probate judge, and have a guardian appointed to care for any property that he or she may have, and provide for the support of the insane person and family.

Patients who have no means of their own and are without relatives liable for their support, if they belong in towns having less than two hundred inhabitants, shall be supported in the hospital at the expense of the State.

When any friend, person, or town, liable for the support of a patient who has been in the hospital six months, not committed by order of the Supreme Judicial Court, nor afflicted with homicidal insanity, thinks that he is unreasonably detained, he may apply to the municipal officers of the town where the insane person has his residence, and they shall inquire into the case and summon testimony, and their decision shall be binding on the parties. If such application is unsuccessful, it shall not be made again until the expiration of another six months.

At the annual meeting of the trustees, they, with the superintendent, shall make a particular examination into the condition of each patient and discharge any one so far restored that his comfort and safety, and that of the public, no longer require his confinement. The superintendent, at each monthly visit of the trustees, shall report to them the name of any inmate who was idiotic at the date of his commitment, and of any inmate who has become so imbecile as in his judgment to be beyond cure, and, if he thinks such inmate may be discharged with safety to himself and to the public, the trustees shall order his discharge, and cause him to be removed by the town by which he was committed. If any person appears to have been unlawfully committed, the superintendent shall report in like manner.

The Governor shall appoint a committee of visitors, consisting of two

members of the executive council and one woman, who shall make visits as often as once a month, and shall correspond with the patients, and shall report all abuses and ill-treatment, and see that the same are properly dealt with. If the committee of visitors shall become satisfied that any inmate is wrongly committed or detained, they shall apply to the proper court for a writ of habeas corpus, and have the question determined whether such inmate is a proper subject for custody and treatment. But this shall not apply to the case of any person charged with, or convicted of, crime and duly committed by order of court.

When any person is indicted for an offence, or is committed to jail on a charge thereof, any judge of the court before which he is to be tried, when he is notified that a plea of insanity is, or will be, made, may order such person into the care of the superintendent of the insane hospital, to be detained and observed by him until the further order of the court, that the truth or falsity of the plea may be ascertained. Every such person so committed shall be discharged by the superintendent if recovered, if not sent for by the court during the next term thereof after his commitment.

When the grand jury omits to indict, or a traverse jury acquits, on account of the insanity of the accused, the court may commit the person to the insane department of the State Prison, or to the insane hospital. If committed to the insane department of the State Prison, he shall be discharged only on satisfactory proof that his discharge will not endanger the peace and safety of the community. If he is discharged and again becomes insane, any judge of the Supreme Judicial Court may recommit him to the insane department of the State Prison, or to the insane hospital. If committed in the first instance to the insane hospital, he may be discharged by any judge of the Supreme Judicial Court, if his discharge will not endanger the community; or the judge may, on application, commit him to the custody of any friend who shall give bonds to the Probate Judge of Kennebec County to keep such insane person safely and pay for all damage he may do. If such person again becomes dangerous, any judge of the Supreme Judicial Court may recommit him to the insane hospital.

When a convict is thought insane, the warden or jailor shall notify the Governor, who shall appoint two or more skilful physicians to investigate the case. If such inmate is found insane, he shall be sent to the insane hospital, to be kept there until he becomes of sound mind. If he recovers before the expiration of his sentence, he shall be returned to prison. If insane convicts prove incurable and likely to have a deleterious influence on the other patients of the hospital, the Governor and Council may remove them to the insane department of the State Prison.

If an insane person is arrested on civil process, a writ of habeas corpus may be had to obtain his discharge.

MARYLAND.¹

Each county is allowed in the insane hospital its due share of inmates in proportion to its population. Pay patients, to a number not exceeding seventy-five at any one time, may be received. Lunatics and insane persons are also provided with accommodations and support in the county almshouses, and in the almshouse of the city of Baltimore. A court of equity may, on the application of the trustee of a person *non compos mentis*, if satisfied that it is necessary and proper to confine such person, direct that he be sent to any hospital in the vicinity of the city of Baltimore, there to remain until the further order of the court.

When any person is alleged to be a lunatic or insane pauper, the circuit court for the county where he resides, or the Criminal Court of Baltimore, if he resides there, shall cause a jury of twelve men to be impanelled to inquire whether such person is insane or lunatic. If he shall be found so, the court shall cause him to be sent to the almshouse of the county or city to which he belongs, or to a hospital, or to some other place better suited to his condition, there to be confined, at the expense of the county or city, until he has recovered. But the friends or relations of such lunatic or insane person are not prevented from confining him or providing for his comfort.

The county commissioners of any county may, in their discretion, remove any lunatic pauper from the almshouse and send him to the Hospital for the Insane, and, if the quota allowed such county is already filled, the expense of such lunatic at the hospital shall be paid by the county. No person shall be supported as a pauper lunatic if he has any property, nor shall a person who is living with his parents be so supported if they have property assessed as high as \$1000.

Private patients are committed to an asylum, under its by-laws, upon the certificate of insanity by a regular physician, sworn to before a magistrate, and upon the request of some responsible person, who shall give bonds.

If a person under indictment or charged with any offence is alleged to be insane or a lunatic, and it is found by the jury who try the case, or by a jury summoned to inquire into the insanity, that such person was insane at the time of committing the offence, and still is so, the court shall cause such person to be sent to the almshouse of the county or city to which such person belongs, to a hospital, or to some other place better suited to the condition of the prisoner, there to be confined until he has recovered his reason and has been discharged by due course of law.

If, during the recess of either of said courts, any person appearing, or alleged to be, insane shall be arrested and charged with a crime, the judge shall have a jury of twelve men at once summoned by the sheriff, to try the question whether the prisoner was insane when the offence was committed, and still is so. If found insane, he shall be committed as above stated.

¹ Revised Code of Maryland, 1878, pp. 62, 242-244, 497-499, 660. Laws of Maryland, 1880, p. 465.

If any prisoner thus found insane has property, the income of which is sufficient to pay for his support in a hospital, the court shall appoint a trustee to take charge of such estate and to have such insane person confined and supported in some hospital or asylum.

If any convict in the Maryland Penitentiary is insane, the Governor, on recommendation of the board of directors, may remove him and provide for his support and safe keeping in the Hospital for the Insane, or in any other State institution for the insane, and the expense shall be paid out of the funds of the penitentiary.

MASSACHUSETTS.¹

A judge of the supreme judicial court, or superior court, in any county where he may be, and a judge of the probate court, or of a police, district, or municipal court within his county, may commit to either of the State lunatic hospitals any insane person then residing or being in said county, who, in his opinion, is a proper subject for its treatment or custody.

Except when otherwise specially provided, no person shall be committed to a lunatic hospital, or other receptacle for the insane, public or private, without an order or certificate signed by one of said judges, stating that the judge finds that the person is insane and is a fit person for treatment in an insane asylum. The judge shall see and examine the person alleged to be insane, or shall state in his order the reason why it was not deemed necessary. The judge shall in all cases certify in what place the lunatic resided at the time of commitment. There must be filed with the judge a certificate signed by two physicians, each of whom is a graduate of some legally organized medical college, and has practised three years in the State, and neither of whom is connected with any hospital for the insane. Each physician must have personally examined the person alleged to be insane, within five days, and each shall certify on oath that in his opinion the person is insane and a proper subject for treatment, giving his reason therefor. A copy of this certificate shall be sent with the patient to the hospital.

A person applying for the commitment of a lunatic to a State hospital shall first give notice to the mayor, or one of the selectmen of the place where the lunatic resides, of his intention to make such application. In all cases there shall be filed with the application, or within ten days after the commitment, a statement in detail in prescribed form, giving the history, habits, and condition, and the names of relatives, not exceeding ten in number, of the patient. This statement, or a copy of it, shall be sent to the superintendent of the asylum. The superintendent shall at

¹ Public Statutes of Massachusetts, 1882, pp. 432-434, 471, 472, 474-482, 949, 1197, 1198, 1201, 1202, 1207, 1244. Acts and Resolves of Massachusetts, 1882, p. 248; 1883, pp. 49, 77.

once cause notice to be sent by mail to each of said relatives of the fact of the patient's admission, and also to any other two persons whom the patient shall designate. The judge, in his discretion, may apprehend the alleged insane person and place him in confinement pending examination, and may summon a jury to try the question of insanity. The verdict of the jury shall be final.

If the State Board of Health, Lunacy, and Charity finds an insane person not incurable, in an almshouse or other place, in need of better treatment, it shall cause application to be made to a judge for his commitment to a hospital.

Any person whose case is duly certified separately by two physicians, qualified as above, to be one of violent and dangerous insanity, may be received by the superintendent of any lunatic hospital and detained not exceeding five days without any warrant of commitment by a judge. In such a case there shall be an application, signed by one of the selectmen of the town, or by the mayor or one of the aldermen of the city where the insane person resides, stating that the case is one of violent and dangerous insanity, and giving the facts in regard to the patient's symptoms and history. The person committing such a person shall give a bond of \$100 dollars that he will, in five days, obtain a regular order of commitment, or take the patient away.

The superintendent of any insane hospital, private or public, may receive and detain therein as a boarder and patient any person who is desirous of submitting himself to treatment, and makes written application therefor, but who is not so insane as to make it proper to grant a certificate of insanity. Such patient shall not be detained longer than three days after having given notice in writing of his desire to leave. When such a patient is admitted, notice shall at once be given to the State Board of Health, Lunacy, and Charity, who shall cause the case to be investigated.

Pauper lunatics having no known settlement shall be supported at the expense of the State; other pauper lunatics by the towns or cities where their settlement is. Amounts paid by the State, or by a city or town, may be recovered of any person legally liable to support the lunatic.

The attorney of a patient shall be allowed to visit him in the hospital at all reasonable times, if his visits, in the opinion of the superintendent, would not be injurious to the patient, or upon the order of a judge of the supreme, superior, or probate court. Patients shall be furnished materials to write monthly to the superintendent and to the State Board; and locked letter-boxes shall be provided in each ward, to be opened monthly by the State Board.

The State Board of Health, Lunacy, and Charity, shall have general supervision over the hospitals for the insane, public and private, and shall act as commissioners of lunacy, with power to discharge any person, whether insane or not, who is improperly restrained of his liberty, in their opinion, by reason of alleged insanity. It may discharge also such patients as can be cared for after such discharge without danger to others and with benefit to themselves. The Board may, when directed by the Governor, assume and exercise the powers of the board of trustees.

Any two of the trustees of a State lunatic hospital, or any judge of the

supreme judicial court, or the judge of the probate court for the county in which the hospital is situated, or in which the patient had his residence, after such notice as the said trustees or judge may deem reasonable and proper, may discharge any patient, if it appears that he is not insane, or, if insane, will be sufficiently provided for by himself, his relatives, or friends, or by the city or town liable for his support, or that his confinement is no longer necessary for the safety of the public or his own welfare. Any two of the trustees may remove to the town or city from which he came any patient who is incurable and is not dangerous.

Any person may apply to a judge of the supreme judicial court, stating that he has reason to believe that a person named is confined as insane in a lunatic hospital, or other place, public or private, and ought not longer to be so confined, and requesting his discharge. Such judge, if he thinks it proper, shall appoint a hearing and give notice of it to the superintendent, and to such other persons as he deems proper. The alleged insane person may be brought personally before the judge by a writ of habeas corpus, if it is requested, and he thinks it proper. On the request of any person interested, the question shall be submitted to a jury. If it is found by the jury, or by the judge if it is not submitted to a jury, that the person is not insane, or ought not to be so confined, he shall be discharged from such confinement.

No pauper shall be discharged from a State hospital without suitable clothing, and the trustees may furnish him with a sum of money not exceeding \$20.

The Governor or the State board may transfer inmates from one State hospital to another when it is necessary or advisable.

The State board also may remove any inmate of the State Almshouse or State Workhouse to either of the State lunatic hospitals, if his condition requires such transfer. But no such transfer shall be made without the certificate of two physicians, one of whom has no connection with any insane hospital, to the insanity of such inmate.

Transfers from one private asylum to another, or from a private asylum to a State lunatic hospital, may be made with the consent of the State Board, but no such transfer shall be made without the consent of the legal or natural guardian of such inmate.

If all the State lunatic hospitals are crowded, the trustees of any one may remove to their homes, or places of legal settlement, so many of those who are incurable and can be suitably managed at home as may be necessary to make sufficient room.

Patients not furiously mad may be committed by any judge authorized to act to the county receptacle, which is required by law for each county, either within the precincts of the house of correction, or in another building to be deemed a part of the house of correction.

Any insane person confined in a jail, house of correction, or county receptacle, may be removed by the Governor to either of the State lunatic hospitals, or to any other jail, or to any other suitable place, whenever it seems expedient and just.

Any person committed to a county receptacle as not furiously mad may be discharged by the judge, if it appears to be for the patient's

benefit, or when it appears that he can be comfortably cared for by friends or kindred.

Dangerous lunatics shall not be sent to the State Almshouse.

The board of trustees of any of the State lunatic hospitals may give the superintendent authority to discharge any inmate committed thereto, as an insane person, but notice of the intention to discharge must be sent by the superintendent to the person or persons who signed the petition for the commitment of such inmate. The superintendent may also, if he deem it advisable, allow inmates to leave the hospital temporarily in charge of their friends for a period not exceeding sixty days, and may receive such patients back without any further order of commitment.

When a person confined in jail on civil process is supposed to be insane, so as to be incapable of taking the poor debtors' oath, any person interested may apply to the judge of probate for the county in which he is imprisoned. The judge shall appoint a hearing, give notice to the creditor or his attorney, and proceed with an examination into the question of insanity in the regular manner. If the person is found insane, the judge may order his discharge, or his removal to one of the State lunatic hospitals, or other place, for the confinement of insane persons.

If the grand jury fail to indict a man by reason of his insanity, the court, or a judge of the supreme court, sitting for the arraignment of a person charged with murder, if satisfied that he is insane, may order him to be committed to a State lunatic hospital.

When a person indicted is at the time appointed for the trial found to the satisfaction of the court to be insane, the court may cause him to be removed to one of the State lunatic hospitals.

If a person convicted of a capital crime, but not yet sentenced, is found to the satisfaction of the court to be insane, he may be removed to one of the State lunatic hospitals.

If a person convicted and sentenced to death appears to the satisfaction of the Governor and Council to have become insane, they may respite the execution from time to time, until it appears that the convict is no longer insane.

A person acquitted of a crime, other than murder or manslaughter, by a jury on the ground of insanity, may be committed to an insane asylum by the court, if satisfied of the insanity.

When a convict in the State Prison or Woman's Reformatory Prison appears to be insane, he may be removed, by order of the Governor, to one of the State lunatic hospitals. Such convict, however, shall first be examined by a person expert in cases of insanity appointed by the State Board of Health, Lunacy, and Charity, and also by the physician of the prison.

If he recovers his sanity before his term of imprisonment has expired, he shall be reconveyed to the prison.

When a convict in a house of correction or prison other than the State Prison or Reformatory Prison appears to be insane, the case shall be reported by the physician to the jailer or keeper, and by him to one of the judges authorized to act in cases of insanity, and the regular proceedings shall be had for committing such person to an insane hospital.

If he recovers before the expiration of his sentence, he shall be returned to the prison or house of correction.

Persons held in jail for trial or for sentence, except for a capital crime, may, if found insane, be committed to one of the State lunatic hospitals, there to remain until restored to sanity.

When a person indicted for murder or manslaughter is acquitted by reason of insanity, the court shall order such person to be committed to one of the State lunatic hospitals during his life. He may be discharged therefrom by the Governor, with the consent of the council, if he becomes no longer dangerous.

Any physician wilfully conspiring to commit any person who is not insane to any hospital or asylum in the State shall be punished by fine or imprisonment. Any person who establishes or keeps a private insane asylum without a license from the Governor or council, unless otherwise authorized by law, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding \$500.

MICHIGAN.¹

When a person, indigent, but not a pauper, appears to be insane, application may be made to the judge of probate of the county where he resides. The judge shall appoint a time for a hearing, and notify the alleged insane person. He shall call two respectable physicians and other witnesses, and shall notify the prosecuting attorney of the county and the supervisor of the township or ward where the insane person resides, whose duty it shall be to attend. If the judge, after a full investigation, either with or without the verdict of a jury, at his discretion, shall find him insane and also indigent, he shall make a certificate, and the patient shall be admitted into the asylum and supported there at the expense of his county until he is cured, if his cure is effected within two years, and until otherwise ordered. The judge of probate shall notify the supervisors of his county of the result of the proceedings, and they shall raise the money required for the patient's support.

If a pauper becomes insane, the county superintendents of the poor, or any supervisor of any city or town where the pauper belongs, shall make application to the probate judge of the county, who shall make an investigation and shall call one or more respectable physicians and other witnesses, and, if satisfied of the person's insanity, shall make a certificate and have him sent to the insane asylum, as in the case of a person in indigent circumstances. No insane person, not a criminal, shall be confined in any jail more than ten days, nor for any time in the same

¹ Compiled Laws of Michigan, 1871, Vol. II. pp. 1482, 2167, 2168, 2178, 2196. Laws of Michigan, 1873, pp. 226, 227; 1877, p. 120. Howell's Annotated Statutes, Michigan, 1882, Vol. I. pp. 513-530.

room with a person charged with, or convicted of, crime. When an indigent insane person has been sent to the asylum by his friends who have paid his bills there for three months, if the superintendent certify that he is a fit patient, the supervisors of the county of his residence are required to defray the expenses of his remaining thereafter. Extra care and attendance may be allowed patients if specially contracted for.

The town or county officers sending a patient to the asylum, shall provide during the removal a female attendant to every female patient, unless accompanied by her husband, father, brother, or son.

If a patient has no legal settlement in any county or township, the expense of his support in the asylum shall be paid by the State.

The probate judge committing any indigent insane person or insane pauper shall inquire into and determine whether he has a legal settlement and where it is.

The trustees of the different asylums shall meet jointly once or more each year, and may transfer patients from one hospital to another if it is necessary or desirable.

So long as there is room for the insane in the wards of the State asylums, it shall be illegal to consign any insane person to the county almshouses.

No patient shall be discharged without suitable clothing, and if not otherwise provided, the steward shall furnish it, and also money not exceeding \$20.

When a person shall have escaped indictment, or shall have been acquitted of a criminal charge or a misdemeanor on the ground of insanity, the court shall carefully inquire and ascertain whether his insanity in any degree continues, and, if it does, shall order him in safe custody and to be sent to the asylum.

If any person in confinement under indictment, or sentence of imprisonment, or on any criminal process whatever, shall appear to be insane, the circuit court commissioner of the county where he is confined, or, if he be absent, the judge of the circuit court, shall upon the application of the prosecuting attorney institute an investigation and call two respectable physicians. If the insanity is proved, the commissioner or judge may order the safe custody and removal of such person to the asylum, there to remain until restored to sanity. If the patient recovers, he shall be sent back to prison to be proceeded against criminally, kept in confinement, or discharged, as the case may be.

If a person imprisoned on civil process becomes insane, like proceedings shall be resorted to, but notice shall be given to the plaintiff or his attorney, if in the State.

An insane criminal may be discharged by order of one of the justices of the supreme court or a circuit judge when, upon due investigation, it appears safe, legal, and right, to make such order.

All insane soldiers and marines of the State shall be removed to the insane hospitals, and there provided for at the expense of the State.

If any convict shall show symptoms of insanity while serving sentence, the warden shall give notice to the physician of the prison and to the medical superintendent of the insane asylum at Kalamazoo. They shall forthwith examine such convict, and, if they find him insane, shall certify

the fact to the warden, who shall forthwith put the convict in the insane department of the prison, and notify the Governor of his condition. The Governor shall inquire into the facts, and may order the lunatic to be conveyed to one of the State asylums for the insane. If the convict recovers his sanity before his term of sentence has expired, he shall be returned to the prison to serve out the unexpired time. If the Governor does not order the removal of such convict to the insane asylum, the physician of the prison shall give him such treatment as circumstances will permit in the insane department of the prison. If the convict so treated recovers his sanity, or so far recovers that it is safe for him to work, the warden shall put him at hard labor according to his sentence.

If a convict at the expiration of his term of sentence is deemed insane, and is so certified by the physician of the prison, and none of his friends or relatives appear to take charge of him, the warden or officer in charge shall give notice to the county clerk of the county from which the convict was sent, and to one or more relatives or friends of the prisoner, and also to the probate judge of the county where the prison is located. The probate judge shall order the sheriff of the county to receive the convict on his discharge and bring him before him. The judge shall then call two respectable physicians and other witnesses, and shall notify the prosecuting attorney of his county, whose duty it shall be to appear and act in behalf of the State. The judge shall fully investigate the facts, either with or without a jury, and, if he finds the person insane and no relative or friend ready to take charge of him, he shall send him to one of the insane asylums of the State, to be kept until restored to sanity, or taken charge of by his friends or otherwise discharged.

If such person is indigent and without relatives, liable for his support, he shall be supported in the asylum at the expense of the State.

Whenever a person on trial for murder, or assault with intent to commit murder, or arson, pleads insanity, and is acquitted and found by the jury not guilty by reason of insanity, he shall be committed to the insane hospital connected with the State prison. Such person shall only be released on the certificate of the medical superintendent of the insane asylum at Kalamazoo, and the circuit judge of the court which committed him, stating that he has so far recovered as to be safe to go at large. On the filing of such a certificate with the Governor, he shall order the person to be discharged.

MINNESOTA.¹

Any insane person a resident of the State may be admitted to the hospitals and maintained at the public expense, free of charge to his or her relatives or friends, and all shall be treated as public patients. The

¹ Statutes of Minnesota, 1878, pp. 454-460, 598, 958. Laws of Minnesota, 1879, pp. 26, 38, 39.

probate judge, or, in his absence, the court commissioner of any county, upon information being filed before him that there is an insane person in his county needing care and treatment, shall cause the person alleged to be insane to be examined by a jury consisting of two respectable persons beside himself, one at least of whom shall be a physician, to ascertain the fact of insanity. If the person is found insane, a warrant shall issue directing that he be carried by the sheriff or some other suitable person, and placed in the care of the superintendent of the insane hospital. It is the duty of the judge of probate, or court commissioner, with the assistance of the examining physician, to obtain, so far as possible, answers to certain prescribed questions relating to the history and condition of the patient, and to forward the same to the superintendent, when the patient is sent to the hospital.

Patients shall be legally discharged by vote of the trustees, and, for this purpose, three shall constitute a quorum. When a patient is discharged as cured, the superintendent shall furnish him with suitable clothing and money sufficient to pay his expenses home, unless otherwise supplied.

The relatives of any person charged with insanity or found to be insane shall have a right to take charge of and keep said insane person if they shall desire to do so; but the probate judge or court commissioner may require a bond of such relatives for the proper and safe keeping of such person. If the relatives or friends of any patient kept in the hospital shall ask for his discharge, the superintendent may require a bond conditioned for the safe keeping of such patient: Provided, that no patient under the charge of, or convicted of, homicide shall be discharged without the consent of the superintendent and board of trustees. Whenever a patient is discharged from either asylum, the superintendent shall send notice of the same to the judge of probate who issued the warrant for the commitment.

The superintendent of each hospital is required, once a month, to make out a written report of the condition of each patient in the hospital, and to send a copy to the next of kin of each of said patients.

A commission appointed by the Governor, consisting of three physicians, of whom one shall be a member of the State Board of Health, shall visit the hospitals for the insane once in every six months, or at the request of the Governor, to examine their sanitary and general condition, and to inquire into the condition of the patients, and make a report in detail to the Governor. This commission, if they find patients whose insanity they have reason to doubt, may remand them to the probate courts by which they were committed, to be there detained under proper surveillance until the judge is satisfied of their sanity or insanity. If any patient is thus found to be sane, he shall be discharged by the probate court; otherwise he shall be recommitted to the hospital; but no person charged with a crime shall be so discharged. Idiots and feeble-minded children may be removed by the commissioners and sent to the Asylum for the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind, to be there treated.

When any person indicted for an offence is on trial acquitted by reason of insanity, if the discharge or going at large of such person is considered by the court dangerous to the community, the court may order him to be

committed to the Hospital for the Insane for safe keeping and treatment, or may order him to be committed to prison, or may give him into the care of his friends, taking bonds that he be well and securely kept.

Whenever a convict in the State Prison shall, in the opinion of the warden and board of inspectors thereof, be regarded as insane, it shall be the duty of said board to call in two skilled physicians, one of whom may be the prison physician, who shall, without employing cruel or inhuman tests, make a careful examination as to the insanity of such convict, and render a report, to be entered on the prison records. If the convict is found insane, the board shall notify the Governor, who shall have the prisoner sent to the insane hospital, there to be kept and treated. If such a patient is cured of the mental disability on account of which he was committed to the hospital, and his term of sentence has not expired, the Governor shall be notified, and the convict shall be remanded to the State Prison.

MISSISSIPPI.¹

Any person, being a lunatic and a resident of the State, may be admitted into the asylum free of charge, the expenses of removal to be paid by the county from which the insane person was sent, or in which he had his settlement; but if the patient is able, he shall pay for the expense of his removal. The superintendent of the asylum, provided there is room, shall admit all persons ordered to be placed therein by the chancery court after an inquest of lunacy.

When an application is made by the friends or relatives of a lunatic to the chancery court, if the court is satisfied there is probable cause, it shall order the sheriff to summon the person alleged to be of unsound mind, and six good men of the county in no way related to the party, to try the question of insanity. If the person is judged by the inquest, or a majority of them, to be incapable of taking care of himself, they shall certify the same to the court, and the court or chancellor, or clerk in vacation, shall appoint some suitable person guardian of such lunatic, directing the guardian to take care of the person and his estate. If the case requires it, the court or clerk may direct confinement in the lunatic asylum.

In case the friends or relations of any lunatic shall neglect or refuse to place him in the asylum, and shall allow him to go at large, the clerk of the chancery court of any county in which such lunatic may reside or be found going at large, on the suggestion, in writing, of any citizen, shall direct the sheriff to summon the lunatic and six discreet persons to make inquisition. If the person is adjudged by the inquest, or a

¹ Revised Code of Mississippi, 1880, pp. 205-210, 581-583, 794, 795, 802, 803. Laws of Mississippi, 1882, pp. 61-65.

majority of them, to be insane, and a fit subject for the asylum, the clerk shall order the sheriff to take the lunatic and place him in the asylum, if there be a vacancy, or, if there be no vacancy, to confine him in the county jail until room can be had in the asylum.

If any patient is found incurable, but harmless, the superintendent shall have him removed to the county where he belongs, there to be cared for by his guardian or his friends, or, if he is poor and has no friends who are able, he shall be maintained as a poor person by the county.

If the superintendent and trustees think that a lunatic who is a resident of the State ought to be admitted as a patient, they may receive him, even though no proceedings in lunacy have been instituted. The trustees may adopt such rules as they think proper in regard to requiring a statement of the case and a history of the patient, to be presented with the application for admission.

When a person is charged with the commission of an offence, and it appears that he was insane when the offence was committed, and still is insane, he shall not be discharged, but the case shall be reported to the chancellor or clerk of the chancery court of the proper county, whose duty it shall be to proceed with the case according to the law relating to persons *non compos mentis*.

When the grand jury fails to indict, or a traverse jury fails to convict, a person by reason of his insanity, and it is found that the person is still insane and dangerous, notice shall be given to the proper chancellor or clerk of the chancery court, whose duty it shall be to proceed with such person and his estate according to the law relating to insane person.

If the sheriff is satisfied that any convict under sentence of death is insane, he shall, with the concurrence of the judge of the circuit court, or the chancellor, or the president of the board of county supervisors, in the absence of such circuit judge, summon six physicians, if to be had, and, if not, six other discreet men, to inquire into such insanity. If the convict is found insane, the verdict shall be transmitted to the Governor, and the execution suspended until the Governor is satisfied that the convict has become sane.

MISSOURI.¹

Persons afflicted with any form of insanity may be admitted into an insane asylum when the superintendent thinks they will be benefited by the care and treatment of the institution; and any patient may be discharged by the superintendent if longer treatment is not likely to improve his condition. The indigent insane of the State shall always have the preference over those who have the ability to pay, and, if there is not

¹ Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1879, Vol. I. p. 325; Vol. II. pp. 818-828, 1133, 1138. Laws of Missouri, 1881, pp. 123, 141; 1883, pp. 78, 79.

room in the asylum for all the insane persons in the State, recent cases (of less than a year's standing) shall have the preference; but no county shall have in the institution more than its just proportion, according to its insane population. There shall be sent with each patient a detailed account of his case, as far as practicable, stating the cause of his insanity, its duration, the former treatment of the patient, and all other particulars; and, if possible, some one acquainted with the individual should accompany him to the asylum, from whom minute particulars of his insanity may be learned.

Pay patients, those not sent by order of the court, are admitted as follows: The superintendent shall be furnished with a request in a prescribed form, and with a certificate, dated within two months, in prescribed form, signed by two physicians, stating the patient to be insane. Thirty days' charges must be paid in advance, and a sufficient bond given in prescribed form to secure future expenses, and the removal of the patient when desired.

County patients are admitted as follows: The several county courts shall have power to send to the asylum such of their insane poor as may be entitled to admission. The counties thus sending shall pay semi-annually, in cash, in advance, for the support of their insane poor, the price of board to be fixed by the board of managers. Some citizen in the proper county must file with the clerk of the county court a statement, in prescribed form, that the person is insane and a recent case, and has no property. It shall give the names of two witnesses who can swear to the facts, one of whom shall be a respectable physician. The clerk shall thereupon summon the witnesses named to appear at a specified time, also such other persons as he thinks proper. At the time appointed, unless there is an adjournment, there shall be a trial before the court, either with or without a jury.

If the facts stated shall be found true, an order shall be entered of record, stating that the person found to be insane is a fit subject for treatment in the asylum. The order shall require the medical witness to make out a detailed history of the case, and also that the clerk of the court make application to the superintendent of the asylum for the patient's admission. If the patient is dangerous to be at large, that fact shall be set forth. The superintendent, on receiving the application and a copy of the order of the court, shall immediately advise the clerk whether the patient can be received, and, if so, at what time. If the patient can be admitted, the clerk shall issue his warrant to the sheriff or some suitable person, the relatives of the insane person having a preference, directing that the insane person be arrested and conveyed to the State Lunatic Asylum. If there is necessity, he may authorize one or more assistants. The superintendent shall acknowledge on the writ the receipt of the patient, and the warrant shall be returned into court.

A pay patient may become a county patient, if the county court so order. In such case, the clerk of the court shall send to the superintendent a certificate, stating that the patient has not estate sufficient to support him in the asylum. A county patient may become a pay patient by order of the county court, and the filing of the proper certificate, stating the ability of the patient to pay.

Whenever the superintendent desires the removal of a county patient from the asylum, he shall notify the clerk of the county court of the county from which such patient was sent, and the clerk shall have the patient removed by the sheriff.

If any person, by lunacy or otherwise, shall be furiously mad or dangerous, it shall be the duty of his guardian, or other person under whose care he may be, to confine him in some suitable place until the next sitting of the probate court for the county, when such order shall be made by the court for the restraint, support, and safe keeping of the person, as the circumstances of the case shall require.

If the persons in charge of such an insane patient fail to confine him, or if there is no one in charge of him, any judge of a court of record, or any two justices of the peace, may cause him to be apprehended, and may employ some one to confine him in a suitable place until the probate court makes such further orders as the case may require.

When a person tried upon indictment for any crime or misdemeanor shall be acquitted on the sole ground that he was insane when the offence was committed, the fact shall be found by the jury in their verdict, and also whether the prisoner has recovered or not. If the prisoner has recovered, he shall be discharged. If he has not recovered, and is not a poor person, and the court is satisfied it would be unsafe to permit him to go at large, the court shall order that he be sent to the asylum. The sheriff shall keep such prisoner in the county jail, poor-house, or other safe custody, until such time as he can be received into the asylum, and then shall transfer him there. The costs and the expense of maintaining such insane person shall be taxed by the court each term, and collected out of the prisoner's estate. If the prisoner is a poor person, the court shall order him to be kept in safe custody by the sheriff until the county court shall cause him to be removed to the asylum, as in the case of insane poor persons; provided, however, that no further examination into the insanity of the prisoner need be made. By an indigent or poor insane person is meant one who is worth, above his debts, and excluding property exempt from execution, less than \$300: or, if he has a family, less than \$1000, after deducting out also the expense of supporting his family for one year.

If any convict, before the execution in whole or in part of the sentence of the court, becomes insane, it shall be the duty of the Governor to inquire into the facts; and he may pardon such lunatic, or commute the execution, and may order such lunatic to be conveyed to the asylum, and there kept until restored to reason. If the sentence is only suspended for a time, it shall be executed at the expiration of the period, unless the Governor direct otherwise. If any person, after indictment and before trial, becomes insane, the circuit or criminal court wherein such person stands charged shall suspend proceedings, and order a jury to be summoned to try the question of the insanity of the person. The judge shall notify the prosecuting attorney of the inquiry, and also the alleged insane person, unless the court order him to be brought before it. If the jury find that the person has become insane, the judge shall order him to be sent to the lunatic asylum. If he ever recovers his sanity, the proceedings against him shall go on as if there had been no interruption. If the

jury find that he has not become insane, then the trial shall go on in the same manner as though no such inquiry had been made.

If, after any convict is sentenced to the punishment of death, the sheriff has cause to believe that he has become insane, he may summon a jury of twelve men, and give notice to the prosecuting attorney, and have the question tried. If it is found that such convict is insane, the sheriff shall suspend the execution until he receives a warrant from the Governor or the court, directing him to proceed with the execution.

MONTANA.¹ (TERRITORY.)

There being as yet no public insane asylum established, the commissioners of the insane are authorized to make a contract with some person to take charge of and care for insane persons who shall be delivered to him. The Governor also may make contracts for the care of the indigent insane of the Territory, and may pay the expense of sending patients out of the Territory to their friends if he deem it advisable.

It is the duty of the probate judge, or, in his absence or inability to act, of the chairman of the board of county commissioners of the several counties (upon the application of any person, under oath, stating that any person, by reason of insanity, is unsafe to be at large, or is suffering from mental derangement), to cause such person to be brought before him, and also a jury of three citizens of his county, one of whom shall be a licensed practising physician. A hearing shall be had by the jury, and an examination shall be made of the alleged insane person. If the jury, after a careful examination, certify that the charge is correct, and the probate judge or commissioner is satisfied that such person, by reason of insanity, is unfit to be at large, or is incompetent to provide for his own proper care and support, and has no property, and no near kindred of sufficient means to provide for such maintenance, or if such kindred neglect and refuse to care for him, then the judge or county commissioners shall make out duplicate warrants, reciting the facts, and give them to the sheriff, who shall immediately convey the insane person named and deliver him to the contractor employed to care for insane persons. The contractor shall acknowledge the receipt of the patient, and the warrants shall be returned, one to the judge or county commissioner issuing it, and the other to the secretary of the board of commissioners of the insane.

When it is represented to the probate judge, upon verified petition of any relative or friend, that any person is insane or mentally incompetent to manage his property, the judge must cause a notice to be given to the

¹ LAWS of Montana, Revised Statutes, 1879, pp. 259, 260, 337, 338, 348, 448, 449, 555-559. LAWS of Montana, 1883, pp. 112, 113.

supposed incompetent person five days, at least, before the hearing, and such person, if able to attend, must be produced before him. If, after a full hearing and examination, it appear to the probate judge that the person in question is incapable of taking care of himself, he shall appoint a guardian, who shall have the care and custody of the person of his ward and the management of his estate. The question of the patient's restoration to sanity may be determined by petition to the probate judge, who shall summon a jury and have the question tried.

All persons adjudged insane, whether indigent or not, shall be cared for by the Territory, if so desired, under the contract made by the Governor of the Territory for the care and maintenance of indigent insane; and no person so adjudged insane shall be refused admission into any asylum provided by the Territory, nor shall the Territory ask or receive any compensation therefor.

If any defendant in a criminal case, upon whom the court is about to pass judgment, declare that he is insane, the court, if it finds there is reasonable cause for believing the declaration, may order a jury to be impanelled, and a trial had. If the jury find that the defendant is insane, the court shall order him to be placed in the custody of the person provided by law for the keeping of insane persons; if no such person is provided, then to the custody of some suitable person. Whenever it shall appear to the satisfaction of the court that such person has become sane, it shall order him to be produced for judgment.

If any defendant, at the time he is arraigned, declares that he is insane, or there is reasonable cause for believing him insane, the like proceedings shall be had as in the case of a prisoner about to receive judgment. If the jury find that the defendant is sane, the trial shall proceed; but if insane, the defendant shall be delivered to the custody of the person provided by law for the keeping of the insane, or to the custody of some suitable person. If the defendant recover his sanity, the trial shall proceed.

If, after any criminal is sentenced to death, the sheriff has cause to believe that such criminal has become insane, he may summon a jury of twelve competent jurors, with the concurrence of the judge of the court by which the judgment was rendered, to inquire into such insanity, giving notice thereof to the prosecuting attorney. If it is found by the jury that such criminal is insane, the sheriff shall suspend the execution of the sentence until he receives a warrant from the Governor, or from the supreme or district court, directing the execution of the criminal. The Governor, as soon as he is convinced that the criminal has recovered his sanity, may appoint a time for the execution, or may, in his discretion, commute the punishment to imprisonment for life.

Whenever it appears that a territorial convict is insane, the warden, or other officer in charge of the penitentiary or prison, shall certify the fact to the probate judge of the county in which the prison or penitentiary is. The judge shall cause the convict to be brought before him, and at the same time and place a jury of three citizens of his county, one of whom shall be a licensed physician. If the jury, after a careful examination, certify that the charge is correct, the judge shall have such insane person delivered over to the contractor for the custody, maintenance, and

treatment of insane persons. If, before the expiration of said convict's sentence, it appears to the contractor that he is restored to reason, he shall notify the sheriff, and such convict shall be confined in the prison or penitentiary for the remainder of his term.

NEBRASKA.¹

In each organized county there shall be a board of commissioners of insanity of three members, who may subpoena witnesses, administer oaths, etc. The clerk of the district court shall be *ex officio* clerk of the board. The other two members shall be appointed by the judge of the district court, and one of them shall be a respectable practising physician, and the other a respectable practising lawyer. In case of the temporary absence or inability to act of two of the commissioners, the judge of the district court may act in the place of one of the commissioners, or the commissioner present may call to his aid a respectable practising physician or lawyer. The commissioners shall have cognizance of all applications for admission to the hospital, or for the safe keeping otherwise of insane persons in their respective counties, except in cases specially provided for.

Applications for commitment shall be made in the nature of an information alleging that the person is believed by the informant to be insane and a fit subject for treatment in the hospital, and must state that such person is found in the county, and give what is known in regard to his settlement. The commissioners shall at once investigate the case, and may require the alleged insane person to be brought before them, and kept in suitable custody until their investigation is concluded; but they may dispense with this, if they think it will be injurious to such person, or for any reason deem it unnecessary. They shall hear the testimony offered for and against the application, and in each case shall appoint some regular practising physician of the county, who may, or may not, be of their own number, to see the alleged insane person, and make a personal examination. This physician shall make a certificate, stating whether or not he finds the person insane, and, in connection with his examination, he shall endeavor to obtain from the relatives of the insane person, or from others, correct answers to certain prescribed questions touching the history and condition of the patient. The questions and answers shall be attached to his certificate. On the return of this certificate, the commissioners shall find whether the person alleged to be insane is insane, and whether he is a fit subject for treatment in the hospital. They shall also state what is ascertained about his settlement. If the person is found insane, they shall issue a warrant authorizing the

¹ Compiled Statutes of Nebraska, Guy A. Brown, 1881, pp. 292, 300-309, 732, 747.

superintendent of the hospital to receive and keep such person as a patient. The sheriff shall then deliver the patient, with the physician's certificate and the order of the court, to the superintendent of the hospital. If the sheriff is not at hand, the commissioners may appoint some other suitable person to execute the warrant; but no female shall be taken to the hospital without the attendance of some other female or some relative. Any relative or friend of the patient, who is a suitable person, shall have the privilege, if he so request, of executing the warrant, but shall receive no fees for so doing. The warrant endorsed by the superintendent, acknowledging the receipt of the patient, shall be returned to the clerk of the commissioners.

If a patient has a legal settlement in any county, his expenses shall be paid by that county. If he has no legal settlement, his expenses shall be paid by the State. All patients shall be on an equal footing in the hospital, except that if the relatives or immediate friends of any patient shall desire it, and shall pay the expense thereof, a patient may have special care. The relatives or friends of any patient in the hospital shall have the privilege of paying any portion, or the whole, of the expenses of such patient.

If the hospital is full, or if for any reason the patient cannot be received and it is not safe that he be allowed to go at liberty, the commissioners shall require that such patient be suitably provided for otherwise, until such admission can be had. Such patients shall be cared for either as public or as private patients. Those shall be treated as private patients whose relations or friends will agree to provide for them without public charge. The commissioners shall appoint some suitable person as special custodian to restrain and care for such patients in such way as best to secure their comfort and safety and the safety of others.

In the case of public patients, the commissioners shall require that they be restrained and cared for by the commissioners of the county or overseers of the poor at the expense of the county. If there is no poor-house for the reception of such patients, or if no more suitable place can be found, they may be confined in the jail of the county in charge of the sheriff.

Where persons are alleged to be insane, but it is not desired to send them to the hospital, the commissioners of the insane, on application, may make examination, and, on proof of their insanity and need of care, may make provision for their restraint and care within the county, either as public or private patients.

Insane persons who have been under care outside of the hospital by authority of the commissioners of the insane of any county may, on application, be transferred by the commissioners to the hospital, whenever they can be admitted thereto. If the admission is within six months after the inquest already had, another inquest shall not be necessary, unless the commissioners deem it advisable.

If it becomes necessary, for want of room in the hospital, to discriminate in the general reception of patients, a selection shall be made as follows: (1) Recent cases (of less than one year's duration). (2) Chronic cases (of more than a year's standing, but with favorable prospects of recovery). (3) Cases which have been longest on file. (4) The indigent have a preference, other things being equal.

Any patient who is cured shall be immediately discharged by the superintendent. Upon such discharge, the patient, if not otherwise supplied, shall be provided by the superintendent with suitable clothing and a sum of money not exceeding \$20.

If a patient proves incurable and is not dangerous to be at large, his relatives, with the consent of the board of trustees, may remove and take charge of him.

If a patient in the hospital is not cured and is dangerous to be at large, the commissioners of insanity of the county where he belongs, on making provision for the care of such patient within the county, may authorize his discharge, if the relatives or immediate friends request it.

The board of trustees, or, in the interim between the meetings of the board, the superintendent with two trustees, may order the discharge or removal of incurable and harmless patients, whenever it is necessary to make room for recent cases. If patients so discharged need further care, the commissioners of insanity shall be notified, and shall at once provide for their care in the county.

If it is alleged that a person confined as a patient in the hospital is not insane, and is unlawfully detained, a judge of the district court of the county in which the hospital is situated, or of the county where the person detained belongs, shall appoint a commission of not more than three persons, one of them a physician, and, if two or more are appointed, one a lawyer, and they shall inquire into the merits of the case. They shall have an interview with the patient in such manner as they deem most desirable, shall talk with the officers, and examine the records of the hospital. They shall then make a report to the judge, and shall accompany their report with a statement of the case signed by the superintendent. If the judge shall find the person not insane, he shall order his discharge. Such a commission shall not be repeated oftener than once in six months, in the case of any one patient, nor shall it be appointed within six months of the patient's commitment.

The provisions in regard to the support of the insane at public charge are not construed to release the estates of such insane persons, nor their relatives, from liability for their support, but the board of county commissioners may release the relatives from a portion, or even the whole of the burden, if they think it reasonable and just to do so.

No idiots shall be received or kept in the hospital, and any such there shall be sent to the counties where they belong.

If it is shown to the satisfaction of the commissioners of insanity of any county that a person kept as a patient within the county is no longer in need of care, they shall at once order his discharge.

Insane persons from other States and Territories may be received on the same footing, and on the same conditions as private pay patients.

A person who becomes lunatic or insane after the commission of a crime or misdemeanor, ought not to be tried for the offence during the continuance of the lunacy or insanity. If, after verdict of guilty and before judgment pronounced, such person become lunatic or insane, no judgment shall be given while such lunacy or insanity shall continue. If, after judgment and before execution of the sentence, such person shall become lunatic or insane, then, in case the punishment be capital, the execution

thereof shall be stayed until the recovery of said person. In all such cases it shall be the duty of the court to impanel a jury to try the question whether the accused be, at the time of impanelling, insane or not.

In the case of convicts, sentenced to death, who appear to be insane, a judge of the district court shall summon a jury of twelve men to inquire into such insanity, and shall give notice of the time of trial to the district attorney. If the finding shall be that the convict is insane, the judge shall suspend the execution, and notice shall be sent to the Governor. When the Governor becomes satisfied that the convict has recovered his sanity, he may appoint a time for the execution.

No person alleged to be insane shall be restrained of his liberty, otherwise than as provided by law, except for the safety of persons or property until the proper authority can be obtained; and any one abusing or treating an insane person with wanton cruelty or severity, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and liable to an action for damages.

NEVADA.¹

The judge of the district court in each judicial district, upon the application of any person under oath, setting forth that any person, by reason of insanity, is unsafe to be at large, or is suffering under mental derangement, shall cause the said person to be brought before him at a time appointed, and shall also cause to appear, at the same time, one or more licensed practising physicians, who shall examine the person alleged to be insane. If the physician, after a careful examination, shall certify upon oath that the charge is correct, and if the judge is satisfied that the person, by reason of his insanity, is unfit to be at large, and is incompetent to provide for his own care and support, and has no property applicable to the purpose, and has no near kindred within the State of sufficient means or ability to care properly for him and his support, he shall cause such indigent insane person to be conveyed to the insane asylum of the State, and placed in charge of the superintendent.

Paying patients, whose friends or property can pay their expenses, shall pay according to the terms directed by the board of commissioners; but the insane poor shall in all respects receive the same medical care and treatment from the institution, and no record of debt shall be made against them.

When an indictment is called for trial, or, upon conviction, the defendant is brought up for judgment, if a doubt shall arise as to his sanity, the court shall order the question to be submitted either to the regular jury, or to a jury specially called to inquire into the fact. The trial of

¹ Compiled Laws of Nevada, 1873, Vol. I. pp. 206, 525, 526, 539, 540; Vol. II. pp. 383, 384. Statutes of Nevada, 1879. p. 140; 1881, pp. 59-63; 1883, pp. 102, 103.

the indictment shall be suspended until the question of sanity is determined.

The mode of proceedings at the trial is prescribed. If the jury find that the defendant is sane, the trial of the indictment shall proceed, or judgment be pronounced, as the case may be. If he is found insane, the trial or judgment shall be suspended until he becomes sane, and the court, if it deem the prisoner's discharge dangerous to the public, may order that he be committed to the care and custody of some proper person, and that upon his becoming sane he be redelivered to the sheriff, who shall place him in proper custody until he be brought to trial or judgment, as the case may be, or be legally discharged.

If, after the judgment of death, there be good reason to suppose that the defendant has become insane, the sheriff, with the concurrence of the judge who rendered judgment, may summon a jury of twelve men to inquire into the supposed insanity. The district attorney shall attend the inquisition. If it be found that the defendant is insane, the sheriff shall suspend the execution of the judgment until he receives a warrant from the Governor, who, when the defendant recovers his sanity, may fix a day for the execution.

Whenever a convict, while undergoing imprisonment in the Nevada State Prison, shall become insane, and be so adjudged by a commission of lunacy appointed by the court, as in other cases of insanity, it shall be the duty of the warden to deliver such convict to the superintendent of the State Insane Asylum for detention and treatment.

If such convict be restored to sanity before the expiration of his sentence, the superintendent shall deliver him to the warden of the prison, to be retained therein for the unexpired term of his sentence, unless said convict shall be released by order of the board of pardons.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.¹

If any insane person is in such condition as to render it dangerous that he should be at large, the judge of probate, upon petition of any person, and such notice to the selectmen of the town in which such insane person is, or to his guardian, or to any other person as he may order—all which may be done as well in vacation as in term time—may commit such insane person to the asylum.

Any insane pauper supported by any town may be committed to the asylum by order of the overseers of the poor, and there supported at the expense of the person, town, or county chargeable with his support. If the overseers neglect to make such order in relation to any insane county pauper, the supreme court, or any two judges thereof in vacation, may

¹ General Laws of New Hampshire, 1878, pp. 60-63, 595-597. New Hampshire Laws, 1879, p. 389; 1881, p. 530.

order such pauper to be committed to the asylum and there supported at the expense of the county.

The parent, guardian, or friends of any insane person may cause him to be committed to the asylum, with the consent of the trustees, and there supported on such terms as they may agree upon. No person shall be committed to the Asylum for the Insane, except by the order of the court or the judge of probate, without the certificate of two reputable physicians that such person is insane, given after a personal examination within a week of the committal; and such certificate shall be accompanied by a certificate from the judge of the supreme court, or court of probate, or mayor, or chairman of the selectmen, testifying to the genuineness of the signatures and the respectability of the signers.

Any insane person committed to the asylum by his parent, guardian, or friends, who has no means of support, and no relatives of sufficient ability chargeable therewith, and no settlement in any town, and who is unsafe to be at large, shall be supported by the county from which he was committed.

If any insane person is confined in any jail, the supreme court may order him to be committed to the asylum, if they think it expedient.

Any insane person committed to the asylum by order of the supreme court, such person having been charged with an offence the punishment whereof, as prescribed by law, is death or confinement in the State Prison, shall be supported at the expense of the State.

Any person committed to the asylum may be discharged by any three of the trustees, or by any justice of the supreme court, whenever the cause of commitment ceases, or a further residence at the asylum is not necessary.

But any person so discharged, who was under sentence of imprisonment, which has not expired, shall be remanded to prison.

Some of the trustees shall visit the asylum at least twice a month, and shall give the patients an opportunity to see them in private. If, in their opinion, a further residence at the asylum is not necessary for any patient, it shall be their duty to discharge him. Patients are to be furnished with writing materials, and may send letters to the board of trustees, which shall be delivered without inspection.

Whenever the grand jury shall omit to find an indictment against any person for the reason of insanity or mental derangement, or any person prosecuted for an offence shall be acquitted by the petit jury for the same reason, the court, if they are of opinion that it will be dangerous to the people that such person should go at large, may commit him to the prison, or to the Asylum for the Insane, there to remain until he is discharged by due course of law.

The Governor and Council, or the supreme court, may discharge any such person from prison or transfer any prisoner to the Asylum for the Insane, whenever they are satisfied that such discharge or transfer will be conducive to the health and comfort of such person, and to the welfare of the public.

In case of the sudden death of any patient in the asylum, a coroner's inquest shall be held.

NEW JERSEY.¹

No person shall be committed to an insane asylum, except upon an order of some court or judge authorized to send patients, without lodging with the superintendent (1) a request, signed by the applicant, giving the name, residence, and various other facts regarding the patient, and (2) a certificate, dated within one month, signed by a respectable physician, certifying the patient's insanity. Each person signing the request or certificate must give his residence and occupation.

Each county shall be entitled to send its just proportion of patients. Whenever any pauper in a county entitled to send patients to the asylum may be insane, it shall be the duty of the overseers of the poor in the township where he resides to apply to a judge of the court of common pleas of the county. The judge shall call one respectable physician, and make an investigation, and, if satisfied that the disease is of such a nature as may be cured, he shall make a provisional order that the pauper be taken to the asylum, and kept until restored, if this be effected in three years. Before this order shall take effect, it shall be submitted, with the other papers in the case, to the "chosen freeholders" of the township where such lunatic is found, who, if they are satisfied that the lunatic has a legal settlement in their county, shall endorse their approval upon the order, and it shall then be executed, and the pauper taken to the asylum. Copies of all the papers and proceedings shall be sent to the superintendent of the asylum. The case shall also be reported to the board of chosen freeholders, who shall raise the money for the pauper's support in the asylum.

When a person who is in indigent circumstances, but not a pauper, becomes insane, application may be made to any judge of the court of common pleas of the county where he resides, and the judge shall call a respectable physician and other witnesses, and, either with or without the verdict of a jury, in his discretion, shall decide the case as to the patient's insanity and indigence.

If he find the person insane, and his estate insufficient, he may make a certificate which will entitle the patient to admission to the asylum, and to support there, at the expense of the county, until he is restored to sanity, if effected in three years. If the investigation is made without summoning a jury, the certificate of the judge must be approved by the "freeholders" of the township in the manner above stated in the case of an insane pauper.

When the expenses of an indigent patient in the asylum have been paid by his friends for six months, if the superintendent shall certify that he is a fit patient, and likely to be benefited by remaining in the institution, the "chosen freeholders" of the county of his residence, on application made, may defray the expenses of his remaining a year, and may

¹ Revision of the Laws of New Jersey, 1709-1877, Vol. I. pp. 601-628; Vol. II. p. 1119. Laws of New Jersey, 1879, p. 176; 1880, pp. 89, 90, 204; 1883, p. 216.

repeat the same for two succeeding years, upon like application, and the production of a new certificate from the superintendent each year. No patient is to be admitted for a less period than six months, except in special cases.

When there are vacancies in the asylum, the managers may authorize the superintendent to receive paying patients upon the certificate of insanity by a regular physician, sworn to before a magistrate and by request of a responsible person, who shall give bonds.

Town and county officers, sending a patient to the asylum, shall see that he is provided with suitable clothing. Money paid for the support of an insane person may be collected from his estate or from the persons liable to maintain him.

The provisions above stated are not to abridge the power of the court of chancery over the person and property of insane persons.

If the judge to whom application is made on behalf of an insane pauper is satisfied by the examination that such pauper, though not curable, can not be provided for by the overseers of the poor of the township, or at the poor-house of the township or county, with comfort, and without danger to himself and others, he shall order the pauper to be removed to the asylum.

If the board of chosen freeholders of any county desire and request that a patient be kept in the hospital beyond the period of three years, it may be done, the county continuing to pay the expenses.

Any patients, except those under a criminal charge, or liable to be removed to prison, may be discharged by the board of managers upon the superintendent's certificate of a complete recovery; and they may send back to the poor-house of the county or township whence he came any person admitted as "dangerous" who has been two years in the asylum, upon the superintendent's certificate that he is harmless, and will probably continue so, and is not likely to be improved by further treatment. When the asylum is full, the managers may order the removal of a patient upon the superintendent's certificate that he is manifestly incurable, and can probably be rendered comfortable at the poor-house; and they may also discharge and deliver any patient, except one under a criminal charge, to his relatives or friends, who will undertake with good sureties for his peaceable behavior, custody, and maintenance, without further public charge.

No patient shall be discharged without suitable clothing, and money not exceeding \$10.

If a person is lunatic, and in need of a guardian, a commission of lunacy shall issue out of the court of chancery, and an inquest shall be held. If the lunacy is found, the chancellor shall transmit a copy of all the proceedings to the orphans' court, where a suitable person shall be appointed as guardian, who shall have the care and safe keeping of the lunatic and his property. No lunatic or idiot shall be arrested or held in custody on any civil process, and if such a person is arrested, a writ of habeas corpus may issue.

If any lunatic furiously mad or dangerous is found going at large, any two justices of the peace of the county where he is found may direct the overseers of the poor of the city or township to cause him to be appre-

hended, and safely locked up and chained, if necessary, in some secure place in the city or township where he has, or had, his last legal settlement. If he has no settlement that can be ascertained, he may be conveyed to any place provided in the county for the reception of maniac or lunatic persons, and, if there is no such place, he may be taken to the jail, there to be safely kept until his place of settlement is ascertained, or, failing in that, some order on the subject is made by the court of common pleas.

The expenses shall be collected out of the estate of the lunatic, or, if he has no estate, they shall be paid by the township or county, according as he has a settlement or not.

These provisions are not intended to abridge the authority of the chancellor touching such lunatic, nor to prevent any of the friends or relations of such person taking him under their own protection, so long as they can take care of him.

It is the duty of the overseers of the poor of the several townships in each county to make out a list of all the poor lunatics and idiots within their limits, giving all the facts connected with each case. If the board of chosen freeholders of the county think there is reasonable ground for believing that any of such persons can be restored to their right mind, they shall have them taken to the State Lunatic Asylum.

When a person shall have escaped indictment, or have been acquitted of a criminal charge or of a misdemeanor upon trial, on the ground of insanity, the court shall carefully inquire whether his insanity in any degree continues, and, if it does, shall order him in safe custody, and to be sent to the asylum.

If any person in confinement under indictment, or under any other than civil process, shall appear to be insane, the judge of the circuit court of the county where he is confined shall make an investigation, call a respectable physician and other witnesses, invite the prosecutor of the pleas to aid in the examination, and, if he deem it necessary, call a jury. If it is proved that the person is insane, the judge may discharge him from imprisonment, and order his safe custody and removal to the asylum, where he shall remain until restored to his right mind. Whenever he recovers, he shall be remanded to prison for further criminal proceedings, or be discharged.

A criminal lunatic may be discharged by order of one of the justices of the supreme court if, upon due investigation, it shall appear safe, legal, and right to make such order.

If any person confined in the State Prison as a convict shall appear to be insane, the judge of the circuit court of the county in which the prisoner is situated, shall, upon information of the fact from the physician of the prison, institute an inquiry, call two respectable physicians and other witnesses, invite the Attorney-General to aid in the examination, and, if he think it necessary, call a jury. If it is proved that the prisoner is insane, the judge may order his safe custody and removal to the State Lunatic Asylum, to remain at the expense of the State until restored to his right mind; and then, if his term of imprisonment shall not have expired, he shall be remanded to the prison, to serve out the unexpired portion of his term of imprisonment.

Insane persons may be sent to county asylums existing or to be established, instead of the State Asylum, when it is thought best.

The board of managers are required to keep notes of their visits in a bound book kept for the purpose, to be inserted in their annual report to the Governor.

NEW MEXICO.¹ (TERRITORY.)

If any person is alleged to be a lunatic or habitual drunkard, it shall be lawful for any district judge in the county where the person is or resides, to issue a commission to inquire into the lunacy or habitual drunkenness. No such commission shall issue except upon a petition in writing of a relation by blood or marriage of the person therein named, or of a person interested in the estate. The commission may issue to one person only, or to two or more. The judge shall make an order that notice be given to the alleged lunatic or habitual drunkard, or to some of his near relatives or friends. The commissioner or commissioners may direct the sheriff to summon six or twelve persons upon the inquest, as the case may seem to require. If the alleged lunatic or habitual drunkard is without property, to pay expenses, the judge in person may hold said commission during the term of the court, and have an inquest impanelled from the jurors attending the court.

Every person aggrieved by any inquisition may traverse the same upon, or after, its return, and proceed to trial thereon before a jury. Notwithstanding any traverse that may be pending, the court may make such order as seems necessary for the care and custody of the person and the management of his estate.

If the person is found a lunatic or habitual drunkard, it shall be lawful for the court to commit the custody and care of the person or estate, or both, of such lunatic to such person or persons as they shall deem most suitable. This committee shall give security, and shall have the management and control of the person and estate of the lunatic. A committee of the person may be appointed separately from the committee of the estate.

No person found by inquisition to be a lunatic or habitual drunkard, shall be arrested on civil process; and, if arrested, he shall be discharged by the court.

If in any civil action any person arrested shall appear to be of unsound mind, the jailer or keeper shall give notice of the fact to two justices of the peace, who shall, within five days, attend at the prison and make an examination, and, if they find the person to be a lunatic, shall certify the same to the clerk of the district court. The court, or a judge thereof in

¹ General Laws of New Mexico, L. B. Prince, 1880, pp. 380-389.

vacation, shall appoint a day for a hearing, and publish notice, and inform the creditor a week at least before the hearing, that application has been made for the discharge of the prisoner. If the court or judge, on the hearing, find the prisoner of unsound mind, an order shall be made for his discharge, provided that, if it appears that the person is not fit to be set at large, the court or judge shall make an order that he be detained in custody, or delivered to his kindred or friends, who shall be responsible for his safe keeping, and who shall restrain him from the commission of any offence.

Whenever it shall appear, upon the trial of any person charged with a crime or misdemeanor, that such person was insane at the time of the commission of the same, and he shall be acquitted by the jury on that ground, the court shall have power to order such person to be kept in strict custody, in such place and in such manner as to the court seems fit, so long as such person continues to be of unsound mind.

The same proceedings shall be had if any person indicted for an offence shall, upon arraignment, be found to be a lunatic by a jury impanelled for the purpose; or if, upon the trial of any person indicted, he appears to the jury to be then a lunatic, the court shall have him put in the care and custody of some suitable person. If a person found by inquisition to be a lunatic or habitual drunkard has not, and if his friends have not, money for his support, he shall be kept at the expense of the county.

NEW YORK.¹

No person shall be committed to, or confined as a patient in, any asylum or institution, public or private, except upon the certificate of two physicians under oath setting forth the insanity. The physicians must be of reputable character, graduates of some incorporated medical college, permanent residents of the State, and have been in practice three years. No certificate shall be made except after a personal examination, and in a form prescribed by the lunacy commissioner. It must be in the prescribed form and bear date not more than ten days prior to the commitment. The physicians must not be in any way connected with the asylum to which the insane person is committed.

The patient shall not be kept in the asylum more than five days unless before or within that time the certificate is approved by a judge or justice of a court of record of the county or district in which the alleged lunatic resides, and the judge or justice before approving the certificate may in-

¹ Revised Statutes of New York, Banks & Brothers, 7th ed. Vol. III. pp. 1887, 1888, 1890, 1899-1933, 2568, 2590, 2649, 2653; Vol. IV., The Code of Civil Procedure, pp. 318, 464-468; Code of Criminal Procedure, pp. 12, 69, 88, 93, 96, 97, 126, 127, 175; Penal Code, pp. 5, 47, 79, 93. Laws of New York, 1882, Vol. 2. pp. 109, 500; 1883, p. 199.

stitute inquiry, and, in his discretion, call a jury to determine the question of lunacy. There must be a certificate from some judge of a court of record, stating that the physicians have the requisite qualifications.

The superintendent of any institution, public or private, shall, within three days of the commitment of any insane person, make a descriptive record of his case in a book especially provided for that purpose, and keep a record of his condition and treatment, from time to time, including the forms of restraint used. He shall also record the circumstances of the discharge or death of all patients.

If a pauper becomes lunatic, the county superintendents of the poor of the county or town where he is chargeable may send him to any State lunatic asylum by an order under their hands.

In case the committee or guardian of any lunatic, or his relatives, neglect to confine or maintain him, or are not of sufficient ability to do so, the overseers of the poor or constable of the city or town where any such lunatic shall be found, shall report the same forthwith to the superintendent of the poor, who shall apply to the county judge, special county judge, or surrogate, who, being satisfied that it is dangerous for such lunatic to go at large, shall order him to be apprehended and properly confined, and within ten days taken to some State lunatic asylum, or to such other asylum as may be approved by a standing order of the supervisor of the county.

If any person, not a pauper but in indigent circumstances, becomes insane, application may be made to any county judge, special county judge, judge of a superior court or common pleas of the county where he resides, and the judge shall investigate the facts in the case, both as to indigence and as to insanity. If the judge finds that there is reasonable cause, he shall fix a time and place for a hearing, and give notice to one of the superintendents of the poor of the county chargeable with the expense of supporting such person in the asylum, and shall then proceed to ascertain when such person became insane. The judge may require the friends of the patient to give security to remove him from the asylum as soon as he shall recover. If such patient has not recovered at the end of two years, the managers of the asylum may cause him to be returned to the county from which he came. The judge shall file all the papers in the case, together with his decision, with the clerk of the county, and report the facts to the supervisors, who shall provide the money for the support of such indigent lunatic.

If the expenses in the asylum of an indigent insane patient, not a pauper, have been paid by his friends for six months, and the superintendent shall certify that he is a fit patient and likely to improve, the supervisors of the county of his residence are required, upon a sworn application, to defray his expenses for remaining another year. And they shall repeat the same for two years more, upon like application, and the production of a new certificate from the superintendent. If any lunatic, or friend on his behalf, is dissatisfied with any final decision of a county judge, special county judge, surrogate, judge of the superior court or court of common pleas, of a city or police magistrate, in committing to an asylum, he may, within three days after such order, appeal to a justice of the supreme court, who shall thereupon stay all proceedings, and

forthwith call a jury to decide upon the fact of lunacy. If, after a fair investigation, aided by the testimony of at least two respectable physicians, the jury find the person insane, the justice shall confirm the order for his being sent immediately to an asylum.

If any of the judges above mentioned refuse to make an order for the confinement of a dangerous insane person, they shall state their reasons in writing, so that any person aggrieved may appeal to a justice of the supreme court, who shall determine the matter in a summary way, or call a jury at his discretion.

No person committed to any prison, jail, or house of correction, as a dangerous lunatic, shall be kept there longer than ten days; if, at the end of that time, he continues to be insane, he shall be sent forthwith to some State lunatic asylum, or some other approved asylum.

If a person found to be a lunatic, or his committee, is not possessed of sufficient property to maintain himself, his father, mother, or children, if they are of sufficient ability, shall be compelled to provide for and maintain him. If such relatives have not sufficient means, then the superintendent of the poor of the county shall send such pauper lunatic to a State asylum, or to such private asylum as may be approved by a standing order of the supervisors.

Whenever any person, who is possessed of sufficient property to maintain himself, becomes, by lunacy or otherwise, so far disordered in his senses as to be dangerous, it shall be the duty of the committee of his person and estate to provide a suitable place for his confinement, and to confine and maintain him in such manner as shall be approved by the proper legal authority; and in every succeeding attack of lunacy he shall be sent, within ten days, to some State lunatic asylum, or to such public or private asylum as may be approved by a standing order of the supervisors of the county. The superintendents and overseers of the poor are severally enjoined to see that this provision is carried into effect, as well in cases where the lunatic or his relatives are of sufficient ability to defray the expenses as in case of a pauper.

The overseers of the poor have authority to compel the relatives, guardian, or committee of the person and estate, as the case may be, to confine and maintain an insane person, at their discretion, and to collect the costs of his confinement.

No pauper who has not resided in the State for at least one year next prior to the application shall be committed to any State insane asylum.

Any soldier or sailor, an inmate of the New York State Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, who shall be found insane, may be transferred by an order of the president and secretary of the board of trustees and the superintendent of the home to any State lunatic asylum, there to remain at the expense of said Soldiers' Home until discharged.

The commissioners of the department of public charities and correction of the city of New York may, in their discretion, transfer any insane person in their custody or control to any State lunatic asylum, the officers of which will consent to receive the same. The expense of maintenance shall be paid by said commissioners.

It shall be the duty of all captains, owners, agents, and consignees of all ships or vessels arriving at the port of New York, having as a pas-

senger any lunatic, to keep, provide, and care for such person, on board such ship or vessel, until such person shall have been delivered over and placed under the care of the commissioners of emigration.

If a person is incompetent to manage himself or his affairs on account of lunacy, application may be made to the court having jurisdiction for the appointment of a committee of the person, or of the property, or of both. The court, if the case seems a proper one, shall make an order, either that a commission issue for the purpose of inquiring into the case, or that the question be submitted to a jury at a term of the court. If the person is found to be incompetent, the court makes such order as justice requires. The committee appointed, either of the person or of the property, must give security before entering upon his duties.

If any inmate of any State almshouse, when admitted, is insane, or thereafter becomes insane, and the accommodations in the almshouse are not adequate and proper for his treatment, the secretary of the State Board of Charities may cause his removal to the appropriate State asylum for the insane.

A competent physician shall be appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Senate, who shall be designated the State commissioner in lunacy. It shall be his duty to visit and examine all the asylums, public and private, and report annually to the legislature. If he has reason to believe that any person is unlawfully confined or improperly treated, or that there is any general mismanagement, he shall make an investigation; and he is empowered to summon witnesses, administer oaths, and issue orders such as the case may require. He shall notify the district attorney, who shall be present at all his investigations into matters of general administration and management, to examine witnesses in behalf of the people. The commissioner in lunacy shall exercise the powers belonging to referees appointed by the supreme court, and he may direct the authorities of the asylum, where affairs have been investigated, to correct any rule or abuses as he thinks best.

It is also the duty of the lunacy commissioner to grant licenses for private asylums; and any person establishing a private insane asylum without such license is guilty of a misdemeanor. If his orders are disobeyed, the case shall be laid before the supreme court and be by it decided and disposed of.

A person is not excused from criminal liability, as a lunatic or insane person, except upon proof that at the time of committing the alleged criminal act he was laboring under such a defect of reason as either not to know the nature and quality of the act he was doing, or not to know that the act was wrong.

If any person in confinement, under indictment for the crime of arson, murder, or attempt at murder, or highway robbery, shall appear to be insane, the court of oyer and terminer in which the indictment is pending may, with the concurrence of the presiding judge of such court, summarily inquire into the sanity of such person, and may, for that purpose, appoint a commission to inquire into the facts of the case, and report to the court; and if the court find such person insane, or not of sufficient capacity to undertake his defence, they may remand him to such State lunatic asylum as in their judgment is meet, there to remain until

restored to his right mind, when he shall be returned to prison for further criminal proceedings, unless he be otherwise discharged, according to law.

If any person is confined under conviction for an offence for which the punishment is death, the Governor may inquire into the case, appoint a commission, and, if the convict is found insane and irresponsible, may order his removal to the State Asylum for Insane Criminals, there to remain until restored to his right mind. The medical superintendent of the asylum, whenever he thinks the convict is cured of his insanity, shall report the fact to the State commissioner in lunacy and to a justice of the supreme court of the district where the asylum is situated. If, on inquiry, they are satisfied of his recovery, they shall cause the convict to be returned to the sheriff, to be dealt with according to law.

Any person charged with arson, murder, or attempt at murder, or highway robbery, and confined in either of the State lunatic asylums as insane, may, upon the application of any superintendent of an asylum, be brought before a justice of the supreme court, who may order his removal to the Asylum for Insane Criminals at Auburn; and convicts confined in any penitentiary, if insane, may be removed there, to stay until recovered or legally discharged.

If any person in confinement under any other than civil process appears to be insane, the county judge of the county where he is confined shall institute an investigation, call two physicians and other witnesses, invite the district attorney to aid in the examination, and, if he deem it necessary, call a jury. If the person is found to be insane, the judge may order his removal to a State asylum, to remain until restored. Whenever he recovers, he may be remanded to prison for further criminal proceedings, or, if the period of his imprisonment has expired, he may be discharged. The like proceedings may be had in case of an insane person imprisoned on civil process; but notice shall be sent to the plaintiff in the case, or to his attorney.

The defence of insanity must be pleaded in a criminal case at the time the prisoner is arraigned. If a defendant is acquitted on the ground of insanity, the court, if they deem his discharge dangerous to the public peace or safety, must order him to be committed to the State Lunatic Asylum until he becomes sane.

When a defendant pleads insanity, the court may appoint a commission, of not more than three persons, to examine the accused, and report to the court as to his sanity at the time the crime was perpetrated. The commission must be attended by the district attorney, and the counsel for the defendant may take part in the proceedings. If the commission find the defendant insane, the trial must be suspended until he becomes sane; and the court, if it deem his discharge dangerous, must order that he be committed to a State lunatic asylum, to remain until cured. When he becomes sane, he must be taken from the asylum, and put in proper custody until he is brought to trial.

If a defendant in confinement under indictment at any time, before or after conviction, appears to be insane, the court, unless the defendant is under sentence of death, may in a like manner appoint a commission and the like proceedings shall be had.

If, after a defendant has been sentenced to death, there is reasonable

ground to believe he has become insane, the sheriff, with the concurrence of a justice of the supreme court or the county judge of the county, must impanel a jury of twelve persons to examine the question of the sanity of the defendant. Notice of the trial must be given to the district attorney, and he must attend. If it be found by the inquisition that the defendant is insane, the sheriff must suspend the execution until he is directed by the Governor to proceed. The Governor shall give directions for the disposition and custody of the defendant, and, as soon as he is satisfied of his restoration to sanity, must direct his execution, pursuant to his sentence, unless the sentence is commuted or the convict pardoned.

No insane person confined in any county poor-house or county asylum shall be discharged by the keeper, or by the superintendent of the poor, or by any other county authority, without an order from a county judge or judge of the supreme court, founded upon evidence that it is safe, legal, and right to make such discharge. In New York and Kings Counties, however, it shall be sufficient if there is a certificate in writing of the physician of the asylum stating that the discharge is safe and proper.

It is provided, in regard to the Utica Asylum, that no patient shall be committed for a shorter period than six months except in special cases. Whenever there are vacancies, paying patients may be committed under special agreement, in conformity with the law regarding commitments, if the cases are recent and promise speedy recovery, or when admission is sought under peculiarly afflicting circumstances.

The managers, upon the superintendent's certificate of complete recovery, may discharge any patient except one under a criminal charge liable to be remanded to prison. They may discharge any patient committed as "dangerous," or any patient sent by the superintendent or overseers of the poor, or by the judge of a county, if the superintendent certifies that the patient is harmless and will probably continue so, and is not likely to be improved by further treatment. If the asylum is full, they may discharge patients manifestly incurable that can probably be rendered comfortable in the poor-house, and give preference, in the admitting of patients, to recent cases or those of not over one year's duration. They may discharge and deliver any patient except one under criminal charge, to his relatives or friends, who will give a bond approved by the county judge for the patient's peaceable behavior, safe custody, and comfortable maintenance without further public charge. A criminal lunatic may be discharged by order of one of the justices of the supreme court or a circuit judge, when it appears safe, legal, and right to make such order. No patient shall be discharged without proper clothing and money not exceeding \$20 to pay his expenses.

Insane female convicts at Sing Sing may be removed to the asylum for insane criminals at Auburn, to stay until restored to reason, and then be returned. Whenever any convict in this asylum for insane criminals shall continue to be insane at the expiration of the term for which he was sentenced, the board of inspectors, upon the superintendent's certificate that he is harmless and is not likely to be improved by further treatment, or upon a certificate that he is incurable and can be made comfortable in the county almshouse, may cause such insane convict to be removed to the county where he was convicted or where he belongs and placed under

the care of the superintendents of the poor of such county. Or they may deliver such convict, on the expiration of his sentence, to his friends, if they will give security for his safe custody and comfortable maintenance without public charge. If the insanity continues after the expiration of the convict's sentence, he shall be kept in the asylum until adjudged a fit subject to be discharged. If any convict confined in said asylum as a lunatic is restored to reason and is ready to be sent back to prison, he shall be sent to the Auburn State Prison, even though originally sentenced to some other prison, but any convict received from a penitentiary shall be returned to the same.

The chronic pauper insane from the poor-houses of the counties shall be sent to the Willard Asylum by the county superintendents of the poor, except from those counties having asylums for the insane to which they are authorized to send insane paupers by special legislative enactment, or those counties exempted by the State Board of Charities. And all the chronic insane paupers who may be discharged not recovered from the State lunatic asylums, and who continue a public charge, shall be sent to the Willard Asylum and paid for by the counties from which they are sent.

The chronic pauper insane from such counties, and in such numbers as may be designated by the State Board of Charities, shall be sent to the Binghamton Asylum. Any of the patients who are recovered or become harmless, may be discharged by the trustees into the care of their friends. The trustees may also deliver any patient who has not recovered to his friends, on their giving proper security for his custody and maintenance. Harmless patients may also be sent back from this asylum to the counties from which they came, and placed in the care of the superintendents of the poor.

Town or county officials, in committing insane persons, are required to send them well provided with clothing and in a cleanly condition.

Any person found guilty of confining a lunatic in any other manner or in any other place than is prescribed by law, is liable to a fine not exceeding \$250, or imprisonment not over one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

The terms lunatic and insane include all persons deranged or of unsound mind except idiots.

NORTH CAROLINA.¹

For commitment to any insane asylum, some respectable citizen, residing in the county of the alleged insane person, shall file with a justice of the peace of the county an affidavit, in prescribed form, stating that he has examined the alleged lunatic, and believes him to be insane, and a fit subject for the asylum. The justice of the peace shall have the supposed

¹ Laws of North Carolina, 1883, pp. 237-251, 581, 621.

insane person brought before him, and shall call to his assistance one or more justices of said county, and they together shall proceed to examine into the condition of mind of the alleged insane person. They shall take the testimony of at least one respectable physician, and such others as they may think proper. If any two of the justices decide that the person is insane, and no friend is found who will become bound with good security to restrain and take care of him until he recovers, the justices shall direct that such insane person be removed to the proper asylum as a patient. The justices shall make a full report of their proceedings to the clerk of the superior court of their county.

Whenever an insane person shall be conveyed to any asylum, and the superintendent is in doubt as to the propriety of his commitment, he may convene any three of the directors, who shall examine the matter. If a majority of the three so decide, the patient shall be admitted, but three directors may at any time deliver the patient to any friend who will become bound with good surety to restrain and take care of him.

Any three of the board of directors of any asylum, upon the superintendent certifying the facts, may discharge or remove any person admitted as insane, when such patient has become of sound mind, or when he is incurable, but not dangerous; or the said directors may permit a patient to go to the county of his settlement on probation if the superintendent thinks it advisable.

If an indigent patient is discharged or removed, except as being recovered, it shall be the duty of the sheriff to take him to his county. If an indigent person is discharged recovered, he shall be furnished with money to pay his expenses of travel to the county of his settlement.

All bonds for the safe keeping of insane persons shall be in prescribed form, payable to the State of North Carolina, and shall be in the sum of \$500.

Costs and expenses incurred in regard to a patient shall be paid by the county, unless the patient or those liable for his support have means to pay.

If a patient entrusted to a friend is not cared for according to the terms of the bond, any two justices of the peace of the county may send the patient to the proper asylum, unless some other responsible and discreet friend will undertake to take charge of him.

The board of public charities shall visit the asylum from time to time, and make reports to the General Assembly.

If a person found to be insane has ample means to care for his family and himself, and is capable of declaring his preference to be placed in some asylum outside the State, or if his guardian declares such preference, and two respectable physicians who have examined him, with the justices who made the examination, deem it proper, the said justices and physicians may recommend that he be placed in the asylum so chosen. The justices shall report the proceedings to the clerk of the superior court of the county. The clerk shall lay the matter before the judge of the superior court of the district where the insane person resides, and, if he approves, he shall so declare in writing, which shall be recorded by the clerk. The said judge shall appoint some friend of the patient to remove him to the asylum designated, and a certified copy of the proceedings

shall be a sufficient warrant to authorize such friend to act in the matter of his removal.

In the commitment of patients to the asylums, priority shall be given to the indigent; but the boards of directors may also consider the curability of patients. If there is sufficient room, paying patients may be received. If a person found insane cannot be at once committed to an asylum, and he is dangerous to be at large, and cannot otherwise be properly restrained, he may be temporarily committed to the county jail. When a patient kept in the county jail is fit to be discharged, it shall be the duty of the board of county commissioners, on the presentment of a certificate of two respectable physicians, and of the chairman of their board stating the fact, to make an order for his discharge.

The judges of the superior court, in their respective districts, shall commit to the proper asylum, if there be room therein, as a patient, any person who may be confined in jail, on a criminal charge of any kind, or upon a peace warrant, whenever the judge shall be satisfied, by the verdict of a jury of inquisition, that the alleged criminal act was committed while such person was insane, and that such insanity continues; and also any person acquitted upon a criminal charge where, on the trial of such person, insanity was relied upon as a defence; provided, the fact of insanity was found as a distinct issue to exist at the time of such trial, or is so found by a jury of inquisition, as such judge may direct.

OHIO.¹

Each county is entitled to send patients to the State asylums in proportion to its population. No person is entitled to admission unless he has lived in the State one year next preceding the date of his application and his insanity appeared while he resided in the State. The medical superintendent of each asylum shall inform the probate judges of the different counties in his district, each month, of the number of patients to which each county is entitled, and of the number in the asylum from each county. If the quota is not full, the probate judge may, at any time, send an acute case conformably to the laws. Patients may be transferred from one asylum to another upon the order of the Governor, and the recommendation of the medical superintendents of the asylums affected. Patients in the asylums shall be maintained at the expense of the State.

For the commitment of patients to asylums, some resident citizen of the proper county shall file with the probate judge of the county an affidavit, stating that he believes the person in question to be insane, or

¹ Revised Statutes of Ohio, 1880, Second Edition, Revised, Vol. I. pp. 204, 329-339, 384; Vol. II. pp. 1505-1509, 1688, 1701, 1702, 1720, 1730, 1736, 1831. Laws of Ohio, 1881, pp. 62, 102; 1883, pp. 103, 104, 181, 182.

unfit to be at large, on account of insanity, and giving the place of his legal settlement. The judge shall order the alleged insane person to be brought before him on a day named, which shall be not later than five days after the filing of the affidavit. He shall summon witnesses, one of whom shall be a respectable physician, and, if the insanity is disputed, he shall summon such witnesses as the parties opposing desire. If the alleged insane person is not in a fit condition to be brought into court, the judge shall visit him personally, and certify that he has ascertained the condition of the person by actual inspection, and the proceedings shall go on in the absence of such insane person. If the judge, after hearing the testimony, is satisfied that the person is insane, he shall cause a certificate to be made by the medical witness, which shall set forth information on twenty-one prescribed points covering the history and condition of the patient; he shall then apply to the superintendent of the asylum in the proper district, transmitting copies of the physician's certificate and his own finding in the case. If the patient can be received, the superintendent shall notify the probate judge, and he shall issue his warrant to the sheriff, or some suitable person or persons, to take the patient to the asylum. The relatives of the patient shall have the right, if they desire it, to convey the patient to the asylum. The receipt of the patient shall be endorsed on the warrant, which shall be returned to the probate judge and filed with the papers in the case. Before the probate judge applies for the commitment of the patient, the medical witness must make a certificate that the patient is free from all infectious diseases and from vermin.

The relatives of any person charged with insanity, or who is found to be insane, shall in all cases have the right to take charge of and keep him; and, in such case, the probate judge who holds the inquest shall deliver the insane person to such relatives. When a patient is sent to the asylum, the probate judge shall see that he has the proper amount of clothing.

If the patient cannot be admitted to the asylum, the probate judge shall have the sheriff, or some other suitable person, take charge of him, until such time as he can be received, and, if necessary, the judge may direct the confinement of the patient in the county infirmary or jail, but in a room separate from the criminals. The judge shall see that things necessary are furnished, and, if there is no physician regularly employed to attend the jail or infirmary, he may employ one to attend the lunatic.

If an insane person not entitled to admission to the asylum is at large and dangerous, the probate judge may order him to be confined, and provided for, either by some suitable person, or in the jail or infirmary, as above stated. When the attending physician certifies that such person is restored to reason, or that it is no longer necessary to confine him, or if his friends agree to take care of him, the probate judge shall order his discharge. Immediately after the removal, death, escape, or discharge of any patient, or return of an escaped patient, the superintendent shall notify the probate judge of his county; and he shall also, in case of death, notify one or more of the relatives of the deceased patient.

Incurable and harmless patients may be discharged by the superintendent and one trustee when it is necessary to make room for a recent case

from the same county. The superintendent shall notify the probate judge, who shall by his warrant order the removal of the patient to the township of which he is an inhabitant. When a patient is discharged as cured, the superintendent may furnish him with suitable clothing and money not exceeding \$20.

If a patient discharged as cured becomes a second time insane, the facts shall be set forth in an affidavit by a respectable physician, and the probate judge shall make application to the superintendent of the proper asylum for his commitment. The same proceedings shall then be had as in case of a person found insane upon inquest held for the purpose, as above stated.

In the admission of patients, selection shall be made as follows: (1) Recent cases (of less than a year's duration). (2) Chronic cases presenting the most favorable prospect of recovery. (3) Those for whom applications have been longest on file, other things being equal. (4) No county shall have more than its due proportion of patients, unless there is some other county in the district without patients enough to fill its quota.

If the friends of a patient ask for his discharge from the asylum, the superintendent may require a bond for the safe keeping of such patient; but no patient charged with, or convicted of, homicide, shall be discharged without the consent of both the superintendent and the board of trustees of such asylum.

The commissioners of every county in which there now is, or may hereafter be established, a county infirmary, shall provide separate apartments for the safe keeping and treatment of lunatics and idiots who have not been, and cannot be, received into either of the lunatic asylums, or who have been discharged therefrom. The directors of the infirmary shall provide for the safe keeping, support, and treatment of patients who are a charge upon the county, and for the treatment and care of such lunatics in their county as may be admitted as pay patients, under regulations made by the directors. When rooms are provided in the county infirmary, insane persons in the county jail shall be transferred to such infirmary.

The directors of the Ohio Penitentiary shall provide a suitable department for the reception of lunatic or insane convicts, to accommodate the convicts that become insane therein.

If at any time before the indictment of a person confined in jail charged with an offence, notice in writing be given by any citizen to the sheriff or jailer that such person was insane or an idiot at the time the offence was committed, or has since become insane, the sheriff or jailer shall forthwith notify the probate judge, clerk, and prosecuting attorney of the proper county, and an examining court shall be held; and if the judge find that such person was an idiot when he committed the offence, or was then and still is insane, or afterwards became and still is insane, he shall, at his discretion, proceed as in the case of a person found insane by inquest held. When such lunatic is restored to reason, the prosecuting attorney shall have him recommitted to the jail to answer the offence charged against him. If the prosecuting attorney fails to do this, the superintendent of the asylum or infirmary shall discharge such patient.

When a person is under indictment, or held for trial or sentence, and it is suggested to the court that the person is not then sane, and the certificate of a respectable physician to the same effect is presented to the court, proceedings shall be had to try his sanity, and the question may be submitted to a special jury. If the person is found insane, the probate judge shall be notified, and shall deal with him as an insane person found so by inquest, and upon recovery he shall be brought to trial or sentence. If the patient is discharged into the care of his friends, the bond given for his support and safe keeping shall contain a condition that he shall, when restored to reason, answer to the offence charged in the indictment, or of which he has been convicted, at the next term of the court thereafter.

When a person tried upon an indictment is acquitted on the sole ground that he was insane, that fact shall be certified by the clerk to the probate judge, and the defendant shall not be discharged, but shall be proceeded against as insane, and the verdict shall be *primâ facie* evidence of insanity.

When a convict in the penitentiary becomes insane, the warden shall give notice to the physician for the prison and the superintendent of the Columbus Asylum for the Insane, who shall examine the convict, and, if they find him insane, shall certify the fact to the warden, who shall forthwith put the insane convict in the department prepared for that purpose.

Such insane convicts shall be treated by the physician and by the superintendent of said asylum, and when they are restored, or it is safe for them to work, they shall again be put at hard labor, according to their sentence. If a convict is insane at the expiration of his term of imprisonment, the probate judge of the county from which he was sent shall take him in charge, and order him to be confined, or otherwise disposed of and provided for, as directed by law.

If a convict, at any time before the full execution of his sentence, be represented to the Governor of the State to be insane, the Governor shall inquire into the facts. If he thinks it proper, he may pardon the convict, or commute the sentence, or suspend its execution for a definite time, or from time to time. He may order the convict to be confined in the penitentiary, or a jail, or conveyed to an asylum for the insane for treatment.

If the sentence is suspended, and the convict recover his reason, the sentence shall then be fully executed.

If a convict sentenced to death appears to be insane, the sheriff shall give notice to a judge of the court of common pleas of the judicial district, and shall summon a jury of twelve men. The judge, clerk, and prosecuting attorney shall attend the inquiry, and, if it be found that the convict is insane, the judge shall suspend the execution. The Governor shall be notified of the finding, and may, as soon as he is convinced that the convict has recovered, issue a warrant directing his execution.

OREGON.¹

The insane have been kept under the care of a contractor, the State paying a certain sum per week for the board of each patient.

The county judge, upon application of any two householders in his county in writing, under oath, setting forth that any person by reason of insanity is suffering from neglect, or is unsafe to be at large, shall cause such insane person to be brought before him, and shall cause to appear, at the same time and place, two or more competent physicians, and the prosecuting attorney of the district, or his deputy, or, in the event of his absence, some practising attorney to represent the State. If the physicians, after careful examination, shall certify on oath that the person is insane or idiotic, and the county judge shall find, on the certificate and the testimony produced, that the person is insane or idiotic, he shall cause the insane person to be conveyed to, and placed in charge of, the party or parties contracting to keep and care for the insane and idiotic of the State. An appeal may be taken from the decision of the county judge in the same manner as is provided for appeal from the judgment of county courts in other cases. The appeal may be taken either by the householders making application, or by some one on behalf of the alleged insane person, or by the prosecuting attorney on behalf of the State.

The judge shall make inquiry, and, if he finds that the person found insane has any property, he shall appoint a guardian to take care of the same, and said estate shall be applied to supporting the family of the insane person and to paying the expenses of his commitment and support. All the proceedings shall be recorded in the county court, and, if the patient is adjudged insane, a warrant shall be made reciting the findings of the judge, the causes of the insanity when ascertained, and the name, age, nativity, and present residence of the patient. The county judge shall designate some proper person or persons to take the patient to the asylum. Paying patients shall pay according to the terms made with the contractors.

The Governor is required to visit and examine the insane confined by law once every six months. He shall also appoint a physician who shall visit and inspect the institution where they are kept as often as once every month, and oftener if necessary. He shall see that the terms of the contract made with the State are fully carried out. He shall have power to discharge any patient when he considers that he is cured. In case of a disagreement between the physician and the contractor as to the sanity of a patient, the Governor may employ some other physician to consult upon the case. Whenever a patient dies, or is ordered to be discharged by the physician, the Governor and the Secretary of State shall be notified, and no board shall be paid after the date of the patient's death or the order for his discharge.

The courts of the State shall have power to commit to the care of the

¹ General Laws of Oregon, 1843-1872, pp. 361, 364, 620-623. Laws of Oregon, 1878, pp. 71-77; 1880, pp. 49-51; 1882, pp. 4-6.

contractors any person who has been charged with an offence punishable with imprisonment or death, who shall have been found to be insane or idiotic, and who continues to be insane or idiotic.

If the defence in any criminal case be the insanity of the defendant, and he is found not guilty on that ground, the court must, if it deems his being at large dangerous, order him to be committed to any lunatic asylum authorized by the State to receive and keep such persons until he becomes sane, or is discharged according to law.

Whenever any convict confined in the State Prison shall, in the opinion of the physician of the prison, be insane or idiotic, the physician shall make oath to the same before the county judge of the county in which the prison is located. The judge shall summon one or more competent physicians to make an examination, and, if in their opinion the convict is of unsound mind, the judge shall report the case to the Governor, who may, in his discretion, cause the convict to be removed to the place provided for the insane and idiotic.

PENNSYLVANIA.¹

The trustees of any asylum for the insane where there are women detained may appoint a skilful female physician to have charge of the female patients.

The Board of Public Charities shall appoint a committee of five of its members to act as the committee on lunacy. One of this committee shall be a member of the bar, and one a practising physician, and each shall be of at least ten years' standing in his profession. The committee on lunacy shall examine into the condition of the insane throughout the State, and into the management of the hospitals, public and private, and all other places in which the insane are kept for care and treatment or detention, and shall make an annual report. The board, among other things, shall have power, with the consent of the chief justice of the supreme court and of the attorney-general, to make rules and regulations:

1. For the licensing of all asylums and places where more than one patient is kept, excepting jails and such hospitals as may be specially exempted from the duty of obtaining a license.
2. For securing the proper treatment of all insane persons wherever kept, and to guard against the improper detention of such persons.
3. For determining the forms to be observed in committing, transferring, and discharging all lunatics except those committed by order of a court of record.

¹ Brightly's Purdon's Digest of Laws of Pennsylvania, 1700-1872, Vol. 1, pp. 27, 391, 392. Vol. 2, pp. 969-989. Purdon's Annual Digest, 1873-1878, pp. 1893, 1894. Laws of Pennsylvania, 1879, p. 98; 1881, pp. 83, 84, 173; 1883, pp. 21-30, 92.

There shall be appointed in each county where there is a house or place for the care or detention of the insane a board of visitors of not less than three persons. Women may be appointed members of these boards.

The board of public charities shall make rules to insure to the patients the admission to see them of all proper visitors, being members of their family, friends, agents, or attorneys.

No person shall be received as a patient for treatment or for detention into any house or place where more than one insane person is detained, or into any house or place where one or more insane persons are detained for compensation, without a certificate signed by at least two physicians, residents in the commonwealth, who have been in the practice of medicine for at least five years, stating that they have examined separately the person alleged to be insane and believe that he is insane, and that the disease is of a character which requires that the person should be placed in a hospital or other establishment for care and treatment; that they are not related by blood or marriage to the patient, nor in any way connected with the hospital in which it is proposed to place him. This certificate must be made within one week after the examination of the patient, and within two weeks of the time of his admission to the hospital. It shall be sworn to before a judge of the county where the examination took place, and the judge shall certify to the genuineness of the signatures, and to the standing and good repute of the signers.

The person or persons requesting the admission or detention shall sign a writing stating that the person has been removed, and is to be detained at his or their request under the belief that such detention is necessary and for the benefit of the insane person. There shall also be furnished to the persons in charge of the hospital or house a statement signed by the persons requesting the detention of the patient, giving his name, age, residence, occupation, and a list of his relatives, also the circumstances connected with the patient's insanity, and the names and address of his medical attendants for two years.

If, through inadvertence, any of the answers are omitted, and there is no reason to doubt the good faith of the parties, the patient may be received and kept, if within seven days the statements are made complete. The regular medical attendant of the house shall, within twenty-four hours after the reception of any patient, examine him, and in case he is of opinion that a detention is not necessary for the benefit of the patient, he shall notify the person or persons at whose instance the patient is detained, and unless within seven days satisfactory proof is exhibited of such necessity the patient shall be discharged and restored to his family or friends. At the time of such examination the medical attendant shall inform the patient that if he desires to communicate with any person or persons they will be summoned, and any proper person or persons, not exceeding two, shall be permitted to have a full and unrestrained interview with the patient.

The statements furnished at the time of the reception of the patient, and the statement of the medical attendant of the house, shall be sent to the committee on lunacy, and there shall be a report, at least once in six months, by the medical attendant, on the condition of each patient.

Persons detained as insane may, under certain restrictions and regulations, have any medical practitioner they desire to treat them for all maladies other than insanity.

All persons detained as insane shall, in the discretion of the superintendent, be allowed to correspond under seal with persons outside the asylum, and they shall have the unrestricted privilege of writing once a month to any member of the committee on lunacy.

All persons other than criminals, who have been detained as insane, shall, as soon as they are restored to reason, in the opinion of the medical attendant of the house, be forthwith discharged. If the discharged patient is in indigent circumstances, he shall be furnished with raiment and with funds sufficient to travel to his home.

The committee on lunacy shall be notified of all discharges within seven days thereafter.

The committee on lunacy may at any time order the discharge of a patient (other than a person committed after trial and conviction for crime, or by order of court). But such order shall not be made unless notice is first given to the person in charge of the asylum, and to the persons who caused the patient to be detained, and the committee shall not sign an order for discharge unless they have personally examined the case of the patient.

Persons may voluntarily place themselves in an asylum for a period not exceeding seven days, by signing an agreement giving authority to detain them, and they may from time to time renew the authority for periods not exceeding seven days each; but every such agreement must be signed in the presence of some adult person attending as a friend of the patient. Such agreement must also be signed in the presence of the person in charge of the house, or the medical attendant, who shall himself subscribe it.

Whenever the State Board of Commissioners of Public Charities shall deem it expedient to transfer any indigent insane person in a county poor-house, or almshouse, or otherwise in the custody of the directors or overseers of the poor, to the State hospitals for the insane for care and treatment, they shall petition the president judge of the court of common pleas of the proper county, who shall notify the directors or overseers of the poor to appear, and show cause why such removal should not take place. If, upon hearing, the judge deem it best, he shall make an order directing the removal of such insane person to the State hospital for the proper district.

The expense of caring for indigent insane persons in the State hospitals shall be divided between the State and the county, the county not paying for each person over two dollars a week.

Insane persons may be placed in a hospital by order of any court or law judge after the following course of proceedings: On statement in writing of any respectable person that a certain person is insane, and requires restraint, the judge shall appoint at once a commission to inquire into, and report on, the facts of the case. This commission shall be composed of three persons, one of whom, at least, shall be a physician, and another a lawyer. If, after hearing the evidence, they think it is a suit-

able case for confinement, the judge shall issue his warrant for such disposition of the insane person as the circumstances of the case require,

If an insane person is manifestly suffering from want of proper care, any law judge shall order him to be placed in some hospital for the insane, at the expense of those legally bound to support him. But in every such case there must be notice to the persons affected, and a hearing had in the matter. Persons who have voluntarily bound themselves for the support of any patient in the hospital, may remove the patient to avoid further responsibility.

Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital. — The admission of insane patients from the several counties shall be in the ratio of their insane population. Paying patients shall pay according to the terms directed by the trustees. Indigent persons and paupers shall be supported in the hospital by the townships and counties to which they are chargeable. The several constituted authorities having care of the poor in the several counties and towns shall have authority to send to the asylum such insane paupers as they deem proper inmates.

If any person shall apply to any court of record, having jurisdiction of offences which are punishable by imprisonment for ninety days or more, for the commitment to the asylum of any insane person within the county, it shall be lawful for such court to either inquire into the fact of insanity in a summary way, giving due notice to the alleged lunatic and his friends or kindred, or by awarding an inquest, at the option of the court. If the court is satisfied that such person is by reason of insanity unfit to be at large, or is suffering any unnecessary duress or hardship, it shall commit the person to the asylum; but in all cases the court may use its discretion in sending any insane person to the hospital, and may cause him to be confined elsewhere if it believes the case incurable. In order of admission, the indigent are to have precedence over the rich, and if there is not room for all, recent cases shall have preference over those of long standing.

The friends or relatives of any insane person, a patient in the hospital, may apply to the court of common pleas of Dauphin County, or to the president judge of said court in vacation, to deliver over to them the person there confined. The court or judge, if it is safe for the community, may do this, provided security is given that such lunatic shall do no injury to the person or property of anyone when at large.

The courts may commit to the asylum any person who, having been charged with an offence punishable by imprisonment or death, shall be found to have been insane at the time the offence was committed, and who still continues insane.

If any prisoner confined in the Eastern Penitentiary develops such marked insanity as to render continued confinement in the penitentiary improper, and removal to the State Lunatic Hospital necessary to his restoration, the inspectors of the penitentiary shall submit the case to a board composed of the district attorney of the county of Philadelphia, the principal physician of the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane at Philadelphia, and the principal physician of the Friends' Insane Asylum at Frankford, and in case a majority cannot at any time when required attend, a competent physician or physicians shall be appointed by the

court of quarter sessions of the county of Philadelphia in the place or such as cannot attend. If any two of the board certify that the prisoner is insane, the Governor shall, if he approves, direct that the insane prisoner be removed to the State Lunatic Hospital. If any such insane prisoner in the hospital so far recovers, before his sentence has expired, that his return to the penitentiary will be safe and proper, the trustees shall cause such prisoner to be returned to the penitentiary. Due notice of all such removals or transfers shall be given to the clerk of the court of quarter sessions of the county from which such prisoners were sent to the penitentiary.

No person shall be sent to this lunatic hospital who shall have been charged with homicide, or of having attempted to commit the same, or to commit any arson, rape, robbery, or burglary, and have been acquitted of any such offence on the ground of insanity. Where the court trying such person, or hearing the case, shall be satisfied that it is dangerous for such lunatic to be at large on account of having committed or attempted to commit either of the crimes aforesaid, such person shall be continued in the penitentiary or the prison of the county; provided that the court may send the person to said lunatic hospital, if it is satisfied that a cure of the insanity may be speedily effected by so doing.

In every case of an insane criminal or a dangerous lunatic sent to the asylum, if the trustees of the asylum and the superintending physician are satisfied there is no reasonable prospect of a cure of the insanity being effected by a retention of the lunatic in the hospital, they shall cause him to be removed to the prison of the proper county, or to the penitentiary from which he was sent.

Western Pennsylvania Hospital.—Beside provisions in substance the same as those in regard to commitment to and discharge from the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital, it is further specially provided as follows: Any indigent insane patients, not criminals, that are regarded by the board of managers of the hospital and the physician as incurable, shall be returned to the constituted authorities having charge of the poor in the city, township, or poor district, which may be chargeable with the support of such poor patients. If any criminal a patient in the hospital recovers his sanity, the sheriff shall be notified, and thereupon such sheriff shall remove such person to the jail of the proper county, there to be held in strict custody subject to the further order, decree, or sentence of the court by which he was committed to the hospital. If any indigent patient is cured of his insanity, the principal physician shall notify the commissioners of the proper county to remove such cured person from the hospital.

If any county liable for the support of insane patients fails for a period of three months to pay the amount due for such support, the managers of the hospital may return to the jail of the said county those insane persons whose expenses remain unpaid, excepting those cases which have been sent to the hospital from the penitentiary.

Miscellaneous Provisions.—It shall be lawful for any court of common pleas to issue a commission to inquire into the lunacy of any person in the commonwealth, or having property therein. On the return of any inquisition finding that the person named is a lunatic, the court may

commit the custody and care of the person, or estate, or both, to such person or persons as they deem most suitable. Whenever any person shall be found by inquisition to be insane, the committee of the person or of the estate of such insane person, and also the clerk of the court into which the inquisition has been returned, shall forthwith send to the committee on lunacy a statement signed by the committee of the lunatic giving the name, age, sex, and residence of the lunatic, and the residence of the committee; and, upon any change in the residence or place of detention of the lunatic, notice shall forthwith be given to the committee on lunacy. The committee on lunacy shall have power to visit, examine, and look after such lunatic, and may apply to the proper court to make such orders for the care or maintenance of the lunatic as the case may require. Appeal from any order thus made may be taken to the supreme court. Adjudged lunatics shall not be arrested on civil process, and, if they are so arrested, shall be discharged by the court from which the process issued.

If any person not an adjudged lunatic is imprisoned in any civil action and appears to be insane, the jailer shall notify two or more aldermen or justices of the peace, who shall attend at the jail and make an examination, and, if they find the prisoner of unsound mind, they shall certify the same to the prothonotary of the court of common pleas of the county. He shall bring the matter before the court, and a day shall be fixed for a hearing, and the creditor, plaintiff in the case, shall be notified. If the court, on hearing the case, is satisfied that the prisoner is insane, an order shall be made for his discharge from confinement; provided that if it appears to the court that he is not fit to go at large, the court may make an order that he be detained in custody or delivered to his kindred or friends in the manner provided in the case of a lunatic charged with a crime or misdemeanor.

Whenever upon the trial of any person charged with a crime or misdemeanor it is given in evidence that such person was insane at the time of the commission of such offence, and he is acquitted by the jury especially on this ground, the court may order him to be committed to some place of confinement for safe keeping or treatment. If after a confinement of three months any law judge is satisfied that the prisoner has recovered, and that the paroxysm of insanity in which the criminal act was committed was the first and only one he had ever experienced, he may order his unconditional discharge; if, however, it appear that such paroxysm of insanity was preceded by at least one other, then the court may in its discretion appoint a guardian of his person and commit the care of the prisoner to him, the guardian giving bonds to pay for any damage his ward may commit; provided always, that in case of homicide, or attempted homicide, the prisoner shall not be discharged unless, in the unanimous opinion of the superintendent and the managers of the hospital and the court before which the prisoner was tried, he has recovered and is safe to be at large. If a person indicted for an offence shall, upon arraignment or upon the trial, be found to be a lunatic, the court shall proceed to confine him as above stated. In every case in which a person charged with any offence is brought before the court to be discharged for want of prosecution, and shall, by the oath of one or more credible persons,

appear to be insane, the court shall order the district attorney to send before the grand jury a written allegation of such insanity, and the grand jury shall make inquiry into the case, and make presentment of their finding, and thereupon the court shall order a jury to be impanelled to try the insanity of such person. Notice of the trial shall be given to the next of kin, and, if the jury find such person insane, he shall be committed by the court as aforesaid.

If the kindred or friends of any person who may have been acquitted as aforesaid on the ground of insanity, or, in default of such kindred or friends, the guardians, overseers, or supervisors of any county, township, or place, shall give proper security that such lunatic shall be restrained from the commission of any offence, the court may make an order for his delivery to his kindred or friends, or to such guardians, overseers, or supervisors.

Whenever any person is imprisoned, either convicted of any crime, or charged with any crime, and acquitted on the ground of insanity, application in writing, under oath, stating that such prisoner is believed to be insane, and requesting that such prisoner be removed to a hospital for the insane, may be made to any judge of any court having immediate cognizance of the crime with which such prisoner is charged, or of the court by which such prisoner has been convicted, to appoint a commission of three citizens. One of the commissioners shall be of the profession of medicine and one of the profession of law, and it shall be their duty to inquire into and report upon the mental condition of the prisoner. If, by the report of the commissioners, it appears that the prisoner is of unsound mind and unfit for penal discipline, the judge issuing the commission, or any other judge of the same court, may make an order directing the removal of such prisoner to the State Hospital for the Insane nearest to the place of imprisonment, there to be kept and cared for: Provided, that whenever a hospital is established by the State especially for the care of insane criminals, the order of removal shall be to that hospital.

In all cases where any person who may have committed any criminal act and is dangerous to the community shall be found to be insane in the manner provided by law, any court having cognizance of the offence with which such person is charged may commit him to the proper asylum for the insane, to remain until restored to sanity.

Whenever any person sent to the hospital under these provisions has been so far restored to mental sanity as no longer to need the care or restraint of the hospital, the judge who committed him may, if the term of imprisonment for which such prisoner was sentenced has not expired, remand him to prison to serve out the unexpired term of sentence, or if such prisoner became unsound in mind after the alleged crime and before conviction, the judge may remand such prisoner for trial; but, if the term for which such prisoner was sentenced has expired, or if the crime with which the prisoner is charged was committed during his probable insanity, the judge may order the patient to be discharged. If the term of sentence expires while the prisoner remains uncured in the hospital, the judge, upon the due application of relatives or friends of such patient, and upon proper security being given for the custody and care of such

insane person, may make an order for his discharge from the hospital and delivery into the control of the person or persons applying therefor.

Insane criminals in custody shall not be received into an asylum except when delivered by a sheriff of the county, or his deputy, together with an order of the proper court. Nor shall such criminals be discharged from a hospital, or other place of detention, save on a like order, and to the sheriff, or his deputy, producing the order.

Whenever any person detained in any jail or prison is insane, or in such a condition as to require treatment in a hospital for the insane, it shall be the duty of any law judge of the court, under whose order the person is detained, upon application, to direct an inquiry into the circumstances, either by a commission or otherwise, as he shall deem proper, with notice to the committee on lunacy; and, if the judge shall be satisfied that the prisoner requires treatment in a hospital, he shall direct the removal of the person from the jail or prison to a State hospital.

The trustees, managers, and physician of any hospital in which a criminal is confined by order of any court, or to which a lunatic has been committed after an acquittal of crime, shall not discharge the prisoner, or lunatic, without the order of a court of competent jurisdiction; and in case such lunatic, whether a convict or acquitted, is not set at large, but is to be removed to any place of custody other than a hospital, the order for removal shall not be made without notice to the committee of lunacy, and time given them to investigate the case and be heard.

RHODE ISLAND.¹

Whenever any person is a lunatic, or so furiously mad as to render it dangerous for him to be at large, any trial justice or clerk of a justice court within the county, on complaint in writing, under oath, shall issue his warrant, directing that such person be brought before that or some other justice court for examination. If the court, on such examination, find the complaint true, it shall, unless security is given that said insane person shall not be permitted to go at large until restored to soundness of mind, commit such person either to the Butler Hospital for the Insane or to the State Asylum for the Insane. Such patient shall be detained in the hospital until it is found by some justice court of the county where he is detained that he is restored to soundness of mind, or is no longer under need of restraint, or until security is given to the court, as aforesaid, for his safe keeping. The expense of caring for any such lunatic shall be paid out of his estate, if he has any; if he has no estate, then by the town liable for his support.

¹ Public Statutes of Rhode Island, 1882, pp. 195-204, 425, 430, 446, 467, 720. Acts and Resolves, R. I., January session, 1883, pp. 129, 130, 146.

On petition, stating that any person is insane, and ought to be placed in a hospital, or restrained, any justice of the supreme court may forthwith appoint not less than three commissioners to inquire into and report all facts bearing on the case, together with their opinion whether such person, if insane, should be placed in one of the insane asylums. The commissioners shall fix a time for a hearing, give notice to the party alleged to be insane, hear all evidence offered, and make an examination of the supposed insane person. The court may, pending the inquisition, give directions for the care and restraint of such insane person, and may, if necessary, commit him to one of the asylums, or to the county jail, as is most convenient and proper. On the coming in of the report of the commissioners, the justice may order the person complained of to be confined in the Butler Hospital for the Insane, or at the State Asylum for the Insane, or in some other curative hospital for the insane of good repute within or without the State, or may dismiss the petition altogether.

Any person thus committed may, although not restored to sanity, be discharged from the asylum upon the written recommendation of the trustees and superintendent of the asylum, by an order of any justice of the supreme court, made in his discretion.

The parents or guardian of any insane person, if he have any, and, if not, his relatives and friends, or, if a pauper, the overseers of the poor of the town to which he is chargeable, may have him removed to and placed in the Butler Hospital or State Asylum for the Insane, if he can be there received; and if not, in any other hospital for the insane of good repute, managed under the supervision of a board of officers appointed under the authority of this or some other State; but the superintendent of such hospital shall not receive any person into his custody in such case without a certificate from two practising physicians of good standing that such person is insane.

Any persons who, of their own accord, without any obligation imposed by law, have become responsible for the payment of the expenses of any insane person in an asylum, may, if it is necessary in order to terminate further responsibility on their part, remove such person therefrom.

The superintendent of any asylum for the insane within the State may, on the application of any relative or friend, and with the approbation in writing of the visiting committee of the trustees, discharge any person not committed by process of law.

On petition to a justice of the supreme court by some person, not an inmate of the asylum, setting forth that he has reason to believe, and does believe, that a person confined therein is not insane, and is unjustly deprived of his liberty, the justice, in his discretion, may issue a commission, such as has been described above, to inquire into the patient's condition. No person shall visit or examine the patient, except the commissioners, and they only at the asylum, and not elsewhere. On the coming in of the commissioners' report, the court may confirm or disallow the same, and order the discharge of such person, or dismiss the petition altogether, as the truth shall seem to require. It is not intended by any of these provisions to impair or abridge the right to the writ of *habeas corpus*. No commission for the purpose of committing or discharging an insane person shall be issued by a justice of the supreme court, as above stated,

until the person applying therefor has given security for the payment of all expenses of the proceedings, and for the support of the insane person in the asylum, if committed thereto.

Whenever any person imprisoned, awaiting trial, in a criminal case, is deemed insane, the Agent of State Charities and Corrections, or the clerk of the supreme court or court of common pleas, in any county of the State other than the county of Providence, may petition any justice of the supreme court to make an examination. If, upon such examination, the justice is satisfied that the person thus imprisoned is insane or idiotic, he may order the removal of such prisoner from the jail to the State Asylum for the Insane, if he can be there received; if not, to the Butler Hospital for the Insane. Upon the restoration to reason of any person so removed, any one of the justices of the supreme court, in his discretion, may order that the prisoner be remanded to the place of his original confinement, to await his trial for the offence for which he stands committed.

Whenever, on the trial of any person upon an indictment, the accused shall set up in defence his insanity, and the jury shall acquit him on that ground, the court, if it deem the going at large of such person dangerous to the public peace, shall certify its opinion to the Governor of the State. The Governor may make provision for the support of the person so acquitted, and cause him to be removed to the State Asylum for the Insane, or other institution for the insane, either within or without the State, during the continuance of such insanity. The expenses of his maintenance shall be paid by the State, but may be collected out of the estate of such insane person, if he has any.

On petition of the Board of State Charities and Corrections, stating that any person convicted of crime, and imprisoned for the same in the State Prison, or in the Providence county jail; or, on petition of the clerks of the supreme court or court of common pleas, in the other counties of the State, that any convict in the jails of their respective counties is insane, idiotic, or in such a state of impairment of body, or mind, or both, as tends directly to insanity, idiocy, or dementia, or to a permanent incapacity for mental or physical labor, any justice of the supreme court may, in his discretion, order an examination. If, upon such examination, said justice is satisfied that the convict is insane, or in any of the states of mind or body above mentioned, he may order the removal of such prisoner from the State Prison, or any of the said jails, to the State Asylum for the Insane, the State Almshouse, or to Butler Hospital, as, in his judgment, he shall deem best. Such order of removal shall be only during the term, and until the expiration of the prisoner's sentence.

Upon restoration to reason or to health, both of body and mind, of the prisoner, either of the justices of the supreme court may, in his discretion, remand him to the place of his original confinement, to serve out the remainder of his term of sentence.

The Agent of State Charities and Corrections and the Secretary of State shall constitute a commission to visit and examine all places and institutions in the State where insane persons are confined, and to receive and examine all complaints, communications, and letters from, or relating to, any insane person, or person alleged to be insane. They shall investigate

any case that seems to require it, and, in their discretion, may petition a justice of the supreme court to have an examination made of any person's condition, in the manner above described, and said justice may, in his discretion, cause the person restrained to be discharged.

Whenever the Agent of State Charities and Corrections shall make complaint, in writing, to the supreme court that any person reputed to be idiotic, lunatic, or insane, is not humanely or properly cared for, or is improperly restrained of his liberty, in any town, the court shall examine into the circumstances of the case, and, if the complaint is found true, shall order and cause such idiotic, lunatic, or insane person to be removed to the State Asylum for the Insane.

Every pauper lunatic, having no legal settlement in the State, who, in the opinion of the Board of State Charities and Corrections, is insane, shall be sent by said board to the State Almshouse, or to the State Asylum for the Insane, there to be maintained at the expense of the State. The board may send to this asylum any insane pauper who has a legal settlement in any town, to be kept on such terms as may be agreed upon. The Agent of State Charities and Corrections shall visit all town asylums and all places where any insane person is kept, to see that no insane person is improperly confined or improperly cared for, and he may discharge at any time from any institution any insane person who has been committed thereto upon his order. No insane pauper shall be detained in any town asylum, poor-house, lockup, or bridewell for a longer period than five days, unless, in the opinion of the Agent of State Charities and Corrections, he is properly cared for.

The Board of State Charities and Corrections may receive for treatment and care any person who shall be an inhabitant of the State who, in their opinion, is insane, upon such terms for treatment and care as may be agreed upon between said board and some responsible person, upon the written certificate of two practising physicians that, in their opinion, such person is insane.

SOUTH CAROLINA.¹

The following persons shall be entitled to admission as patients to the State Hospital for the Insane: (1) All persons found to be idiots or lunatics by inquisition from the probate or circuit courts, or on trial in the circuit court. (2) Where the admission is requested by the husband or wife, or, where there is no husband or wife, by the next of kin of the idiot or lunatic. (3) All persons declared lunatics, idiots, or epileptics, after due examination by one trial justice and two licensed

¹ General Statutes of South Carolina, 1882, pp. 25, 270, 472-476, 751. The Code of Civil Procedure of South Carolina [bound with Gen. Stats.], pp. 15, 21, 22.

practising physicians of the State. In the case of a pauper, the admission shall be at the request of the county commissioners of the county where the pauper has his legal settlement; otherwise the admission shall be at the request of the husband or wife or next of kin of the idiot, lunatic, or epileptic.

Idiots and lunatics from other States may, when there is room in the asylum, be admitted on such evidence of their lunacy or idiocy as the regents regard sufficient, and they shall pay the same rates as citizen subjects.

No lunatic, idiot, or epileptic, declared a fit subject for the asylum by a trial justice and two physicians, or sent from another State, shall be retained in the institution more than ten days, unless an order for his retention is made by the medical attendant and three, at least, of the regents of the asylum after a full examination of the patient's state of mind. Upon such order being made, the secretary of the board of regents shall make out certified copies of the papers in the case and send them to the judge of probate of the county where the patient resides, and said judge shall thereupon make such order in regard to the custody of the estate of the lunatic as would have been made had the proceedings been under a writ *de lunatico inquirendo*.

Whenever a judge of probate or a judge of the circuit court shall direct any trial justice to inquire as to the idiocy, lunacy, or epilepsy of any person, or when information on oath shall be given to any trial justice that a person is an idiot, lunatic, or epileptic, and is a pauper, such trial justice forthwith shall call to his assistance two licensed practising physicians and examine such person and hear the evidence in the case. If after full examination they find such person an idiot, lunatic, or epileptic, they shall certify either to the said judge or to the board of county commissioners whether, in their opinion, such person is curable or incurable, and whether or not he is dangerous to be at large, and thereupon the judge or the board of county commissioners, in his or its discretion, may order that the person be sent to the lunatic asylum.

The judge of the probate court may commit to the lunatic asylum any idiot, lunatic, or person *non compos mentis*, who, in his opinion, is so furiously mad as to be unfit to be at large. In all cases the judge shall certify in what place the said person resided.

No patient shall be admitted to the asylum until the expenses of one-half year, or of such shorter time as the nature of the case seems to require, shall be paid in advance. A bond shall be given to secure the payment of all expenses; but such bond shall not be required of the county commissioners sending a pauper patient to the institution.

Whenever any lunatic or epileptic shall have recovered, it shall be the duty of the regents to discharge him from the asylum. Upon due notice from the superintendent of the asylum, the county commissioners of the various counties shall remove their imbeciles from the asylum, and shall take care of such persons in their respective county poor-houses.

It has been recently enacted that before any insane person not offered as a pay patient is admitted to the asylum, the county commissioners shall investigate and see upon what footing the patient shall be admitted.

and whether or not he is able to pay some part of the expense of his support.

In criminal cases, any judge of the circuit court is authorized to send to the lunatic asylum any person charged with the commission of any offence, who shall upon the trial before him prove to be *non compos mentis*, and the judge is authorized to make all necessary orders to carry into effect this power.

No pauper lunatic, idiot, or epileptic, shall be confined for safe keeping in any jail; and if any such person shall be imprisoned under, and by virtue of, any legal process, it shall be the duty of the sheriff, in whose custody he may be, to obtain his discharge as speedily as possible, and send him forthwith to the asylum, according to law.

The county commissioners shall be authorized to send all pauper lunatics, idiots, and epileptics, in their several counties, to the lunatic asylum.

TENNESSEE.¹

Each county is entitled to send to the hospital its due proportion, both of private and pauper patients, according to its population and the number of its insane, but not more than one non-paying patient to each four thousand inhabitants. Each senatorial district is entitled to send four pauper patients at the expense of the State.

No person shall be received as a private patient except by an order of the attending physician of the hospital, or at least two of the board of trustees. When the friends of such person supposed to be insane offer to place him in the hospital he shall not be admitted until the trustees have caused inquiry to be made as to the state of his mind, and have found him to be insane. A sworn certificate of insanity, in prescribed form, from at least one respectable physician, must be produced, setting forth that the patient is free from any infectious disease, and giving a concise history of the patient and his disease.

For the commitment of State patients, some respectable citizen of the county where the patient belongs shall file with a justice of the peace a statement, setting forth that the person is insane, that his insanity is of less than two years' duration, or that he is dangerous to be at large, that he is in needy circumstances, has a legal settlement in the county, and is a citizen of Tennessee. It shall also give the names of two persons, one of them a physician, who can testify to the facts stated. The justice shall summon the witnesses named, and such others as he thinks proper. If, after inquest, the justice is satisfied of the truth of the statement, he

¹ Statutes of Tennessee, 1871, Thompson & Steger, Vol. I. pp. 767-781; Vol. II. pp. 1516-1521, 1700; Vol. III. p. 271, § 5488. Acts of Tennessee, 1873, pp. 74, 75, 97; 1877, p. 71; 1883, p. 195.

shall require the medical witnesses to make a certificate, such as is required in the case of a pay patient, in regard to history, condition, etc. The justice shall also make a certificate, stating that he has examined the patient and finds him insane and poor, and a fit subject for the hospital. A certificate of the facts shall be filed by the justice with the clerk of the county court. The clerk shall send a copy to the superintendent of the hospital and make application for the patient's commitment. If the superintendent says that he can be received, the clerk shall issue a warrant directing that the patient be conveyed to the hospital.

Both the county courts and the chancery courts have jurisdiction to order an inquisition to be made into the sanity of any person, and to appoint a guardian for his person and property, if he is found insane. If a person so found to be an idiot or lunatic has no property, or not sufficient for his maintenance, he may be let out for the term of one year to the lowest bidder as other poor persons, or otherwise provided for as the court may direct. Security is to be taken by the court for the proper treatment of such person. Any justice of the peace in the recess of court, if satisfied from the finding of a jury, or otherwise, that there is danger of violence by such idiot or lunatic, may commit him to jail until the next term of the court.

When the plea of present insanity is urged in behalf of any person charged with a criminal offence, punishable with imprisonment or death, and the jury find the defendant to be insane, and unsafe to be set at liberty, the court shall order the superintendent of the Hospital for the Insane to receive and keep the defendant as other lunatics are kept. When, in the opinion of the trustees and physician, such patient has recovered from his insanity, they shall cause him to be delivered to the jailer of Davidson County for safe keeping, and shall send notice to the clerk of the county where the patient was arraigned. If, at the next term of the court, the district attorney wishes further to prosecute such person, he shall be taken to the county jail; but, if the district attorney does not wish further to prosecute the prisoner, he shall be discharged.

Whenever the physician of the penitentiary reports to the keeper that any convict is insane and ought, on that account, to be removed to the lunatic asylum, the keeper shall cause such insane convict to be so removed, to remain in the hospital until discharged by the physician of the lunatic asylum.

The trustees of the Hospital for the Insane have power to discharge at any time any of the patients in the hospital, unless committed to custody in the same by some court.

No persons not citizens of the State shall be admitted as patients in the Hospital for the Insane.

TEXAS.¹

The following persons may be admitted into the asylum as patients :

1. All persons who have been adjudged insane by a court of competent jurisdiction in this State and ordered to be conveyed to the asylum. This class shall be known as public patients.

2. All persons who may be certified to be insane by some respectable physician, under the regulations hereafter stated. This class shall be known as private patients.

Before any person can be admitted as a private patient the parent or legal guardian of such person, or, in case he has no parent or legal guardian, some near relative or other person interested in him, must present a written request to the superintendent for his admission, setting forth the name, age, and residence of the lunatic, with such other particulars as may be required. This request must be under oath and accompanied with the affidavit of the physician certifying to the insanity that he has made careful examination of the person and verily believes him to be insane. There must also be a certificate from the county judge of the county where the lunatic resides, that the examining physician is a respectable physician in regular practice.

All private patients shall be kept at their own expense, or the expense of their relatives or friends.

All public patients shall be kept at the expense of the State, but money so paid may be collected from the patient or those liable for his support, if they have property.

If applications be made for the admission of more patients than can be accommodated in the asylum, preference shall be given, in all instances, to public over private patients, and of the former class to cases of less than one year's duration over chronic cases, and to indigent patients over those possessed of property ; and no private patients shall be admitted during the pendency of an application by a public patient, nor shall any public non-indigent patient be admitted during the pendency of an application by an indigent public patient.

No idiot who can be safely kept in the county to which he belongs, nor any person with an infectious or contagious disease, shall be received into the asylum as a patient.

Any patient (except such as are charged with, or convicted of, some offence and have been adjudged insane in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure) may be discharged from the asylum at any time upon the recommendation of the superintendent, approved by the board of managers. Any patient coming within the above exception can only be discharged by order of the court by which he was committed.

No patient shall be discharged without suitable clothing, and money

¹ Revised Statutes of Texas, 1879, pp. 20-26, 386, 387. Penal Code [bound with Revised Statutes], p. 5. Code of Criminal Procedure [bound with Revised Statutes], pp. 66, 86, 112, 113. General Laws of Texas, 1883, pp. 9-11, 103-105.

sufficient to pay his expenses home. If discharged uncured, he shall be conveyed, under guard, to his friends, or to the county from which he was sent.

If information in writing, under oath, be given to any county judge that any person in his county is a lunatic and ought to be placed under restraint, he shall, if he believes the statement, forthwith issue his warrant for the apprehension of such person, and shall fix a day for a hearing in the matter. He shall also have a jury of six competent persons of the county summoned to hear and determine the matter. The county attorney shall appear and represent the State, and the defendant shall be entitled to counsel, and in proper cases the court may appoint counsel for him. After the evidence is heard, the county judge shall submit the matter to the jury. Upon return of a verdict finding that the defendant is of unsound mind, and that it is necessary that he be placed under restraint, judgment shall be entered adjudging him to be a lunatic and ordering him to be conveyed to the lunatic asylum for restraint and treatment.

Immediately after any person is adjudged a lunatic the county judge shall communicate with the superintendent of the asylum, and, if notified that the patient can be accommodated, he shall issue his warrant to have the lunatic conveyed to the asylum without delay. No lunatic shall be taken to the asylum if some relative or friend will undertake, before the county judge, his care and restraint, giving a sufficient bond therefor.

The proceedings in any inquisition of lunacy shall be entered of record in the county court, and a transcript made of the same and sent to the superintendent of the asylum when the patient is sent there. The county judge shall see that the patient is supplied with proper clothing before sending him to the asylum.

No act done in a state of insanity can be punished as an offence. No person who becomes insane after he committed an offence shall be tried for the same while in such condition. No person who becomes insane after he is found guilty shall be punished for the offence while in such condition.

Where the jury are of opinion that a person pleading guilty is insane, they shall so report to the court, and an issue as to that fact shall be tried before another jury. If upon such trial it be found that the defendant is insane, he shall be committed to the asylum in the same manner as where a defendant is found insane after conviction.

If it be made known to the court at any time after conviction, or if the court has good reason to believe, that a defendant is insane, a jury shall be impanelled to try the issue. If the defendant has no counsel, the court shall appoint counsel for him. When a defendant is found by the jury to be insane, the court shall make an order committing the defendant to the custody of the sheriff. The proceedings shall then forthwith be certified to the county judge, who shall take the necessary steps at once to have the defendant confined in the lunatic asylum until he becomes sane. Should the defendant become sane, he shall be brought before the court in which he was convicted, and a jury shall again be impanelled to try the issue of his sanity; and should he be found to be sane, the conviction shall be enforced against him in the same manner as

if the proceedings had never been suspended; if found insane, he shall be remanded to the lunatic asylum.

The judge of the county court may, on proper information and proceedings, appoint a guardian for any person of unsound mind.

If any person shall be furiously mad or so far disordered in his mind as to endanger his own person or the property of others, it shall be the duty of the guardian or other person, under whose care he may be, to confine him in some suitable place until the first regular term of the county court of his county, when the court shall make such order for the restraint, support, and safe keeping of such person as the circumstances may require. If the persons having charge of such an insane person do not confine him, or if there be no one in charge of him, any magistrate may cause him to be apprehended, and may employ any person to confine him in some suitable place until the county court makes further order in regard to him.

UTAH.¹ (TERRITORY.)

Patients may be admitted to the asylum in the following manner: The probate judge of any county shall, upon application, under oath, setting forth that a person, by reason of insanity, is dangerous to be at large, cause such person to be brought before him, and shall summon to appear at the same time two or more witnesses who well knew the person alleged to be insane, who shall testify as to his conversation, manners, and general conduct; and the judge shall also cause to appear, at the same time, two practising physicians, who shall be present during the hearing. If, after a hearing of the evidence, and a personal examination of the alleged insane person, the physicians shall certify that the person is insane, and the case is of a recent or curable character, or that the insane person is of a homicidal, suicidal, or incendiary disposition, or that from any other violent symptoms he would be dangerous to be at large, the judge, if convinced that the facts are in accordance with the physicians' certificate, shall direct the sheriff or some suitable person to convey to, and place in charge of the officers of, the Territorial Insane Asylum such insane person. The physicians shall also certify to the name, age, nativity, residence, occupation, length of time in the Territory, State or country last lived in, previous habits, premonitory symptoms, apparent cause and class of insanity, duration of the disease and present condition, as nearly as may be ascertained by examination and inquiry. A copy of the complaint, commitment, and physicians' certificate shall be sent to the medical superintendent of the asylum.

No case of idiocy, imbecility, harmless chronic mental unsoundness or delirium tremens shall be committed to the asylum. If any persons of

¹ Laws of Utah, 1878, pp. 134, 135, 159-161; 1880, pp. 57-65, 75; 1882, p. 32.

either of these classes are unlawfully placed in the asylum, the superintendent may discharge them and return them to the county from which they were committed.

If an insane person committed to the asylum has property, the judge shall appoint a guardian to take charge of the same, and apply it to paying the expenses of the insane person in the asylum.

The kindred or friends of an inmate of the asylum may receive such inmate therefrom, upon giving satisfactory evidence that they are capable and suited to take charge of, and give proper care to, such insane person, and exercise proper restraint over him. If the evidence satisfies the judge on these points, he may make an order, directed to the medical superintendent of the asylum, for the removal of such person. If, after such removal, the insane person is not properly cared for or restrained, the judge may order him to be returned to the asylum.

Non-residents of the Territory shall not be committed to, nor supported in, the asylum, except temporarily, until they can be returned to their home or friends.

Indigent patients shall be supported in the asylum by the county from which they are sent.

A person cannot be tried, adjudged to punishment, or punished for a public offence while he is insane. When an indictment is called for trial, if a doubt arises as to the sanity of the defendant, the court must order the question to be submitted to a jury; when such doubt arises on the defendant being brought up for judgment on conviction, the court must order a jury to be summoned from the list of jurors provided by law to inquire into the fact, and the trial of the indictment, or the pronouncing of the judgment, must be suspended until the question of insanity is determined by the verdict of the jury. If the jury find the defendant insane, the trial or judgment must be suspended until he becomes sane, and the court, if it deems his discharge dangerous to the public peace or safety, may order that he be in the mean time committed by the proper officer to a lunatic asylum. If the defendant is received into an asylum, he must be detained there until he becomes sane, when he must be brought from the asylum and placed in proper custody until he is brought to trial or judgment, as the case may be, or is legally discharged.

If, after judgment of death, there is good reason to suppose that the defendant has become insane, the proper officer, with the concurrence of the judge of the court by which the judgment was rendered, may summon from the list of jurors selected by the proper officers for the year a jury of twelve persons to inquire into the supposed insanity. The prosecuting attorney must attend the inquisition, and may produce witnesses. If it is found by the inquisition that the defendant is insane, the officer must suspend the execution of the judgment until he receives a warrant from the Governor, or from the judge of the court by which the judgment was rendered, directing the execution. The Governor, when the defendant becomes sane, may appoint a day for the execution of the judgment.

VERMONT.¹

No person shall be admitted to, or detained in, an insane asylum as a patient or inmate, except upon the certificate of such person's insanity, stating the reasons for adjudging such person insane, made by two physicians of unquestioned integrity and skill, residing in the probate district in which such insane person resides, or, if such insane person is not a resident of the State, in the probate district in which the asylum is situated; or if such insane person is a convict in the State Prison or House of Correction, such physicians may be residents of the probate district in which such place of confinement is situated. The two physicians making such certificate shall not be members of the same firm and neither shall be an officer of an insane asylum of this State.

The next friend or relative of a person thus found insane, may appeal to the supervisors of the insane. The supervisors shall examine the case, the examination being had in the town where the appellant resides. Pending the appeal, the patient shall not be committed to the asylum. If the supervisors find that there was not sufficient ground for making the certificate, they shall declare it void.

Idiots and persons *non compos*, who are not dangerous, shall not be confined in an asylum for the insane, and, if any such persons are so confined, the supervisors of the insane shall cause them to be discharged.

The physicians' certificate, above mentioned, shall be made not more than ten days previous to the admission of such insane person to the asylum and not more than five days after making a careful examination. There must be a certificate of the judge of probate of the district in which the physicians reside, that the physicians are of unquestioned integrity and skill in their profession. This certificate shall be presented to the proper officer of the asylum at the time the patient is presented for admission.

Any physician signing a certificate without first making a careful examination of the supposed insane person, shall be liable to a penalty of from \$50 to \$100, in case the person is sent to an asylum on such certificate.

A person may be received into an asylum without a certificate, by the order or sentence of the supreme or county court, upon the presentation of a certified copy of the order or sentence.

If the probate judge, in a case duly brought before him by the selectmen of a town and the State's attorney, finds that an insane person is without a settlement in any town and is liable to be supported by the State, and the insanity of such person is certified to by two physicians of unquestioned skill and integrity, resident in said probate district, who are duly indorsed by said judge, the judge shall issue an order for the removal of such insane person to the Vermont Asylum for the Insane, to be there supported. The officer, or other person appointed by the judge to transport such insane person to the asylum, shall leave with the super-

¹ Revised Laws of Vermont, 1880, pp. 355, 491, 559-565, 843, 844. Laws of Vermont, 1882, pp. 55-59.

intendent, or one of the trustees of the asylum, a copy of the judge's order and also a copy of the physicians' certificate indorsed by the judge. When such person is lawfully discharged from the asylum, the town causing him to be removed thereto shall take charge of and support him again.

No patient shall be supported in the asylum entirely at the expense of the State unless he is sent there upon the order of a probate judge, or from the State Prison or House of Correction, or upon the order or sentence of the county or supreme court. Insane town paupers or insane persons in indigent circumstances shall be supported by the town where they belong, at the Vermont Asylum for the Insane. The selectmen may make contracts with the officers of the asylum for their support. If a person is insane and his property is not sufficient to support himself and his wife and children, his wife may complain to the county court in the county where such insane person has his settlement, and the court, after a hearing, may order the town to support the insane person at the asylum. In certain cases the State will pay a part of the expenses of poor patients placed in the hospital by the selectmen of a town.

There shall be three supervisors of the insane elected by the general assembly, two of whom shall be physicians, and none of them shall be a trustee or officer of an insane asylum in the State. The supervisors shall visit every asylum for the insane in the State, one of the board as often as once a month, and they shall examine into the management and condition of the patients, and they shall particularly ascertain whether persons are confined in any asylum who ought to be discharged, and they may make such orders as any case requires. The supervisors may discharge, by their order in writing, any person confined as a patient in any asylum for the insane whom they find, on investigation, to be wrongfully confined, or whom they find so far sane as to warrant discharge. But convicts sent to the asylum from the State Prison or House of Correction, who are found insane before the expiration of their sentence, shall not be discharged, but shall be returned to the prison or house of correction. In no case shall the supervisors order the discharge of a patient without giving the superintendent of the asylum an opportunity to be heard.

The Governor may refer the case of any patient in the asylums for the insane to the supervisors for their investigation. If in any case they have not the power to grant the necessary relief, they shall, if the patient is one of the insane poor of the State, cause such proceedings to be commenced in court as are necessary to obtain the required relief.

The friends or relatives of a patient may apply to the supervisors to inquire into the treatment and confinement of such patient, and the supervisors shall take such action upon such application as it requires.

If a trustee, superintendent, employé, or other officer of an asylum for the insane wilfully and knowingly neglects or refuses to discharge a patient after such patient has become sane, or after the supervisors have ordered his discharge, he shall be fined not more than \$500.

It shall be the duty of the legal guardian of any insane person not a pauper, and the duty of the overseer of the poor of the town in which any insane person who is a pauper resides, when such insane person

is not placed in an asylum, to keep such insane person under such restraint as may be necessary to prevent his going at large. If any insane person, not a pauper, found going at large in any town, shall have no legally appointed guardian, application for the appointment of a guardian over him may be made to the probate court of the district in which such insane person resides by the selectmen of the town where such insane person is going at large.

When a person held in prison on a charge of having committed an offence is not indicted by the grand jury by reason of insanity, the grand jury shall so certify to the court, and thereupon if the discharge or going at large of such insane person is deemed manifestly dangerous to the community, the court may order him confined in the county jail or in the insane asylum at Brattleboro or some other suitable place at his own expense if he has estate sufficient for the purpose, and, if not, at the expense of the State.

When a person tried on an indictment or information for any crime or offence is acquitted by the jury by reason of insanity, the jury, in giving their verdict of not guilty, shall state that it is given for such cause, and thereupon, if the discharge or going at large of such insane person is considered dangerous, the court may order him, in its discretion, to be confined in the State Prison or in the insane asylum at Brattleboro, on such terms as the court directs.

A person confined as insane under an order of court, after having been acquitted or not indicted because of his insanity, shall be discharged from confinement only by order of the county court for the county in which the order for confinement was made, upon petition therefor, and after notice to the State's attorney.

In case such person is confined in the insane asylum at Brattleboro, and has no estate, such petition may be brought in his behalf by the supervisors of the insane at the expense of the State. The court thus petitioned may direct that such insane person be brought before it for hearing. If, upon hearing, it appears to the court that such person has become sane, and his discharge or going at large is not considered by the court dangerous to the community, the court shall order the discharge of such person from confinement. Otherwise the petition shall be dismissed and such person shall be recommitted to the place of confinement from which he was brought.

When a person acquitted of any crime or offence because of his insanity is confined by order of the court, such court may, on petition and after notice to the State's attorney, alter the terms on which such person is confined.

When a person confined in the house of correction or State Prison for a specified time, or for life, becomes insane, and proper certificates of that fact are made, the directors may cause such prisoner to be removed to the insane asylum at Brattleboro, on such terms as they deem just, there to remain until he becomes cured of his insanity, or until the expiration of the term for which he was committed to the prison or house of correction.

If before the expiration of such term such person becomes sane, he shall be returned to the institution to which he was originally committed, and confined therein for the remainder of said term. A prisoner, who at

the expiration of his term of confinement remains insane, may be removed to the insane asylum at Brattleboro, and may be there kept, or, if already there, may remain at the expense of the State or of the town where he belongs, or of the relatives bound to support him.

VIRGINIA.¹

On an application on behalf of a person for his admission into an asylum, the examining board (directors of the asylum), if unanimous that he ought to be admitted, may receive him as a patient therein, provided sufficient security is given for the payment of the patient's expenses, and his removal when required.

Any justice who shall suspect any person in his county or corporation to be a lunatic shall have such person brought before him. He and two other justices shall inquire whether such person be a lunatic, and, for that purpose, summon his physician, if any, and any other witnesses. They shall, so far as the same are applicable, propound sixteen prescribed questions relating to the history and condition of the patient. If the said justices decide that the person is a lunatic, and ought to be confined, and ascertain that he is a citizen of the State, then, unless some person will give bond, with sufficient security, to restrain and take proper care of such lunatic, the justices shall order him to be taken to the nearest asylum, if there be room therein, and, if not, to the other. The written interrogatories and answers, and a written statement by the justices as to the fact of insanity, shall be sent with their order to the asylum. The sheriff or officer who is to execute the order of the justices shall ascertain whether there is a vacancy in the nearest asylum, and, if there be none, he shall make inquiry of the other superintendents. Until it is ascertained that there is a vacancy, the patient shall be kept in the jail of the county or corporation. When such patient arrives at the asylum, the board of directors shall be assembled, as soon as may be, and, if they concur in opinion with the justices, they shall receive and register him as a patient. If they refuse to receive the lunatic, the officer in whose custody he may be shall confine him in the jail of the county where he was examined until lawfully discharged or removed therefrom. If a person found insane is not sent to an asylum, he shall be placed in the hands of a committee of the person and estate.

If a lunatic who is committed to jail, or received into an asylum, is found to be a non-resident of the State, he shall, as soon as practicable, be returned to his friends or to the proper authorities of the State where

¹ Code of Virginia, 1873, pp. 714-725, 1241, 1247, 1248. Acts of Assembly, Virginia, 1874, pp. 23, 24; 1875-76, p. 8; 1876-77, pp. 38, 39; 1877-78, pp. 215, 216; 1878-79, pp. 367, 368; 1881-82, pp. 134, 135.

he belongs. No non-resident lunatic shall be admitted or retained in either asylum as a pay patient, except when there is a vacancy not applied for on behalf of any person residing in the State.

The Governor is authorized to cause insane persons not now kept in either of the State lunatic asylums to be taken to and kept in such insane asylums beyond the limits of the State as he may select, and he may make all necessary arrangements with the persons having charge of such asylums.

Insane persons of the naval service of the United States who may be sent to either asylum by the Secretary of the Navy may be received so long as there is room in the asylums, but when it shall become necessary for the purpose of accommodating insane persons who are citizens of the State, such insane persons of the naval service, or so many as may be necessary, shall be removed from the asylums and restored to the care of the Secretary of the Navy.

Idiots may not be sent to, or kept in, the insane asylums, but shall be taken charge of by their committees or by the overseers of the poor.

Except in the case of patients charged with crime, the board of any asylum, or the court of any county or corporation, may deliver any lunatic confined in such asylum, or in the jail of the county, to any friend who will give proper bond to take care of him, and where any lunatic not a criminal is deemed by the superintendent of any asylum both harmless and incurable, the board may deliver him, without any bond, to any friend who is willing and able to take care of him.

If any person who has given bond and taken charge of a lunatic wishes to be relieved of the care of him, he may deliver him to the sheriff of the county, or sergeant of the corporation, according to the condition of the bond. Such sheriff or sergeant shall carry the lunatic before a justice of his county or corporation, and the regular proceedings shall be had for committing the patient to an asylum.

If a person who has given bond to take care of a lunatic desires to put him in an asylum, he may take the patient directly before a justice, and may perform all the duties that a sheriff or sergeant might perform in the matter of having him committed to the asylum.

When a person in jail on a charge of having committed a criminal offence appears, from a certificate of a grand jury, or otherwise, to the satisfaction of the court in which he is held to answer, to have been insane at the time of committing the act, and continues to be so insane, the court, in its discretion, may order him to be sent to one of the lunatic asylums of the State, or to be delivered to his friends.

If a court in which a person is held for trial see reasonable ground to doubt his sanity at the time of trial, it shall suspend the trial and impanel a jury to inquire into the insanity. If the jury find that the accused is insane, they shall inquire whether or not he was so at the time of the alleged offence. If they find that he was insane at that time, the court may dismiss the prosecution, and either discharge him or, to prevent his doing mischief, remand him to jail and order him to be removed thence to one of the lunatic asylums. If they find that he was not insane at the time the offence was committed, but has become so since, the court shall commit him to jail or order him to be confined in one of the asylums until he is so restored that he can be put on trial.

When a person tried for an offence is acquitted by the jury by reason of his being insane, the verdict shall state the fact, and thereupon the court may, if it deems him dangerous, order him to be committed to jail until he can be sent to one of the asylums.

If, after conviction and before sentence of any person, the court see reasonable ground to doubt his sanity, it may impanel a jury to inquire into the fact as to his sanity, and sentence him or commit him to jail or to a lunatic asylum, according as the jury may find him to be insane or sane.

When any person confined in an asylum and charged with crime, and subject to be tried therefor, or convicted of crime, shall be restored to sanity, the board shall give notice thereof to the clerk of the court by whose order, or by the order of the judge of which he was confined. Such clerk shall issue a precept requiring the prisoner to be brought from the asylum and committed to jail. When a prisoner is so brought from the asylum and committed to jail, or when it is found by the verdict of another jury that a prisoner whose trial or sentence was suspended by reason of his being found to be insane has been restored to reason, if he has already been convicted, he shall be sentenced; if not, the trial shall be held as if no delay had occurred on account of his insanity.

When any person not a criminal, confined in an asylum or jail as a lunatic, shall be restored to sanity, the board or the court, as the case may be, shall discharge him and give him a certificate thereof.

When any person shall be confined in any jail as a lunatic, the jailer shall certify the fact to the court of the county or corporation at their next term. The court shall thereupon cause such person to be examined by two disinterested persons, who shall, as soon as may be, report the result thereof. The court shall then make such provision for the maintenance and care of the patient as his condition may require. It shall, when practicable and proper, contract with some fit person for the maintenance and care of such lunatic out of the jail, and make allowance for the expense of such support not exceeding what is authorized for a lunatic confined in jail.

The committee of an insane person appointed by the circuit or county courts shall be entitled to the custody and control of his person when he resides in the State and is not confined in an asylum or jail.

WASHINGTON.¹ (TERRITORY.)

No person laboring under any contagious or infectious disease shall be admitted to the lunatic hospital as patient. In admitting patients to, and retaining them in, the hospital, the indigent insane of the Territory shall

¹ Washington Code and Appendix, 1881, pp. 203, 204, 276-281, 351, 388-394.

have precedence, and if the hospital at any time becomes crowded, recent cases shall, for the time being, have precedence over those of a chronic character.

The probate court of any county, or the judge thereof, upon application of any person, under oath, setting forth that any person, by reason of insanity, is unsafe to be at large, or is suffering under mental derangement, shall cause such person to be brought before said court, or judge, at a time appointed, and shall cause to appear at the same time one or more respectable physicians, who shall state, under oath, in writing, their opinion of the case. If the physician or physicians shall certify to the insanity or idiocy of the person, and it appears to the satisfaction of the court, or judge, that such certificate is true, said court, or judge, shall cause such insane or idiotic person to be taken to the Hospital for the Insane in Washington Territory; provided, that such alleged insane person, or any person in his behalf, may demand a jury to decide upon the question of his insanity, and the court, or judge, shall discharge such person if the verdict of the jury is that he is sane.

The probate court, or judge, shall also inquire as to the property of such insane person, and in case such person shall have sufficient means to bear such expense, two months' charges shall be paid in advance on his admission, and a like amount every two months thereafter so long as he remains in the hospital. If the relations or friends of such insane or idiotic person desire to take charge of him, the court, or judge, may so order, if sufficient bond is given that such insane or idiotic person shall be well and securely kept. If it be found by the court that the person so brought before it is of unsound mind, and incapable of managing his own affairs, and has property, the court shall appoint a guardian for the estate of such insane person.

Paying patients, whose friends or whose property can pay their expenses, shall do so in accordance with the contract made with the trustees of the hospital.

Whenever the court shall receive information that an insane person under guardianship has recovered his reason, it shall inquire into the facts, and, if it finds that such person is of sound mind, shall forthwith discharge him from care and custody.

Any patient may be discharged from the hospital, when, in the judgment of the superintendent, it may be expedient.

Whenever a patient not cured, or any indigent patient, shall be ordered discharged, he shall, if the superintendent thinks fit, be sent unattended to the county where he belongs; but if for any reason he is unfit to be sent alone, the superintendent shall so certify to the probate judge of said county, who shall order the sheriff to remove the patient to the county from which he came. No pauper shall be discharged from the hospital without suitable clothing, and such sum of money, not exceeding \$10, as the trustees deem necessary.

There shall be no censorship exercised over the correspondence of the inmates of insane asylums, except as to the letters to them directed; but their other post-office rights shall be as free and unrestrained as are those of any other resident or citizen of this Territory, and be under the protection of the same postal laws; and every inmate shall be allowed to

write one letter a week to any person he or she may choose. There shall be a post-office box in the asylum.

In all asylum investigations, the testimony of any person offered as a witness, whether sane or insane, shall be competent, the court and jury being sole judges of its credibility.

The district courts of the Territory shall have power to commit to the insane hospital any person who, having been arraigned for an indictable offence, shall be found by the jury to be insane at the time of such arraignment.

When any person indicted for an offence shall on trial be acquitted by reason of insanity, the jury, in giving their verdict, shall so state, and thereupon, if the discharge or going at large of such insane person shall be considered by the court manifestly dangerous, the court may order him to be committed to the insane asylum, or may give him into the care of his friends, if they will give sufficient bonds that he will be well and securely kept. Otherwise he shall be discharged.

WEST VIRGINIA.¹

Any justice who shall suspect any person in his county to be a lunatic, shall issue his warrant and have the person brought before him. He shall make inquiry whether such person is a lunatic, and for that purpose summon a physician and other witnesses. He shall propound so many of fifteen prescribed questions as are applicable to the case, touching the history and condition of the patient. If the justice decide that the person is a lunatic and ought to be confined in the hospital, and ascertain that he is a citizen of the State, then, unless some person will give sufficient security to restrain and take proper care of such lunatic, the justice shall order him to be removed to the hospital. The interrogatories and their answers, together with a written statement by the justice of any facts relating to the insanity, shall be sent with the order to the hospital. The sheriff or other officer who is to execute the order, shall make inquiry of the superintendent whether he can receive the lunatic into the hospital, and whether he will send for the patient or have the sheriff take him to the hospital. Until the patient can be received in the hospital, he shall be kept in the jail of the county. When such patient arrives at the hospital, the examining board, consisting of the medical superintendent and one or more directors, shall be assembled as soon as may be, and, if they concur in opinion with the justice, the patient shall be registered as an inmate upon proper security for payment of expenses. If they refuse to receive the lunatic, the officer in charge of him shall

¹ Revised Statutes of West Virginia, Annotated, 1879, Vol. I. pp. 440, 446, 447; Vol. II. pp. 673-680 Acts of West Virginia, 1881, p. 266; 1882, pp. 133-137; 1883, pp. 55, 56.

confine him in the jail of the county in which he was examined until lawfully discharged or removed therefrom.

If a lunatic is found to be a non-resident, he shall be returned to his friends or to the proper authorities of the State from which he came, and the Governor shall collect from that State, if possible, the money expended for such patient.

No non-resident lunatic shall be received or retained as a pay patient in the hospital, except when there is a vacancy not applied for on behalf of any person residing in the State.

Insane persons of the naval service of the United States, who may be sent to the hospital by the Secretary of the Navy, may be received and kept so long as there is room not wanted for citizens of the State.

Idiots are not to be sent to or received into the hospital, but are to be taken charge of by their committees if they have any, if not, by the supervisors or any of them.

Except in case of insane criminals, the board of the hospital, or the circuit court of any county, may deliver any lunatic confined in the hospital, or in the jail, to any friend who will give sufficient security to restrain and properly care for the lunatic; and where a lunatic, not a criminal, is deemed by the superintendent of the hospital both harmless and incurable, the board may deliver him without any bond to any friend who is willing, and, in the opinion of the board, able to take care of him.

When any person who has given bond and taken charge of a lunatic wishes to be relieved of the care of him, he may deliver him to the sheriff of the county according to the condition of the bond. The sheriff shall confine such patient in the jail of his county until a vacancy shall occur in the hospital.

When any person shall be confined in any jail as a lunatic, the jailer shall certify the fact to the circuit court of the county at the next term. The court shall cause such person to be examined by two disinterested persons, who shall, as soon as may be, report the result thereof. The court shall then make such provision for his maintenance and care as his situation may require. The court in whose jail any lunatic may be confined, shall, when practicable and proper, contract with some fit person for the care and maintenance of such lunatic out of jail, and make allowance therefor not exceeding what is authorized for a lunatic confined in jail.

The circuit court shall, on application of any party interested, examine any person suspected of being insane, with a view to appointing a committee. If a person be found to be insane by the justice before whom he may be examined, or in a court in which he may be charged with crime, the circuit court of the county of which he is an inhabitant shall appoint a committee of him. The committee of an insane person shall be entitled to the custody and control of his person when he resides in the State and is not confined in the hospital or jail.

When any person, not a criminal, confined in the hospital or jail as a lunatic shall be restored to sanity, the board of directors, if such person be in the asylum, or, if confined in jail, the circuit or county court, or any justice of the county in which such person is confined, upon exami-

nation of such person, if it be found proper to do so, shall discharge such person and give him a certificate thereof.

When a person in jail, on a charge of having committed an indictable offence, is not indicted by reason of his insanity at the time of committing the act and the grand jury certify this fact, the court may order him to be sent to the hospital for the insane of the State, or to be discharged.

If a court in which a person is indicted for a criminal offence see reasonable ground to doubt his sanity, at the time of trial, it shall suspend the trial and impanel a jury to inquire into the insanity. If the jury find that he is then insane, they shall inquire further whether he was so at the time of the alleged offence. If they find that he was so at that time, the court may dismiss the prosecution and either discharge him or, to prevent his doing mischief, remand him to jail and order him to be removed thence to the hospital for the insane. If they find that he was not insane at the time of the alleged offence, but has since become so, the court shall commit him to jail, or order him to be confined in the hospital until he is so restored that he can be put upon his trial.

When a person tried for an offence is acquitted by the jury by reason of his being insane, the verdict shall state the fact, and thereupon the court may, if it deem him dangerous, order him to be committed to jail until he can be sent to the hospital for the insane.

If, after conviction and before sentence of any person, the court see reasonable ground to doubt his sanity, it may impanel a jury to inquire into the fact as to his sanity, and sentence him or commit him to jail or to the hospital for the insane, according as the jury may find him to be sane or insane.

When any person confined in the hospital and subject to be tried for crime, or convicted of crime and held for sentence, shall be restored to sanity, the board shall give notice thereof to the clerk of the court by whose order he was confined. Such clerk shall issue a precept requiring the prisoner to be brought from the hospital and committed to jail. When a prisoner is so brought to the jail, or when it is found by the verdict of another jury that a prisoner whose trial or sentence was suspended by reason of his being found to be insane, has been restored, if already convicted, he shall be sentenced, and, if not, the court shall proceed to try him as if no delay had occurred on account of his insanity.

WISCONSIN.¹

The management of the insane asylums is in the hands of the State board of supervision of Wisconsin charitable, reformatory, and penal in-

¹ Revised Statutes of Wisconsin, 1878, pp. 69, 205-215, 462, 520, 661, 662, 973-975, 1042, 1098, 1099, 1139, 1140. Laws of Wisconsin, 1880, pp. 121, 122, 299-302, 317; 1881, pp. 245, 246, 274, 275, 283-287, 376, 378-388; 1882, pp. 400, 914; 1883, Vol. I. pp. 24-28, 128, 129, 135-138.

stitutions, which acts as commissioners of lunacy, with power to investigate the question of the insanity and condition of any person committed or confined in any lunatic hospital or asylum, public or private, or restrained of his liberty by reason of alleged insanity. The board shall take the proper legal steps for the discharge of any person so committed or restrained, if, in its opinion, such person is not insane, or can be cared for after such discharge without danger to others and with benefit to himself. Any letter, communication or complaint, addressed to such board, or to any member thereof, by any inmate or employé in any of said institutions, shall be forwarded as addressed, without being opened or interfered with.

Patients shall be admitted to the hospitals for the insane from the several counties in the ratio of their population, but each county shall be entitled to at least two patients, if desired. No person idiotic from birth shall be admitted; and no person shall be retained in either hospital after, by a fair trial, it shall have become reasonably certain that such person is incurably insane, if the room is wanted for cases of a more hopeful character. But no person in the hospitals committed as an insane criminal shall be discharged without an order of the court having jurisdiction over such person.

Whenever any resident of this State, or any person found therein whose residence cannot be ascertained, shall be, or be supposed to be, insane, application may be made in his behalf by any respectable citizen to the judge of the county court, judge of the circuit court, or any judge of a court of record in and for the county in which the patient resides, or, in case his residence is unknown, the county in which he is found, for a judicial inquiry as to his mental condition, and for an order of commitment to some hospital or asylum for the insane.

The application shall be in writing, and shall specify whether or not a trial by jury is desired by the applicant. The judge applied to shall appoint two disinterested physicians of good repute for medical skill and moral integrity to visit and examine the person alleged to be insane. Such physicians shall forthwith, by personal examination, satisfy themselves as to the patient's condition and report to the judge. Such report shall cover twenty-nine prescribed points touching the history and condition of the patient. Upon the receipt of the physicians' report the judge may, if no demand has been made for a jury, make his order of commitment to the hospital or asylum of the district to which the county belongs, or, if not fully satisfied, may make further investigation of the case. At any stage of the proceedings, and before the actual confinement of the person, he, or any relative or friend acting in his behalf, shall have the right to demand that the question of sanity be tried by a jury. In case a trial by jury is demanded, the forms of procedure shall be the same as in trials by jury in justices' courts, and the trial shall be in the presence of the person supposed to be insane, and his counsel and immediate friends, and the medical witnesses. All other persons shall be excluded. If the jury find the person sane, he shall be discharged. If they find him insane, and a fit person to be sent to a hospital for the insane, they shall so state.

The physician's report or certificate shall be sent with the patient to

the hospital or asylum. All proceedings relating to the commitment of insane persons shall be filed with the county judge of the county in which the insane person resides, who is required to keep a record-book, in which all proceedings shall be recorded, and be open to inspection. Whenever, in the opinion of the judge applied to, the public safety requires it, he may order the sheriff forthwith to take and confine the supposed insane person in some place specified, until the further proceedings for his commitment can be had, or until the further order of the judge. Or if, after the receipt by the judge of the report of the examining physician, he deems it proper, he may order the sheriff then to take the alleged insane person into custody, and keep him in some place specified until the further order of the judge.

When any respectable citizen has reason to question the propriety or justice of the confinement of any patient committed to any hospital or asylum, he may apply to any of the judges above mentioned of the county in which such person resides, asking for a rehearing and a further judicial inquiry as to the mental condition of such person. The proceedings, upon the rehearing, shall be substantially the same as upon the original commitment. If, upon such rehearing, the patient is found to be sane, an order shall be made that he be set at liberty. If it is determined that he is insane, no further action shall be taken upon the application.

No person not deemed dangerous when at large shall be committed to any hospital or asylum for the insane solely on account of physical infirmity or mental imbecility.

If any relative or friend of a patient committed to any hospital desires to perform the duty of taking him to the hospital, and is competent to do so, the warrant of commitment may be delivered to and executed by him, instead of by the sheriff.

Each patient sent to the hospital must be furnished with the amount of clothing prescribed, or he may be rejected by the superintendent.

When a patient is discharged as cured, the superintendent shall furnish him with suitable clothing, and a sum of money not exceeding \$20.

If the relatives or friends of any patient shall ask the discharge of such patient before he has recovered from his insanity, the superintendent may, in his discretion, require a bond to be executed, conditioned for the safe keeping of such patient.

Incurable and harmless patients shall be discharged whenever it is necessary to make room for recent or more hopeful cases, except in case of persons under the charge of, or conviction of, crime.

When an order is made for the removal of a patient, the superintendent, except when friends are willing to receive the patient, shall notify the county judge of the county from which the patient was sent, and he shall issue his warrant, directing the sheriff to remove the patient to the poor-house or jail in the county whence he was taken. Patients in either of the hospitals found to be non-residents of the State shall, when practicable, be transferred to the proper officers of their own State.

The several courts of record in the State shall be authorized to commit, for safe keeping and treatment, to either hospital for the insane, any person who shall be under charge of, or convicted before such court of, any crime punishable by imprisonment in the State Prison and awaiting

hearing, trial, conviction, or sentence, on account of alleged insanity at the time of the commission of such crime, or at any time afterwards and prior to sentence. Whenever it is found by an examination duly made that such a patient is no longer insane, the judge of the court from which such person was sent, and the district attorney of the proper county, shall be notified, and it shall be the duty of such judge to make an order for the removal of such person to the common jail of the county from which such person was sent, to be detained in such jail until further dealt with according to law, or until discharged therefrom in pursuance of law.

Whenever any person tried for any criminal offence is acquitted on the ground that he was insane at the time of the alleged offence, if he has recovered his sanity at the time of trial, he shall be discharged, but, if he is still insane, he shall be confined in one of the State hospitals for the insane, to be kept as other patients are kept and treated therein.

When any person is indicted or informed against for any offence, if there is a probability that such accused person is at the time of trial insane and incapacitated to act for himself, the court shall, in a summary manner, make inquisition by a jury or otherwise, as it deems most proper. If it is thus found that such accused person is insane, his trial shall be postponed indefinitely, and the court shall thereupon order that he be confined in one of the State hospitals for the insane. Upon the recovery of such person, he shall be committed to the county jail of the county where the indictment or information is pending, or held to bail for his appearance at the next succeeding term of said court for trial of such offence. If the accused is found to be incurably insane, he shall be treated and disposed of as other cases of incurable insanity according to law.

Whenever it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Governor by the representation of the warden and directors of the State Prison, and by examination, that any person confined therein has become insane during his imprisonment, and is still insane, he may make an order that such insane person be confined and treated in one of the State hospitals for the insane, and, upon his recovery, if before the expiration of his sentence, that he be returned to the State Prison.

Insane criminals and persons acquitted of crime on the ground of insanity, may be transferred to the Milwaukee County Asylum for the Insane as well as to the State asylums.

Whenever it is made to appear to a county judge, by a petition of a majority of the supervisors of any town, of the common council of any city, or of the board of trustees of any village, that the public safety requires the close custody of any poor insane person of such town, city, or village, the judge shall direct the sheriff forthwith to take and confine such insane person in some proper place specified. Such insane person, when so confined, shall be subject to the directions of the said judge, and shall receive such care, attention, and treatment as such judge shall deem proper and necessary.

Whenever there is not room in the State asylums for the insane of any county, such county may establish a county insane asylum. Upon the completion of such asylum, all inmates of the State institutions for the insane committed from, or belonging to, such county, held as chronic or incurable, and all insane inmates of the poor-house of such county, and

all other persons belonging to said county and duly adjudged to be insane, may be transferred to said county asylum : provided, however, that when any patient committed to the county asylum is found to belong to the class defined as acute insane, and to require permanent and special treatment for the purpose of cure, such person may be transferred to the State hospitals for the insane. When there is any room in any such county insane asylum for more than the patients of the county, patients from any other county may be received and cared for. A portion of the expense of erecting such county insane asylums, and of keeping patients therein, is paid by the State upon certain conditions and stipulations. Whenever any county has not made suitable provisions for the proper and humane care of its chronic or its acute insane, the board of charities or reform may direct the removal of either class of said insane to any county asylum, or to any other county possessing suitable accommodations therefor for care or medical treatment, as the circumstances seem to require.

Corporations may be formed for maintaining private insane asylums for the care and treatment of insane and feeble-minded persons. Any insane or feeble-minded person may, upon the written request of the guardian, or any friend of such person, be committed to any such private hospital or asylum in the same manner that insane persons are committed to the State Hospital for the Insane.

Insane or feeble-minded persons may voluntarily place themselves under the care and treatment of any such hospital, asylum, or institution.

All such private asylums are subject to substantially the same rules and provisions for supervision and visitation as the State hospitals for the insane.

Any person neglecting or abusing an inmate of an asylum for the insane shall be liable to a fine of \$200, or one year's imprisonment.

WYOMING.¹ (TERRITORY.)

There is no insane asylum in Wyoming. Patients are sent to the Iowa Hospital for the Insane, and elsewhere. Each county has the responsibility of caring for, and paying the expenses of, its pauper insane.

If information in writing be given to the probate judge that any person in the county is an idiot, lunatic, or person of unsound mind, and praying that an inquiry thereinto be had, the court, if satisfied that there is good cause for the exercise of its jurisdiction, shall cause the facts to be inquired into by a jury. If the court is not in session, a special term

¹ The Compiled Laws of Wyoming, 1876, pp. 35, 161, 162, 248, 249, 280, 295, 472-476. Session Laws of Wyoming, 1882, pp. 132, 133.

may be called for the purpose of holding an inquiry. The probate court may cause the person alleged to be of unsound mind to be brought before it, in its discretion, in the course of the proceedings. Whenever any judge of the probate court, justice of the peace, sheriff, coroner, or constable shall discover any person, resident of his county, to be of unsound mind, it shall be his duty to make application to the probate court, and thereupon like proceedings shall be had as in the case of information by unofficial persons. If it be found by the jury that the person inquired about is of unsound mind, and incapable of managing his affairs, the court shall appoint a guardian of the person and estate of such person.

The court may, if just cause appears, at any time during the term at which an inquisition is had, set the same aside, and cause a new jury to be impanelled to inquire into the facts; but when two juries concur in any case, the verdict shall not be set aside.

Every guardian of a person of unsound mind shall give a bond conditioned that he will take due and proper care of such insane person and of his property, and will faithfully do and perform all things enjoined upon him by the order of the court. Every such guardian shall take charge of the person committed to his charge, and provide for his support and maintenance.

If any person by lunacy or otherwise shall be furiously mad, or so far disordered in his mind as to endanger his own person, or the person or property of others, it shall be the duty of his guardian, or other person under whose care he may be, to confine him in some suitable place until the next sitting of the probate court of the county, which shall make such order for the restraint, support, and safe keeping of such person as the circumstances may require.

If any such person furiously mad shall not be confined by the person having charge of him, or there be no person having such charge, any judge of a court of record, or any two justices of the peace, may cause such insane person to be apprehended, and may employ any person to confine him in some suitable place until the probate court shall make further order therein.

If any person shall allege in writing, verified by oath, that any person declared to be of unsound mind has been restored to his right mind, the court by which the proceedings were had shall cause the facts to be inquired of by a jury. If it shall be found that such person has been restored to his right mind, he shall be discharged from care and custody.

Any person that becomes lunatic or insane after the commission of a crime or misdemeanor ought not to be tried for the offence during the continuance of the lunacy or insanity. If, after verdict of guilty, and before judgment pronounced, such person becomes lunatic or insane, no judgment shall be given while such lunacy or insanity continues. If, after judgment and before execution, such person becomes insane, then, in case the punishment be capital, the execution thereof shall be stayed until the recovery of such person from the insanity. In all these cases, it shall be the duty of the court to impanel a jury to try the question whether the accused be at the time of impanelling insane or not.

If any convict sentenced to the punishment of death shall appear to be insane, the sheriff shall give notice to a judge of the district court of

the judicial district, and shall summon a jury of twelve men to inquire into such insanity, at a time and place fixed by the judge, and shall give notice to the prosecuting attorney. If it be found that the convict is insane, the judge shall suspend the execution of the convict until such time as the Governor shall direct his execution. The Governor shall be notified of the proceedings and the finding, and, as soon as he is convinced that the convict has become of sound mind, he may issue a warrant appointing a time for his execution.

UNITED STATES.¹ (DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.)

The chief executive officer of the Government Hospital for the Insane of the Army and Navy of the United States and of the District of Columbia is the superintendent, appointed by the Secretary of the Interior.

He shall, upon the order of the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Secretary of the Treasury respectively, receive and keep in custody, until they are cured or removed by the same authority which ordered their reception: (1) Insane persons belonging to the army, navy, marine corps, and revenue cutter service. (2) Civilians employed in the quartermaster's and subsistence departments of the army, who may be, or may become, insane while in such employment. (3) Men who while in the service of the United States, in the army, navy, or marine corps, have been admitted to the hospital and have been discharged on the supposition that they were cured, and who have within three years after such discharge become again insane from causes existing at the time of such discharge, and have no adequate means of support. (4) Indigent insane persons who have been in either of the said services and have been discharged therefrom on account of disability arising from such insanity. (5) Indigent insane persons who have become insane within three years after their discharge from such service from causes which arose during and were produced by such service.

Also persons in the marine-hospital service becoming insane may be admitted to the Government Hospital for the Insane upon the order of the Secretary of the Treasury. Any inmate of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers who is or may become insane, shall upon an order of the President of the Board of Managers of the National Home be admitted to said insane hospital and treated therein. The Secretary of the Navy may cause persons in the naval service, or marine corps, who become insane while in the service, to be placed in such hospital for the insane as in his opinion will be most convenient and

¹ Revised Statutes of the United States, 1873-1874, pp. 263, 945-948. Supplement to the Revised Statutes of the United States, Vol. I., 1874-1881, pp. 104, 191, 289, 461, 559. United States Statutes, 1881-1882, pp. 329, 330.

best calculated to effect a cure; and he is not restricted to the Government Hospital for the Insane.

All indigent insane persons, residents in the District of Columbia at the time they became insane, shall be entitled to the benefits of the hospital for the insane, and shall be admitted on the order of the executive authority of the District. The Secretary of the Interior may grant an order for admission into the hospital, when application is made in writing by a member of the board of visitors, accompanied by the certificate of a judge of the supreme court for the District of Columbia, or of any justice of the peace of the District. It must appear by this certificate that two respectable physicians, residents of the District, appeared before said judge or justice and deposed in writing that they knew the person alleged to be insane; that, from personal examination, they believed him to be insane and a fit subject for treatment in the hospital; and that he was a resident of the District when seized with the mental disorder then afflicting him. It must further appear by said certificate that two respectable householders, residents of the District, appeared before said judge or justice and deposed in writing that they knew the person alleged to be insane, and from personal examination believed such insane person unable to support himself or himself and family, if he have one, and unable to pay his board in the hospital. The affidavits of said physicians and householders shall accompany the certificate of the judge or justice.

The application must be made within five days after the date of the affidavits, and it must appear that the visitor applying has examined the affidavits and certificate. It shall be the duty of such visitor to withhold his application if he has reason to doubt the indigence of the insane person.

The order of the Secretary of the Interior being granted, any police officer or constable may assist in carrying such insane person to the hospital.

If the patient is found to have some property, he may be required to pay such part of his expenses in the hospital as may be just and reasonable.

Any indigent insane person who did not reside in the District at the time he became insane, may be received into the hospital in like manner, to stay temporarily, until it can be ascertained who his friends are, or whence he came.

Whenever there are vacancies, private patients from the District may be received, the rate of board to be determined by the visitors. The pay patients may be received on the certificate of two respectable physicians of the District, stating that they have personally examined the patient, and believe him to be insane, and a fit subject for treatment in the hospital. There must be also a written request for the admission from the nearest relatives, legal guardian, or friend of the patient. The request must be made within five days of the date of the certificate of insanity.

If any person will give bond, with sufficient security, to restrain and take care of any pay, or any indigent, insane person, not charged with a breach of the peace, whether in the hospital or not, the supreme court of the District, or any judge thereof, in vacation, may deliver the patient to him, to be kept until restored to sanity.

If any person charged with crime be found in the court before which he is so charged to be an insane person, such court shall certify the same to the Secretary of the Interior, who may order such person to be confined in the Hospital for the Insane.

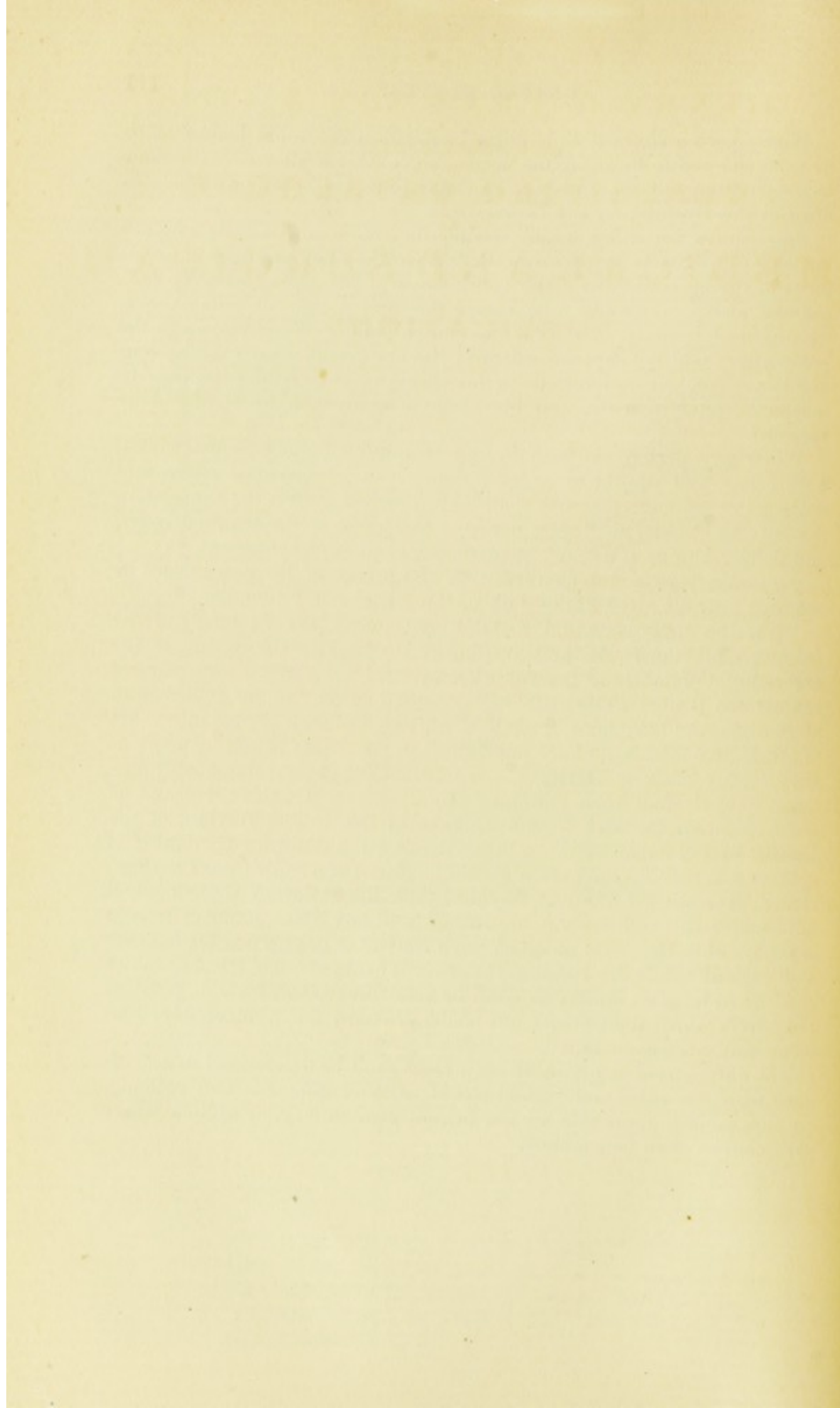
Any person becoming insane during the continuance of his sentence in the United States Penitentiary shall have the same privilege of treatment in the hospital during the continuance of his mental disorder as is granted above to persons who escape the consequences of criminal acts by reason of insanity. If it be the opinion both of the physician to the penitentiary and the superintendent of the hospital that such insane convict is so depraved and furious in his character as to render his custody in the hospital insecure, and his example pernicious, he shall not be received.

When any person, confined in the Hospital for the Insane, charged with crime, and subject to be tried therefor, or convicted of crime, and undergoing sentence therefor, shall be restored to sanity, the superintendent of the hospital shall give notice to the judge of the criminal court, and deliver him to the court, in obedience to the proper precept.

No insane person, not charged with any breach of the peace, shall be confined in the United States Jail, in the District of Columbia.

Upon the application of the Attorney-General, the Secretary of the Interior shall transfer to the Government Hospital for the Insane, in the District of Columbia, all persons who, having been charged with offences against the United States, are in the actual custody of its officers, and all persons who have been or shall be convicted of any offence in a court of the United States, and are imprisoned in any State prison or penitentiary of any State or Territory, and who, during their term of imprisonment, have or shall become insane. In all cases where there shall not be accommodation for such insane convicts in the Insane Asylum of the District of Columbia, or if, for other reasons, the Attorney-General is of opinion that such insane person should be placed at a State insane asylum, rather than at said District Asylum, then the Attorney-General shall have power, in his discretion, to contract with any State insane or lunatic asylum within the State in which such convict is imprisoned for his care and custody while he remains insane. Whenever such insane convict shall be restored to sanity, he shall be returned to the prison or penitentiary from which the transfer was made, provided the term of imprisonment shall not have expired.

The questions of sanity in all such cases shall be determined in accordance with the rules and regulations of existing laws, State or national, on the subject, applicable to the prison, penitentiary, or asylum where such convict shall be confined.



HENRY C. LEA'S SON & CO.'S

(LATE HENRY C. LEA)

CLASSIFIED CATALOGUE OF MEDICAL AND SURGICAL PUBLICATIONS.

In asking the attention of the profession to the works advertised in the following pages, the publishers would state that no pains are spared to secure a continuance of the confidence earned for the publications of the house by their careful selection and accuracy and finish of execution.

The large number of inquiries received from the profession for a finer class of bindings than is usually placed on medical books has induced us to put certain of our standard publications in half Russia; and, that the growing taste may be encouraged, the prices have been fixed at so small an advance over the cost of sheep as to place it within the means of all to possess a library that shall have attractions as well for the eye as for the mind of the reading practitioner.

The printed prices are those at which books can generally be supplied by booksellers throughout the United States, who can readily procure for their customers any works not kept in stock. Where access to bookstores is not convenient, books will be sent by mail postpaid on receipt of the price, and as the limit of mailable weight has been removed, no difficulty will be experienced in obtaining through the post-office any work in this catalogue. No risks, however, are assumed either on the money or on the books, and no publications but our own are supplied, so that gentlemen will in most cases find it more convenient to deal with the nearest bookseller.

A handsomely illustrated catalogue will be sent to any address on receipt of a three-cent stamp.

HENRY C. LEA'S SON & CO.

Nos. 706 and 708 Sansom St., PHILADELPHIA, April, 1884.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1884.

A WEEKLY MEDICAL JOURNAL.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

THE MEDICAL NEWS	Five Dollars.
THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF THE MEDICAL SCIENCES	Five Dollars.

COMMUTATION RATES.

THE MEDICAL NEWS	} Nine Dollars per annum, in advance.
THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF THE MEDICAL SCIENCES	

THE MEDICAL NEWS.

A National Weekly Medical Periodical, containing 28 to 32 Quarto Pages of Reading Matter in Each Issue.

In making the change, two years since, from a monthly to a weekly, those in charge of THE MEDICAL NEWS, proposed to furnish the profession what it had never before enjoyed—a journal national in the widest sense of the word, devoted to the highest ideals of professional morals and honor, an unsparing enemy of quackery and fraud, a scientific magazine in elaboration, and a newspaper in energy and vitality. They believe that in every respect it has fulfilled its promises. Its readers and contributors are found in every State and Territory; its Editorial Staff includes some of the brightest minds in the

profession, and in every issue living topics are editorially discussed in a scholarly and practical manner; its corps of qualified reporters and correspondents covers all the medical centres of both hemispheres, and secures for its columns the earliest information on matters of medical interest, and its reports of Medical Progress are culled from all the important professional journals published on both continents. In short, its unrivaled organization enables THE NEWS each week to lay upon the table of its readers an epitome of a week's advance of the whole medical world.

THE NEWS, always endeavoring to enhance its usefulness, has pleasure in announcing to the profession that arrangements have been perfected for the publication during this year of a highly valuable series of practical articles by eminent men on the more important diseases met with by every practitioner in his daily duties. The following gentlemen have kindly promised to aid in carrying out this plan, and the eminence of their names is a guarantee of the value of the papers to be contributed by them.

D. HAYES AGNEW, Philadelphia.
HARRISON ALLEN, Philadelphia.
I. E. ATKINSON, Baltimore.
ROBERTS BARTHOLOW, Philadelphia.
S. M. BEMISS, New Orleans.
L. DUNCAN BULKLEY, New York.
CHARLES H. BURNETT, Philadelphia.
SAMUEL C. BUSEY, Washington.
WILLIAM H. BYFORD, Chicago.
P. S. CONNER, Cincinnati.
J. M. DA COSTA, Philadelphia.
FREDERIC S. DENNIS, New York.
FRANK DONALDSON, Baltimore.
LOUIS A. DUHRING, Philadelphia.
ROBERT T. EDES, Boston.
J. FERGUSON, Toronto.
AUSTIN FLINT, New York.
WILLIAM GOODELL, Philadelphia.
SAMUEL D. GROSS, Philadelphia.
SAMUEL W. GROSS, Philadelphia.
J. F. HEUSTIS, Mobile, Ala.
WILLIAM HUNT, Philadelphia.
JOSEPH C. HUTCHISON, Brooklyn.
JAMES NEVINS HYDE, Chicago.
A. REEVES JACKSON, Chicago.
EDWARD W. JENKS, Chicago.
A. F. A. KING, Washington.
GEORGE M. LEFFERTS, New York.
WILLIAM T. LUSK, New York.
JOHN M. MACKENZIE, Baltimore.
HUNTER MCGUIRE, Richmond.

RICHARD McSHERRY, Baltimore.
THOMAS M. MARKOE, New York.
S. WEIR MITCHELL, Philadelphia.
THOMAS G. MORTON, Philadelphia.
L. S. McMURTRY, Danville, Ky.
WILLIAM F. NORRIS, Philadelphia.
WILLIAM OSLER, Montreal.
FESSENDEN N. OTIS, New York.
ALONZO B. PALMER, Ann Arbor, Mich.
ROSWELL PARK, Buffalo.
THEOPHILUS PARVIN, Philadelphia.
WILLIAM PEPPER, Philadelphia.
F. PEYRE PORCHER, Charleston.
THADDEUS A. REAMY, Cincinnati.
J. C. REEVE, Dayton, O.
LEWIS A. SAYRE, New York.
FRANCIS J. SHEPHERD, Montreal.
STEPHEN SMITH, New York.
J. LEWIS SMITH, New York.
LEWIS A. STIMSON, New York.
ROBERT W. TAYLOR, New York.
WILLIAM THOMSON, Philadelphia.
L. McLANE TIFFANY, Baltimore.
JAMES TYSON, Philadelphia.
ELY VAN DE WARKER, Syracuse, N. Y.
J. COLLINS WARREN, Boston.
ROBERT F. WEIR, New York.
JAMES T. WHITTAKER, Cincinnati.
EDWARD WIGGLESWORTH, Boston.
E. WILLIAMS, Cincinnati.
DAVID W. YANDELL, Louisville.

Original articles from foreign authorities may also be expected, the first of which appeared in the issue of January 5th, 1884, on DIGITAL EXPLORATION OF THE BLADDER IN OBSCURE VESICAL DISEASES, WITH ITS RESULTS, by SIR HENRY THOMPSON, of London, Surgeon Extraordinary to the King of the Belgians, etc., with 7 original illustrations. From the high character of the articles already published, a fair conception may be formed of the value of the series to every professional man in active practice.

In typographical appearance, THE NEWS of 1884 shows an advance even upon the issues of 1882-83, and nothing has been left undone to economize the time and promote the comfort of its readers. It appears in a double-columned quarto form, printed by the latest improved Hoe speed presses, on handsome paper, from a clear, easily read type, specially cast for its use.

THE MEDICAL NEWS employs all the approved methods of modern journalism with the intention of rendering itself indispensable to the profession; and, in the anticipation of an unprecedented circulation, its subscription has been placed at the exceedingly low rate of \$5 per annum, in advance. At this price it ranks as the cheapest medical periodical in this country, and when taken in connection with THE AMERICAN JOURNAL at NINE DOLLARS per annum, it is confidently asserted that a larger amount of material of the highest class is offered than can be obtained elsewhere, even at a much higher price.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL of the MEDICAL SCIENCES,

Edited by I. MINIS HAYS, A. M., M. D.,

Is published Quarterly, on the first days of January, April, July and October, each Number containing over Three Hundred Octavo Pages, fully Illustrated.

Founded in 1820, THE AMERICAN JOURNAL entered with 1884 upon its sixty-fifth consecutive year of faithful and honorable service to the profession. Being the only periodical in the English language capable of presenting elaborate articles—the form in which the most important discoveries have always been communicated to the profession—THE AMERICAN JOURNAL cannot fail to be of the utmost value to physicians who would keep themselves *au courant* with the medical thought of the day. It may justly claim that it numbers among its contributors all the most distinguished members of the profession, that its history is identified with the advances of medical knowledge, and that its circulation is co-extensive with the use of the English language.

During 1884 THE JOURNAL will continue to present those features which have long proved so attractive to its readers.

The **Original Department** will consist of elaborate and richly illustrated articles from the pens of the most eminent members of the profession in all parts of the country.


The **Review Department** will maintain its well-earned reputation for discernment and impartiality, and will contain elaborate reviews of new works and topics of the day, and numerous analytical and bibliographical notices by competent writers.

Following these comes the **Quarterly Summary of Improvements and Discoveries in the Medical Sciences**, which, being a classified and arranged condensation of important articles appearing in the chief medical journals of the world, furnishes a compact digest of medical progress abroad and at home.

The subscription price of THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF THE MEDICAL SCIENCES has never been raised during its long career. It is still sent free of postage for Five Dollars per annum in advance.

Taken together, the JOURNAL and NEWS combine the advantages of the elaborate preparation that can be devoted to a quarterly with the prompt conveyance of intelligence by the weekly; while, by special management, duplication of matter is rendered impossible.

It will thus be seen that for the very moderate sum of NINE DOLLARS in advance the subscriber will receive free of postage a weekly and a quarterly journal, both reflecting the latest advances of the medical sciences, and containing an equivalent of more than 4000 octavo pages, stored with the choicest material, original and selected, that can be furnished by the best medical minds of both hemispheres. It would be impossible to find elsewhere so large an amount of matter of the same value offered at so low a price.

 The safest mode of remittance is by bank check or postal money order, drawn to the order of the undersigned; where these are not accessible, remittances for subscriptions may be made at the risk of the publishers by forwarding in *registered* letters. Address,

HENRY C. LEA'S SON & Co., Nos. 706 and 708 Sansom St., Philadelphia.

* * * Communications to both these periodicals are invited from gentlemen in all parts of the country. Original articles contributed exclusively to either periodical are liberally paid for upon publication. When necessary to elucidate the text, illustrations will be furnished without cost to the author.

All letters pertaining to the *Editorial Department* of THE MEDICAL NEWS and THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF THE MEDICAL SCIENCES should be addressed to the EDITORIAL OFFICES, 1004 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

All letters pertaining to the *Business Department* of these journals should be addressed *exclusively* to HENRY C. LEA'S SON & Co., 706 and 708 Sansom Street, Philadelphia.

DUNGLISON, ROBLEY, M. D.,*Late Professor of Institutes of Medicine in the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia.*

MEDICAL LEXICON; A Dictionary of Medical Science: Containing a concise explanation of the various Subjects and Terms of Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, Hygiene, Therapeutics, Pharmacology, Pharmacy, Surgery, Obstetrics, Medical Jurisprudence and Dentistry, Notices of Climate and of Mineral Waters, Formulæ for Official, Empirical and Dietetic Preparations, with the Accentuation and Etymology of the Terms, and the French and other Synonymes, so as to constitute a French as well as an English Medical Lexicon. A new edition, thoroughly revised, and very greatly modified and augmented. By RICHARD J. DUNGLISON, M. D. In one very large and handsome royal octavo volume of 1139 pages. Cloth, \$6.50; leather, raised bands, \$7.50; very handsome half Russia, raised bands, \$8.

The object of the author, from the outset, has not been to make the work a mere lexicon or dictionary of terms, but to afford under each word a condensed view of its various medical relations, and thus to render the work an epitome of the existing condition of medical science. Starting with this view, the immense demand which has existed for the work has enabled him, in repeated revisions, to augment its completeness and usefulness, until at length it has attained the position of a recognized and standard authority wherever the language is spoken. Special pains have been taken in the preparation of the present edition to maintain this enviable reputation. The additions to the vocabulary are more numerous than in any previous revision, and particular attention has been bestowed on the accentuation, which will be found marked on every word. The typographical arrangement has been greatly improved, rendering reference much more easy, and every care has been taken with the mechanical execution. The volume now contains the matter of at least four ordinary octavos.

A book of which every American ought to be proud. When the learned author of the work passed away, probably all of us feared lest the book should not maintain its place in the advancing science whose terms it defines. Fortunately, Dr. Richard J. Dunglison, having assisted his father in the revision of several editions of the work, and having been, therefore, trained in the methods and imbued with the spirit of the book, has been able to edit it as a work of the kind should be edited—to carry it on steadily, without jar or interruption, along the grooves of thought it has travelled during its lifetime. To show the magnitude of the task which Dr. Dunglison has assumed and carried through, it is only necessary to state that more than six thousand new subjects have been added in the present edition.—*Philadelphia Medical Times*, Jan. 3, 1874.

About the first book purchased by the medical student is the Medical Dictionary. The lexicon explanatory of technical terms is simply a *sine qua non*. In a science so extensive and with such collaterals as medicine, it is as much a necessity also to the practising physician. To meet the wants of students and most physicians the dictionary must be condensed while comprehensive, and practical while perspicacious. It was because Dunglison's met these indications that it became at once the dictionary of general use wherever medicine was studied in the English language. In no former revision have the alterations and additions been so great. The chief terms have been set in black letter, while the derivatives follow in small caps; an arrangement which greatly facilitates reference.—*Cincinnati Lancet and Clinic*, Jan. 10, 1874.

As a standard work of reference Dunglison's

work has been well known for about forty years, and needs no words of praise on our part to recommend it to the members of the medical, and likewise of the pharmaceutical, profession. The latter especially are in need of a work which gives ready and reliable information on thousands of subjects and terms which they are liable to encounter in pursuing their daily vocations, but with which they cannot be expected to be familiar. The work before us fully supplies this want.—*American Journal of Pharmacy*, Feb. 1874.

Particular care has been devoted to derivation and accentuation of terms. With regard to the latter, indeed, the present edition may be considered a complete "Pronouncing Dictionary of Medical Science." It is perhaps the most reliable work published for the busy practitioner, as it contains information upon every medical subject, in a form for ready access, and with a brevity as admirable as it is practical.—*Southern Medical Record*, Feb. 1874.

A valuable dictionary of the terms employed in medicine and the allied sciences, and of the relations of the subjects treated under each head. It well deserves the authority and popularity it has obtained.—*British Med. Jour.*, Oct. 31, 1874.

Few works of this class exhibit a grander monument of patient research and of scientific lore.—*London Lancet*, May 13, 1875.

Dunglison's Dictionary is incalculably valuable, and indispensable to every practitioner of medicine, pharmacist and dentist.—*Western Lancet*, March, 1874.

It has the rare merit that it certainly has no rival in the English language for accuracy and extent of references.—*London Medical Gazette*.

HOBLYN, RICHARD D., M. D.

A Dictionary of the Terms Used in Medicine and the Collateral Sciences. Revised, with numerous additions, by ISAAC HAYS, M. D., late editor of *The American Journal of the Medical Sciences*. In one large royal 12mo. volume of 520 double-columned pages. Cloth, \$1.50; leather, \$2.00.

It is the best book of definitions we have, and ought always to be upon the student's table.—*Southern Medical and Surgical Journal*.

RODWELL, G. F., F. R. A. S., F. C. S.,*Lecturer on Natural Science at Clifton College, England.*

A Dictionary of Science: Comprising Astronomy, Chemistry, Dynamics, Electricity, Heat, Hydrodynamics, Hydrostatics, Light, Magnetism, Mechanics, Meteorology, Pneumatics, Sound and Statics. Contributed by J. T. Bottomley, M. A., F. C. S., William Crookes, F. R. S., F. C. S., Frederick Guthrie, B. A., Ph. D., R. A. Proctor, B. A., F. R. A. S., G. F. Rodwell, Editor, Charles Tomlinson, F. R. S., F. C. S., and Richard Wornell, M. A., B. Sc. Preceded by an Essay on the History of the Physical Sciences. In one handsome octavo volume of 702 pages, with 143 illustrations. Cloth, \$5.00.

HARTSHORNE, HENRY, A. M., M. D.,*Lately Professor of Hygiene in the University of Pennsylvania.*

A Conspectus of the Medical Sciences; Containing Handbooks on Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, Materia Medica, Practice of Medicine, Surgery and Obstetrics. Second edition, thoroughly revised and greatly improved. In one large royal 12mo. volume of 1028 pages, with 477 illustrations. Cloth, \$4.25; leather, \$5.00.

The work is intended as an aid to the medical student, and as such appears to fulfil admirably its object by its excellent arrangement, the full compilation of facts, the perspicuity and terseness of language, and the clear and instructive illustrations.—*American Journal of Pharmacy*, July, 1874.

The object of this manual is to afford a convenient work of reference to students during the brief moments at their command while in attendance upon medical lectures. It is a favorable sign that it has been found necessary, in a short space of time, to issue a new and carefully revised edition. The illustrations are very numerous and unusually clear, and each part seems to have received

its due share of attention. We can conceive such a work to be useful, not only to students, but to practitioners as well. It reflects credit upon the industry and energy of its able editor.—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, Sept. 3, 1874.

We can say, with the strictest truth, that it is the best work of the kind with which we are acquainted. It embodies in a condensed form all recent contributions to practical medicine, and is therefore useful to every busy practitioner throughout our country, besides being admirably adapted to the use of students of medicine. The book is faithfully and ably executed.—*Charleston Medical Journal*, April, 1875.

STUDENTS' SERIES OF MANUALS.

A Series of Fifteen Manuals, for the use of Students and Practitioners of Medicine and Surgery. They will be written by eminent Teachers or Examiners, and will be issued in pocket-size 12mo. volumes of 300-540 pages, richly illustrated and at a low price. The following volumes may now be announced: KLEIN'S *Elements of Histology*, PEPPER'S *Surgical Pathology*, TREVES' *Surgical Applied Anatomy*, RALFE'S *Clinical Chemistry*, CLARKE and LOCKWOOD'S *Dissectors' Manual*, and POWER'S *Human Physiology*, (*Just ready*); ROBERTSON'S *Physical Physiology*, BRUCE'S *Materia Medica and Therapeutics*, BELLAMY'S *Operative Surgery*, and BELL'S *Comparative Physiology and Anatomy*, (*In active preparation for early publication.*) For separate notices see index on last page.

NEILL, JOHN, M. D., and SMITH, F. G., M. D.,*Late Surgeon to the Penna. Hospital.**Prof. of the Institutes of Med. in the Univ. of Penna.*

An Analytical Compendium of the Various Branches of Medical Science, for the use and examination of Students. A new edition, revised and improved. In one very large royal 12mo. volume of 974 pages, with 374 woodcuts. Cloth, \$4; strongly bound in leather, raised bands, \$4.75.

LUDLOW, J. L., M. D.,*Consulting Physician to the Philadelphia Hospital, etc.*

A Manual of Examinations upon Anatomy, Physiology, Surgery, Practice of Medicine, Obstetrics, Materia Medica, Chemistry, Pharmacy and Therapeutics. To which is added a Medical Formulary. Third edition, thoroughly revised, and greatly extended and enlarged. In one handsome royal 12mo. volume of 816 large pages, with 370 illustrations. Cloth, \$3.25; leather, \$3.75.

The arrangement of this volume in the form of question and answer renders it especially suitable for the office examination of students, and for those preparing for graduation.

WILSON, ERASMUS, F. R. S.

A System of Human Anatomy, General and Special. Edited by W. H. GOBRECHT, M. D., Professor of General and Surgical Anatomy in the Medical College of Ohio. In one large and handsome octavo volume of 616 pages, with 397 illustrations. Cloth, \$4.00; leather, \$5.00.

SMITH, H. H., M. D., and HORNER, WM. E., M. D.,*Emeritus Prof. of Surgery in the Univ. of Penna., etc.**Late Prof. of Anat. in the Univ. of Penna.*

An Anatomical Atlas, Illustrative of the Structure of the Human Body. In one large imperial octavo volume of 200 pages, with 634 beautiful figures. Cloth, \$4.50.

CLELAND, JOHN, M. D., F. R. S.,*Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in Queen's College, Galway.*

A Directory for the Dissection of the Human Body. In one 12mo. volume of 178 pages. Cloth, \$1.25.

BELLAMY, EDWARD, F. R. C. S.,*Senior Assistant-Surgeon to the Charing-Cross Hospital, London.*

The Student's Guide to Surgical Anatomy: Being a Description of the most Important Surgical Regions of the Human Body, and intended as an Introduction to Operative Surgery. In one 12mo. volume of 300 pages, with 50 illustrations. Cloth, \$2.25.

HARTSHORNE'S HANDBOOK OF ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY. Second edition, revised. In one royal 12mo. volume of 310 pages, with 220 woodcuts. Cloth, \$1.75.

HORNER'S SPECIAL ANATOMY AND HISTOLOGY. Eighth edition, extensively revised and modified. In two octavo volumes of 1007 pages, with 320 woodcuts. Cloth, \$6.00.

ALLEN, HARRISON, M. D.,*Professor of Physiology in the University of Pennsylvania.*

A System of Human Anatomy, Including Its Medical and Surgical Relations. For the use of Practitioners and Students of Medicine. With an Introductory Chapter on Histology. By E. O. SHAKESPEARE, M. D., Ophthalmologist to the Philadelphia Hospital. In one large and handsome quarto volume of about 700 double-columned pages, with 380 illustrations on 109 lithographic plates, many of which are in colors, and about 150 engravings in the text. In six Sections, each in a portfolio. Section I. HISTOLOGY (*Just ready*). Section II. BONES AND JOINTS (*Just ready*). Section III. MUSCLES AND FASCLE (*Just ready*). Section IV. ARTERIES, VEINS AND LYMPHATICS (*Just ready*). Section V. NERVOUS SYSTEM (*Just ready*). Section VI. ORGANS OF SENSE, OF DIGESTION AND GENITO-URINARY ORGANS (*In press*). Price per Section, \$3.50. For sale by subscription only. Apply to the Publishers

Extract from Introduction.

It is the design of this book to present the facts of human anatomy in the manner best suited to the requirements of the student and the practitioner of medicine. The author believes that such a book is needed, inasmuch as no treatise, as far as he knows, contains, in addition to the text descriptive of the subject, a systematic presentation of such anatomical facts as can be applied to practice.

A book which will be at once accurate in statement and concise in terms; which will be an acceptable expression of the present state of the science of anatomy; which will exclude nothing that can be made applicable to the medical art, and which will thus embrace all of surgical importance, while omitting nothing of value to clinical medicine,—would appear to have an excuse for existence in a country where most surgeons are general practitioners, and where there are few general practitioners who have no interest in surgery.

Among other matters, the book will be found to contain an elaborate description of the tissues; an account of the normal development of the body; a section on the nature and varieties of monstrosities; a section on the method of conducting post-mortem examinations; and a section on the study of the superficies of the body taken as a guide to the position of the deeper structures. These will appear in their appropriate places, duly subordinated to the design of presenting a text essentially anatomical.

A book like this is an ideal rarely realized. It is a mine of wealth in the information it gives. It differs from all preceding anatomies in its scope, and is, we believe, a vast improvement upon them all. The chief novelty about the book, and really one of the greatest needs in anatomy, is the extension of the text to cover not only anatomical descriptions, but the uses of anatomy in studying disease. This is done by stating the narrower topographical relations, and also the wider clinical relations, of the more remote parts, by giving a brief account of the uses of the various organs, and by quoting cases which illustrate the "localization of diseased action." The plates are beautiful specimens of work by one who long since won a deserved reputation as an artist.—*The Medical News*, October 21, 1882.

The appearance of the book marks an epoch in medical literature. It is the first important work on human anatomy that has appeared in America; and, more than this, its scope is new and original. It is intended to be both descriptive and topographical, scientific and practical, so that while satisfying the anatomist it will be of value to the practising physician. The names of the parts, muscular attachments, etc., are printed either on the figure or close beside, so that they are easily recognized. The illustrations made from the author's dissections deserve the highest praise. They are well conceived and well executed, handsome artistically and clear anatomically. As the author points out, such a work as he has undertaken is necessarily encyclopædic, and the result shows that he has

brought to it a mind well prepared for the task by extensive reading, critical judgment and literary ability. We can cordially recommend the work to the profession, believing that it is suited not only to those of scientific tastes, but that it will be of use to the practising physician.—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, Jan. 11, 1883.

It is to be considered a study of applied anatomy in its widest sense—a systematic presentation of such anatomical facts as can be applied to the practice of medicine as well as of surgery. Our author is concise, accurate and practical in his statements, and succeeds admirably in infusing an interest into the study of what is generally considered a dry subject. The department of Histology is treated in a masterly manner, and the ground is travelled over by one thoroughly familiar with it. The illustrations are made with great care, and are simply superb. It would be impossible, except in a general way, to point out the excellence of the work of the author in the second Section—that devoted to the consideration of the Bones and Joints. There is as much of practical application of anatomical points to the every-day wants of the medical clinician as to those of the operating surgeon. In fact, few general practitioners will read the work without a feeling of surprised gratification that so many points, concerning which they may never have thought before, are so well presented for their consideration. It is a work which is destined to be the best of its kind in any language.—*Medical Record*, Nov. 25, '82.

CLARKE, W. B., F.R.C.S. & LOCKWOOD, C. B., F.R.C.S.*Demonstrators of Anatomy at St. Bartholomew's Hospital Medical School, London.*

The Dissector's Manual. In one pocket-size 12mo. volume of 396 pages, with 49 illustrations. Limp cloth, red edges, \$1.50. *Just ready.* See *Students' Series of Manuals*, page 5.

This is a very excellent manual for the use of the student who desires to learn anatomy. The methods of demonstration seem to us very satisfactory. There are many woodcuts which, for the most

part, are good and instructive. The book is neat and convenient. We are glad to recommend it.—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, Jan. 17, 1884.

TREVES, FREDERICK, F. R. C. S.,*Senior Demonstrator of Anatomy and Assistant Surgeon at the London Hospital.*

Applied Anatomy. In one pocket-size 12mo. volume of 540 pages, with 61 illustrations. Limp cloth, red edges, \$2.00. *Just ready.* See *Students' Series of Manuals*, page 5.

He has produced a work which will command a larger circle of readers than the class for which it was written. This union of a thorough, practical acquaintance with these fundamental branches,

quicken by daily use as a teacher and practitioner, has enabled our author to prepare a work which it would be a most difficult task to excel.—*The American Practitioner*, Feb., 1884.

GRAY, HENRY, F. R. S.,*Lecturer on Anatomy at St. George's Hospital, London.*

Anatomy, Descriptive and Surgical. The Drawings by H. V. CARTER, M. D., and Dr. WESTMACOTT. The dissections jointly by the AUTHOR and Dr. CARTER. With an Introduction on General Anatomy and Development by T. HOLMES, M. A., Surgeon to St. George's Hospital. Edited by T. Pickering Pick, F. R. C. S., Surgeon and Lecturer on Anatomy at St. George's Hospital, London, Examiner in Anatomy, Royal College of Surgeons of England. A new American from the tenth enlarged and improved London edition. To which is added the second American from the latest English edition of **LANDMARKS, MEDICAL AND SURGICAL**, by LUTHER HOLDEN, F. R. C. S., author of "Human Osteology," "A Manual of Dissections," etc. In one imperial octavo volume of 1023 pages, with 564 large and elaborate engravings on wood. Cloth, \$6.00; leather, \$7.00; very handsome half Russia, raised bands, \$7.50. *Just ready.*

This work covers a more extended range of subjects than is customary in the ordinary text-books, giving not only the details necessary for the student, but also the application of those details to the practice of medicine and surgery. It thus forms both a guide for the learner and an admirable work of reference for the active practitioner. The engravings form a special feature in the work, many of them being the size of nature, nearly all original, and having the names of the various parts printed on the body of the cut, in place of figures of reference with descriptions at the foot. They thus form a complete and splendid series, which will greatly assist the student in forming a clear idea of Anatomy, and will also serve to refresh the memory of those who may find in the exigencies of practice the necessity of recalling the details of the dissecting-room. Combining, as it does, a complete Atlas of Anatomy with a thorough treatise on systematic, descriptive and applied Anatomy, the work will be found of great service to all physicians who receive students in their offices, relieving both preceptor and pupil of much labor in laying the groundwork of a thorough medical education.

Landmarks, Medical and Surgical, by the distinguished Anatomist, Mr. Luther Holden, has been appended to the present edition as it was to the previous one. This work gives in a clear, condensed and systematic way all the information by which the practitioner can determine from the external surface of the body the position of internal parts. Thus complete, the work, it is believed, will furnish all the assistance that can be rendered by type and illustration in anatomical study.

This well-known work comes to us as the latest American from the tenth English edition. As its title indicates, it has passed through many hands and has received many additions and revisions. The work is not susceptible of more improvement. Taking it all in all, its size, manner of make-up, its character and illustrations, its general accuracy of description, its practical aim, and its perspicuity of style, it is the Anatomy best adapted to the wants of the student and practitioner.—*Medical Record*, Sept. 15, 1883.

There is probably no work used so universally by physicians and medical students as this one. It is deserving of the confidence that they repose in it. If the present edition is compared with that issued two years ago, one will readily see how much it has been improved in that time. Many pages have been added to the text, especially in those parts that treat of histology, and many new cuts have been introduced and old ones modified.—*Journal of the American Medical Association*, Sept. 1, 1883.

ALSO FOR SALE SEPARATE—

HOLDEN, LUTHER, F. R. C. S.,*Surgeon to St. Bartholomew's and the Foundling Hospitals, London.*

Landmarks, Medical and Surgical. Second American from the latest revised English edition, with additions by W. W. KEEN, M. D., Professor of Artistic Anatomy in the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, formerly Lecturer on Anatomy in the Philadelphia School of Anatomy. In one handsome 12mo. volume of 148 pages. Cloth, \$1.00.

This little book is all that can be desired within its scope, and its contents will be found simply invaluable to the young surgeon or physician, since they bring before him such data as he requires at every examination of a patient. It is written in language so clear and concise that one ought

almost to learn it by heart. It teaches diagnosis by external examination, ocular and palpable, of the body, with such anatomical and physiological facts as directly bear on the subject. It is eminently the student's and young practitioner's book.—*Physician and Surgeon*, Nov. 1881.

DALTON, JOHN C., M. D.,*Professor of Physiology in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.*

The Topographical Anatomy of the Brain. In one very handsome quarto volume of about 200 pages of descriptive text. Illustrated with forty-nine life-size photographic illustrations of Brain Sections, with a like number of outline explanatory plates, as well as many carefully-executed woodcuts through the text. *In press.*

ELLIS, GEORGE VINER,*Emeritus Professor of Anatomy in University College, London.*

Demonstrations of Anatomy. Being a Guide to the Knowledge of the Human Body by Dissection. From the eighth and revised London edition. In one very handsome octavo volume of 716 pages, with 249 illustrations. Cloth, \$4.25; leather, \$5.25.

Ellis' *Demonstrations* is the favorite text-book of the English student of anatomy. In passing through eight editions it has been so revised and adapted to the needs of the student that it would seem that it had almost reached perfection in this

special line. The descriptions are clear, and the methods of pursuing anatomical investigations are given with such detail that the book is honestly entitled to its name.—*St. Louis Clinical Record*, June, 1879.

DALTON, JOHN C., M. D.,*Professor of Physiology in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, etc.*

A Treatise on Human Physiology. Designed for the use of Students and Practitioners of Medicine. Seventh edition, thoroughly revised and rewritten. In one very handsome octavo volume of 722 pages, with 252 beautiful engravings on wood. Cloth, \$5.00; leather, \$6.00; very handsome half Russia, raised bands, \$6.50.

The merits of Professor Dalton's text-book, his smooth and pleasing style, the remarkable clearness of his descriptions, which leave not a chapter obscure, his cautious judgment and the general correctness of his facts, are perfectly known. They have made his text-book the one most familiar to American students.—*Med. Record*, March 4, 1882.

Certainly no physiological work has ever issued from the press that presented its subject-matter in a clearer and more attractive light. Almost every page bears evidence of the exhaustive revision that has taken place. The material is placed in a more compact form, yet its delightful charm is retained, and no subject is thrown into obscurity. Altogether this edition is far in advance of any

previous one, and will tend to keep the profession posted as to the most recent additions to our physiological knowledge.—*Michigan Medical News*, April, 1882.

One can scarcely open a college catalogue that does not have mention of Dalton's *Physiology* as the recommended text or consultation-book. For American students we would unreservedly recommend the edition of Dr. Dalton's work now before us. Let it suffice to state that revisions have been made to such an extent as to bring the volume as fully up to the present state of physiological knowledge as it is practicable for any author of a book to do.—*Virginia Medical Monthly*, July, 1882.

FOSTER, MICHAEL, M. D., F. R. S.,*Professor of Physiology in Cambridge University, England.*

Text-Book of Physiology. Second American from the third English edition. Edited, with extensive notes and additions, by EDWARD T. REICHERT, M. D., late Demonstrator of Experimental Therapeutics in the University of Pennsylvania. In one handsome royal 12mo. volume of 999 pages, with 259 illust. Cloth, \$3.25; leather, \$3.75.

A more compact and scientific work on physiology has never been published, and we believe ourselves not to be mistaken in asserting that it has now been introduced into every medical college in which the English language is spoken. This work conforms to the latest researches into zoology and comparative anatomy, and takes into consideration the late discoveries in physiological chemistry and the experiments in localization of Ferrier and others. The arrangement followed is such as to render the whole subject lucid and well connected in its various parts.—*Chicago Medical Journal and Examiner*, August, 1882.

Dr. Michael Foster's *Manual of Physiology* has been translated into the German, with a preface, by Professor Kühne. Kühne points out in his preface that the abundant material, in spite of the moderate size, is not condensed to systematic shortness, but the whole is related in a narrative style. The translation of it into German is a well-merited compliment, since Germany is the especial home of physiology, and its literature is abundantly rich in text-books, monographs and periodicals on physiology.—*American Medical Bi-Weekly*, June 18, 1881.

POWER, HENRY, M. B., F. R. C. S.,*Examiner in Physiology, Royal College of Surgeons of England.*

Human Physiology. In one handsome pocket-size 12mo. volume of 396 pages, with 47 illustrations. Cloth, \$1.50. Just ready. See *Students' Series of Manuals*, page 5.

This little work is deserving of the highest praise, and we can hardly conceive how the main facts of this science could have been more clearly or concisely stated. The price of the work is such

as to place it within the reach of all, while the excellence of its text will certainly secure for it most favorable commendation.—*Cincinnati Lancet and Clinic*, Feb. 16, 1884.

ROBERTSON, J. MCGREGOR, M. A., M. B.,*Muirhead Demonstrator of Physiology, University of Glasgow.*

Physical Physiology. In active preparation. See *Students' Series of Manuals*, page 5.

BELL, F. JEFFREY, M. A.,*Professor of Comparative Anatomy at King's College, London.*

Comparative Physiology and Anatomy. In active preparation for early publication. See *Students' Series of Manuals*, page 5.

CARPENTER, WM. B., M. D., F. R. S., F. G. S., F. L. S.,*Registrar to the University of London, etc.*

Principles of Human Physiology. Edited by HENRY POWER, M. B., Lond., F. R. C. S., Examiner in Natural Sciences, University of Oxford. A new American from the eighth revised and enlarged edition, with notes and additions by FRANCIS G. SMITH, M. D., late Professor of the Institutes of Medicine in the University of Pennsylvania. In one very large and handsome octavo volume of 1083 pages, with two plates and 373 illustrations. Cloth, \$5.50; leather, \$6.50; half Russia, \$7.

The editors have, with their additions to the only work on physiology in our language that, in the fullest sense of the word, is the production of a philosopher as well as a physiologist, brought it up fully to the standard of our knowledge of its subject at the present day. The additions by the American editor give to the work as it is a considerable value beyond that of the last English edi-

tion. We have been agreeably surprised to find the volume so complete in regard to the structure and functions of the nervous system in all its relations—a subject that in many respects is one of the most difficult of all, in the whole range of physiology, upon which to produce a full and satisfactory treatise of the class to which the one before us belongs.—*Jl. of Nerv. and Ment. Dis.*, Apr., '77.

CARPENTER'S PRIZE ESSAY ON THE USE AND ABUSE OF ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS IN HEALTH AND DISEASE. With a preface by D. F. CONNIE, M. D., and explanations of scientific words. In one small 12mo. volume of 178 pages. Cloth, 60 cents.

LEHMANN'S MANUAL OF CHEMICAL PHYSIOLOGY. Translated from the German with notes and additions, by J. CHESTON MORRIS, M. D. In one octavo volume of 327 pages, with 41 illustrations. Cloth, \$2.25.

ATTFIELD, JOHN, Ph. D.,*Professor of Practical Chemistry to the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, etc.*

Chemistry, General, Medical and Pharmaceutical; Including the Chemistry of the U. S. Pharmacopœia. A Manual of the General Principles of the Science, and their Application to Medicine and Pharmacy. A new American, from the tenth English edition, specially revised by the Author. In one handsome royal 12mo. volume of 728 pages, with 87 illustrations. Cloth, \$2.50; leather, \$3.00. *Just ready.*

It is a book on which too much praise cannot be bestowed. As a text book for medical schools it is unsurpassable in the present state of clinical science, and having been prepared with a special view towards medicine and pharmacy, it is alike indispensable to all persons engaged in those departments of science. It includes the whole chemistry of the last Pharmacopœia.—*Pacific Medical and Surgical Journal*, Jan. 1884.

The clearness, system and thoroughness of this manual have made it for the last sixteen years the constant companion of the medical and pharmaceutical student. Within this time it has undergone ten editions, which have progressively enlarged its scope and general usefulness. We again welcome the book, and give it a cordial endorsement.—*New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal*, January, 1884.

BLOXAM, CHARLES L.,*Professor of Chemistry in King's College, London.*

Chemistry, Inorganic and Organic. New American from the fifth London edition, thoroughly revised and much improved. In one very handsome octavo volume of 727 pages, with 292 illustrations. Cloth, \$3.75; leather, \$4.75. *Just ready.*

The general plan of this work remains the same as in previous editions, the evident object being to give clear and concise descriptions of all known elements and of their most important compounds, with explanations of the chemical laws and principles involved. We gladly repeat now the opinion we expressed about a former edition, that we regard Bloxam's Chemistry as one of the best treatises on general and applied chemistry.—*American Jour. of Pharmacy*, Dec. 1883.

Comment from us on this standard work is almost superfluous. It differs widely in scope and aim from that of Attfield, and in its way is equally beyond criticism. It adopts the most direct methods in stating the principles, hypotheses and facts of the science. Its language is so terse and lucid, and its arrangement of matter so logical in se-

quence, that the student never has occasion to complain that chemistry is a hard study. Much attention is paid in this work to experimental illustrations of chemical principles and phenomena, and the mode of conducting these experiments. The book maintains the position it has always held as one of the best manuals of general chemistry in the English language.—*The Detroit Lancet*, February, 1884.

This ample and thorough treatise on chemistry has in this revision been extended and brought down to the latest date, so as to include a notice of all important recent discoveries in this progressive science. In this edition the theoretical portions have received especial attention, so as to bring them into accordance with modern views.—*Med. and Surgical Reporter*, Dec. 1, 1883.

REMSEN, IRA, M. D., Ph. D.,*Professor of Chemistry in the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore.*

Principles of Theoretical Chemistry, with special reference to the Constitution of Chemical Compounds. Second and revised edition. In one handsome royal 12mo. volume of 240 pages. Cloth, \$1.75. *Just ready.*

The book is a valuable contribution to the chemical literature of instruction. That in so few years a second edition has been called for indicates that many chemical teachers have been found ready to endorse its plan and to adopt its methods. In this edition a considerable proportion of the book has been rewritten, much new matter has been added and the whole has been brought up to date. We earnestly commend this book to every student of chemistry. The high reputation of the author assures its accuracy in all matters of fact, and its judicious conservatism in matters of theory, combined with the fulness with which, in a small compass, the present attitude of chemical science towards the constitution of compounds is considered, gives it a value much beyond that accorded

to the average text books of the day.—*American Journal of Science*, March, 1884.

We would heartily recommend it to any student who desires to acquaint himself with the subject. In the matter we can find nothing to criticize. Every point is explained with perfect satisfaction, so that the merest tyro may understand.—*Physician and Surgeon*, Dec. 1883.

When the first edition made its appearance, we welcomed it as a very valuable addition to literature; the more we have consulted it since that time the more we have appreciated its value. The book deserves to be placed in the hands of every student of chemistry.—*American Journal of Pharmacy*, December, 1883.

FOWNES, GEORGE, Ph. D.

A Manual of Elementary Chemistry; Theoretical and Practical. Revised and corrected by HENRY WATTS, B. A., F. R. S., Editor of A DICTIONARY OF CHEMISTRY, etc. A new American from the twelfth and enlarged London edition. Edited by ROBERT BRIDGES, M. D. In one large royal 12mo. volume of 1031 pages, with 177 illustrations on wood and a colored plate. Cloth, \$2.75; leather, \$3.25.

The book opens with a treatise on Chemical Physics, including Heat, Light, Magnetism and Electricity. These subjects are treated clearly and briefly, but enough is given to enable the student to comprehend the facts and laws of Chemistry proper. It is the fashion of late years to omit these topics from works on chemistry, but their omission is not to be commended. As was required by the great advance in the science of Chemistry

of late years, the chapter on the General Principles of Chemical Philosophy has been entirely rewritten. The latest views on Equivalents, Quantivalence, etc., are clearly and fully set forth. This last edition is a great improvement upon its predecessors, which is saying not a little of a book that has reached its twelfth edition.—*Ohio Medical Recorder*, Oct., 1878.

Wöhler's Outlines of Organic Chemistry. Edited by FRITZ. Translated by IRA REMSEN, M. D., Ph. D. In one 12mo. volume of 550 pages. Cloth, \$3.

HOFFMANN, F., A.M., Ph.D., & POWER F.B., Ph.D.,*Public Analyst to the State of New York.**Prof. of Anal. Chem. Phil. Coll. of Pharmacy.*

A Manual of Chemical Analysis, as applied to the Examination of Medicinal Chemicals and their Preparations. Being a Guide for the Determination of their Identity and Quality, and for the Detection of Impurities and Adulterations. For the use of Pharmacists, Physicians, Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists, and Pharmaceutical and Medical Students. Third edition, entirely rewritten and much enlarged. In one very handsome octavo volume of 621 pages, with 179 illustrations. Cloth, \$4.25.

We congratulate the author on the appearance of the third edition of this work, published for the first time in this country also. It is admirable and the information it undertakes to supply is both extensive and trustworthy. The selection of processes for determining the purity of the substances of which it treats is excellent and the description of them singularly explicit. Moreover, it is exceptionally free from typographical errors. We have no hesitation in recommending it to those who are engaged either in the manufacture or the testing of medicinal chemicals.—*London Pharmaceutical Journal and Transactions*, 1883.

Viewed in regard to its general aims as well as to the manner in which they have been carried out, the work will be found as complete as can well be desired. The descriptions of operations are

full without being redundant, so that the tyro can easily understand them and practise the processes successfully. The work is thus well adapted as a book of reference for practical use, and calculated to impart such information as in each particular case may be useful or required within the limit of its objects.—*American Journal of Phar.*, May, 1883.

This work has undergone a very considerable change since the first edition appeared in 1873; in its present form it is a marked improvement on the earlier editions. The authors are to be congratulated on the manner in which they have remodelled the work; in its present form it is sure to prove a valuable aid in the practice of pharmaceutical chemistry.—*Lond. Chemist, and Druggist*, June 15, 1883.

WATTS, HENRY, B. A., F. R. S.*Author of "A Dictionary of Chemistry," etc.*

A Manual of Physical and Inorganic Chemistry. In one 12mo. volume of 500 pages with 150 illustrations. *In press.*

CLOWES, FRANK, D. Sc., London,*Senior Science-Master at the High School, Newcastle-under-Lyme, etc.*

An Elementary Treatise on Practical Chemistry and Qualitative Inorganic Analysis. Specially adapted for use in the Laboratories of Schools and Colleges and by Beginners. Second American from the third and revised English edition. In one very handsome royal 12mo. volume of 372 pages, with 47 illustrations. Cloth, \$2.50.

The chief object of the author of the present work was to furnish one which was sufficiently elementary in the description of apparatuses, chemicals, modes of experimentation, etc., so as to "reduce to a minimum the amount of assistance required from a teacher." It is a generally recognized fact that one of the most serious hindrances to the utility of many of the smaller text-books is the too great conciseness of the language employed, which

renders it unintelligible to the primary student unless supplemented by copious verbal explanations from the teacher. The *Elementary Treatise* of Dr. Clowes, examined with reference to the above claims, is found to be a great improvement on other elementary works. A student who carefully reads this text will scarcely need the assistance of a tutor in following out any of the experiments described.—*Va. Med. Monthly*, Ap., 1881.

RALFE, CHARLES H., M. D., F. R. C. P.,*Assistant Physician at the London Hospital.*

Clinical Chemistry. In one pocket-size 12mo. volume of 314 pages, with 16 illustrations. Limp cloth, red edges, \$1.50. See *Students' Series of Manuals*, page 5.

This is one of the most instructive little works that we have met with in a long time. The author is a physician and physiologist, as well as a chemist, consequently the book is unqualifiedly practical, telling the physician just what he ought to know, of the applications of chemistry in medi-

cine. Dr. Ralfe is thoroughly acquainted with the latest contributions to his science, and it is quite refreshing to find the subject dealt with so clearly and simply, yet in such evident harmony with the modern scientific methods and spirit.—*Medical Record*, February 2, 1884.

CLASSEN, ALEXANDER,*Professor in the Royal Polytechnic School, Aix-la-Chapelle.*

Elementary Quantitative Analysis. Translated, with notes and additions, by EDGAR F. SMITH, Ph. D., Assistant Professor of Chemistry in the Towne Scientific School, University of Pennsylvania. In one handsome royal 12mo. volume of 324 pages, with 36 illustrations. Cloth, \$2.00.

It is probably the best manual of an elementary nature extant, inasmuch as its methods are the best. It teaches by examples, commencing with single determinations, followed by separations,

and then advancing to the analysis of minerals and such products as are met with in applied chemistry. It is an indispensable book for students in chemistry.—*Boston Journal of Chemistry*, Oct. 1878.

GREENE, WILLIAM H., M. D.,*Demonstrator of Chemistry in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania.*

A Manual of Medical Chemistry. For the use of Students. Based upon Bowman's Medical Chemistry. In one 12mo. volume of 310 pages, with 74 illus. Cloth, \$1.75.

It is a concise manual of three hundred pages, giving an excellent summary of the best methods of analyzing the liquids and solids of the body, both for the estimation of their normal constituents and

the recognition of compounds due to pathological conditions. The detection of poisons is treated with sufficient fulness for the purpose of the student or practitioner.—*Boston J. of Chem.*, June, '80.

A MANUAL OF QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS. By Robert Galloway, F. C. S. From the sixth

London edition. In one royal 12mo. volume, with illustrations. *Preparing.*

PARRISH, EDWARD,*Late Professor of the Theory and Practice of Pharmacy in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.*

A Treatise on Pharmacy: designed as a Text-book for the Student, and as a Guide for the Physician and Pharmaceutist. With many Formulæ and Prescriptions. Fifth edition, thoroughly revised, by THOMAS S. WIEGAND, Ph. G. In one handsome octavo volume of 1093 pages, with 256 illustrations. Cloth, \$5; leather, \$6. *Just ready.*

From the Preface to the Fifth Edition.

A new edition of Mr. Parrish's standard work has been rendered an imperative necessity, not only by the late revision of the U. S. Pharmacopœia, but also by the great advance in chemical and pharmaceutical science within the last decade. The changes thus required have rendered the task of the editor by no means light, and have considerably increased the size of the volume, in spite of earnest efforts at condensation and the omission of all obsolete matter. The new preparations of the Pharmacopœia have been introduced, together with its tests for chemical and officinal compounds, and its system of parts by weight in place of definite quantities. The entire chemical section has been rearranged in conformity with the present views of that science, and the subject of testing, both qualitative and quantitative, has been rendered as complete as the scope of the work would permit and the wants of students are likely to require. All general pharmaceutical and chemical processes have been arranged in a separate part, thus facilitating reference and avoiding repetition, while special apparatus for particular classes of preparations has been placed under those classes. The syllabi, which proved so valuable a feature of previous editions, and on which Professor Maisch bestowed so much care, have been retained; many of them have been rewritten and new ones introduced. All new remedies of interest have been added, and in the chapter on elixirs some new formulæ of much popularity have been given. The editor need only add that he has spared no labor or care in the hope of rendering the work as acceptable as it has hitherto been to the student and the pharmacist.

This well-known work presents itself now based upon the recently revised new Pharmacopœia. Several important modifications of the internal arrangement have been made, and we believe they will be found to increase the practical usefulness of the book. Each page bears evidence of the care bestowed upon it, and conveys valuable information from the rich store of the editor's

experience. In fact, all that relates to practical pharmacy—apparatus, processes and dispensing—has been arranged and described with clearness in its various aspects, so as to afford aid and advice alike to the student and to the practical pharmacist. The work is judiciously illustrated with good woodcuts.—*American Journal of Pharmacy*, January, 1884.

HERMANN, Dr. L.,*Professor of Physiology in the University of Zurich.*

Experimental Pharmacology. A Handbook of Methods for Determining the Physiological Actions of Drugs. Translated, with the Author's permission, and with extensive additions, by ROBERT MEADE SMITH, M. D., Demonstrator of Physiology in the University of Pennsylvania. In one handsome 12mo. volume of 199 pages, with 32 illustrations. Cloth, \$1.50. *Just ready.*

The selection of animals and their management, the paths of elimination and changes of poisons in the body, the explanation of the symptoms produced by poisons, alterations in tissue, in the reproductive function and in temperature, action on muscles and in nerves, anatomical and chemical changes produced by poisons, all are successively passed in review in a practical instructive fashion, which speaks well for both the author and the translator. The book is deserving of an encomium as a correct exponent of the spirit and tendencies of modern pharmacological research.

After closely perusing the pages, all laden to overflowing with the richest facts of physiological investigation, and after following the astounding progress of toxic pharmacology as revealed by the author, we feel that we are fast approaching the realization of that utopian dream in which we behold experimental and clinical experience firmly and inseparably united. It is a reliable, concise and practical *vade mecum* for the time-pressed worker in the laboratory.—*New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal*, May, 1883.

MAISCH, JOHN M., Phar. D.,*Professor of Materia Medica and Botany in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.*

A Manual of Organic Materia Medica; Being a Guide to Materia Medica of the Vegetable and Animal Kingdoms. For the use of Students, Druggists, Pharmacists and Physicians. New edition. In one handsome royal 12mo. volume. *Preparing.* A few notices of the previous edition are appended.

A book evidently written for a purpose, and not simply for the purpose of writing a book. It is comprehensive, as it refers to all, or nearly all, that is of essential value in organic materia medica,

clear and simple in its style, concise, since it would be difficult to find in it a superfluous word, and yet sufficiently explicit to satisfy the most critical.—*Chicago Med. Jnl. and Exam.*, Aug. 1882.

DUJARDIN-BEAUMETZ,*Member of the Academy of Medicine, Physician to the Hôpital St. Antoine, Paris.*

Dictionary of Therapeutics, Materia Medica, Pharmacology, Toxicology and Mineral Waters. Translated with notes and additions. *Preparing.*

GRIFFITH, ROBERT EGLESFIELD, M. D.

A Universal Formulary, containing the Methods of Preparing and Administering Officinal and other Medicines. The whole adapted to Physicians and Pharmaceutists. Third edition, thoroughly revised, with numerous additions, by JOHN M. MAISCH, Phar. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Botany in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. In one octavo volume of 775 pages, with 38 illustrations. Cloth, \$4.50; leather, \$5.50.

STILLÉ, A., M. D., LL. D., & MAISCH, J. M., Phar. D.,

Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine and of Clinical Medicine in the University of Pennsylvania.

Prof of Mat. Med. and Botany in Phila. College of Pharmacy, Sec'y to the American Pharmaceutical Association.

The National Dispensatory: Containing the Natural History, Chemistry, Pharmacy, Actions and Uses of Medicines, including those recognized in the Pharmacopœias of the United States, Great Britain and Germany, with numerous references to the French Codex. Third edition, thoroughly revised and greatly enlarged. In one magnificent imperial octavo volume of about 1800 pages, with several hundred fine engravings. *In press.*

The publishers have much pleasure in announcing to the Medical and Pharmaceutical Professions that a new edition of this important work is in press, and that it will appear in the shortest time consistent with the care requisite for printing a work of immense detail, where absolute accuracy is of such supreme importance. Besides its revision on the basis of the U. S. Pharmacopœia of 1880, it will include all the advances made in its department during the period elapsed since the preparation of that work. To this end all recent medical and pharmaceutical literature, both domestic and foreign, has been thoroughly sifted, and everything that is new and important has been introduced, together with the results of original investigations. To accord with the new Pharmacopœia the officinal formulæ are given in parts by weight, but in every instance, for the sake of convenience, the same proportions are also expressed in ordinary weights and measures. The Therapeutical Index has been enlarged so that it contains about 8000 references, arranged under an alphabetical list of diseases, thus placing at the disposal of the practitioner, in the most convenient manner, the vast stores of therapeutical knowledge constantly needed in his daily practice. The work may therefore be justly regarded as a complete Encyclopædia of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, including 1883.

The exhaustion of two very large editions of THE NATIONAL DISPENSATORY since 1879 is the most conclusive testimony as to the necessity which demanded its preparation and to the admirable manner in which that duty has been performed. In this revision the authors have sought to add to its usefulness by including everything properly coming within its scope which can be of use to the physician or pharmacist and at the same time by the utmost conciseness and by the omission of all obsolete matter to prevent undue increase in the size of the volume. No care will be spared by the publishers to render its typographical execution worthy of its wide reputation and universal use as the standard authority.

FARQUHARSON, ROBERT, M. D.,

Lecturer on Materia Medica at St. Mary's Hospital Medical School.

A Guide to Therapeutics and Materia Medica. Third American edition, specially revised by the Author. Enlarged and adapted to the U. S. Pharmacopœia by FRANK WOODBURY, M. D. In one handsome 12mo. volume of 524 pages. Cloth, \$2.25.

Dr. Farquharson's Therapeutics is constructed upon a plan which brings before the reader all the essential points with reference to the properties of drugs. It impresses these upon him in such a way as to enable him to take a clear view of the actions of medicines and the disordered conditions in which they must prove useful. The double-columned pages—one side containing the recognized physiological action of the medicine, and the other

the disease in which observers (who are nearly always mentioned) have obtained from it good results—make a very good arrangement. The early chapter containing rules for prescribing is excellent. We have much pleasure in once more drawing attention to this valuable and well-digested book, and predict for it a continued successful career.—*Canada Med. and Surg. Journal*, Dec. 1882.

BRUNTON, T. LAUDER, M. D.,

Lecturer on Materia Medica and Therapeutics at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, etc.

A Manual of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, including the Pharmacy, the Physiological Action and the Therapeutical Uses of Drugs. In one handsome octavo volume. *In press.*

BRUCE, J. MITCHELL, M. D., F. R. C. P.

Materia Medica and Therapeutics. *In active preparation for early publication. See Students' Series of Manuals, page 5.*

STILLÉ, ALFRED, M. D., LL. D.,

Professor of Theory and Practice of Med. and of Clinical Med. in the Univ. of Penna.

Therapeutics and Materia Medica. A Systematic Treatise on the Action and Uses of Medicinal Agents, including their Description and History. Fourth edition, revised and enlarged. In two large and handsome octavo volumes, containing 1936 pages. Cloth, \$10.00; leather, \$12.00; very handsome half Russia, raised bands, \$13.00.

The rapid exhaustion of three editions and the universal favor with which the work has been received by the medical profession are sufficient proof of its excellence as a repertory of practical and useful information for the physician. The edition before us fully sustains this verdict.—*American Journal of Pharmacy*, Feb. 1875.

We can hardly admit that it has a rival in the

multitude of its citations and the fulness of its research into clinical histories, and we must assign it a place in the physician's library; not, indeed, as fully representing the present state of knowledge in pharmacodynamics, but as by far the most complete treatise upon the clinical and practical side of the question.—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, Nov. 5, 1874.

COATS, JOSEPH, M. D., F. F. P. S.,*Pathologist to the Glasgow Western Infirmary.***A Treatise on Pathology.** In one very handsome octavo volume of [829] pages, with 339 beautiful illustrations. Cloth, \$5.50; leather, \$6.50. *Just ready.*

The work before us treats the subject of Pathology more extensively than it is usually treated in similar works. Medical students as well as physicians, who desire a work for study or reference, that treats the subjects in the various departments in a very thorough manner, but without prolixity, will certainly give this one the preference to any with which we are acquainted. It sets forth the most recent discoveries, exhibits, in an interesting manner, the changes from a normal

condition effected in structures by disease, and points out the characteristics of various morbid agencies, so that they can be easily recognized. But, not limited to morbid anatomy, it explains fully how the functions of organs are disturbed by abnormal conditions. There is nothing belonging to its department of medicine that is not as fully elucidated as our present knowledge will admit.—*Cincinnati Medical News*, Oct. 1883.

WOODHEAD, G. SIMS, M. D., F. R. C. P. E.,*Demonstrator of Pathology in the University of Edinburgh.***Practical Pathology.** A Manual for Students and Practitioners. In one very beautiful octavo volume of 497 pages, with 136 exquisitely colored illustrations. Cloth, \$6.00. *Just ready.*

It cannot often be said in these days of literary activity, that a book meets a distinct want, that it opens up new ground, and that it is sure to be largely in request. All these things are perfectly true of the admirable and handsome volume before us. It is literally the first thorough attempt to deal fully with the subject of practical pathology, especially in its histological aspect, and in manner and scope it stands alone. The vast majority of the figures interpolated in the text are colored, and colored so as to reproduce with tolerable exactitude the appearances of sections stained with various

reagents. We have formed a very high opinion of this work, and we candidly admit that there is in it little to which exception could possibly be taken. It is manifestly the product of one who has himself travelled over the whole field and who is skilled not merely in the art of histology, but in the observation and interpretation of morbid changes. The work is sure to command a wide circulation. It should do much to encourage the pursuit of pathology, since such advantages in histological study have never before been offered.—*The Lancet*, Jan. 5, 1884.

CORNIL, V., and RANVIER, L.,*Prof. in the Faculty of Med. of Paris.**Prof. in the College of France.***A Manual of Pathological Histology.** Translated, with notes and additions, by E. O. SHAKESPEARE, M. D., Pathologist and Ophthalmic Surgeon to Philadelphia Hospital, and by J. HENRY C. SIMS, M. D., Demonstrator of Pathological Histology in the University of Pennsylvania. In one very handsome octavo volume of 800 pages, with 360 illustrations. Cloth, \$5.50; leather, \$6.50; half Russia, raised bands, \$7.

We have no hesitation in cordially recommending the translation of Cornil and Ranvier's "Pathological Histology" as the best work of the kind in any language, and as giving to its readers a trustworthy guide in obtaining a broad and solid basis for the appreciation of the practical bearings of pathological anatomy.—*American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, April, 1880.

One of the most complete volumes on pathological histology we have ever seen. The plan of study

embraced within its pages is essentially practical. Normal tissues are discussed, and after their thorough demonstration we are able to compare any pathological change which has occurred in them. Thus side by side physiological and pathological anatomy go hand in hand, affording that best of all processes in demonstrations, comparison. The admirable arrangement of the work affords facility in the study of any part of the human economy.—*New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal*, June, 1882.

KLEIN, E., M. D., F. R. S.,*Joint Lecturer on General Anat. and Phys., in the Med. School of St. Bartholomew's Hosp. London.***Elements of Histology.** In one handsome pocket size 12mo. volume of 360 pages, with 181 illustrations. Limp cloth, red edges, \$1.50. *Just ready.* (See *Students' Series of Manuals*, page 5.)

Although an elementary work, it is by no means superficial or incomplete, for the author presents in concise language nearly all the fundamental facts regarding the microscopic structure of tissues.

The illustrations are numerous and excellent. We commend Dr. Klein's *Elements* most heartily to the student.—*Medical Record*, Dec. 1, 1883.

PEPPER, A. J., M. B., M. S., F. R. C. S.,*Surgeon and Lecturer at St. Mary's Hospital, London.***Surgical Pathology.** In one pocket-size 12mo. volume of 511 pages, with 81 illustrations. Limp cloth, red edges, \$2.00. *Just ready.* See *Students' Series of Manuals*, page 5.

It is prepared especially to meet the requirements of the student, but contains much of interest for the general practitioner. The author has succeeded admirably in putting the work forward in the most practical form, and he deserves great praise for the lucidity of style and brevity of descriptions. The

illustrations are numerous and well selected. The arrangement is easy and natural. We would especially recommend it not only to students, but to all who wish a concise and clear exposition of some of the intricate problems of surgical pathology.—*Nashville Journal of Medicine and Surgery*, Jan. 1884.

GREEN, T. HENRY, M. D.,*Lecturer on Pathology and Morbid Anatomy at Charing-Cross Hospital Medical School, etc.***Pathology and Morbid Anatomy.** Fifth American from the sixth enlarged and revised English edition. In one very handsome octavo volume of about 350 pages, with about 150 fine engravings. *In press.*

SCHÄFER'S PRACTICAL HISTOLOGY. In one handsome royal 12mo. volume of 308 pages, with 40 illustrations.

GLUGE'S ATLAS OF PATHOLOGICAL HISTOL-

OGY. Translated by JOSEPH LEIDY, M. D. In one volume, very large imperial quarto, with 320 copper-plate figures, plain and colored, and descriptive letter-press. Cloth, \$4.00.

FLINT, AUSTIN, M. D.,*Prof. of the Principles and Practice of Med. and of Clin. Med. in Bellevue Hospital Medical College, N. Y.*

A Treatise on the Principles and Practice of Medicine. Designed for the use of Students and Practitioners of Medicine. With an Appendix on the Researches of Koch, and their bearing on the Etiology, Pathology, Diagnosis and Treatment of Phthisis. Fifth edition, revised and largely rewritten. In one large and closely-printed octavo volume of 1160 pages. Cloth, \$5.50; leather, \$6.50; very handsome half Russia, raised bands, \$7. Just ready.

Koch's discovery of the bacillus of tubercle gives promise of being the greatest boon ever conferred by science on humanity, surpassing even vaccination in its benefits to mankind. In the appendix to his work, Professor Flint deals with the subject from a practical standpoint, discussing its bearings on the etiology, pathology, diagnosis, prognosis and treatment of pulmonary phthisis. Thus enlarged and completed, this standard work will be more than ever a necessity to the physician who duly appreciates the responsibility of his calling.

We cannot conclude this notice without expressing our admiration for this volume, which is certainly one of the standard text-books on medicine; and we may safely affirm that, taken altogether, it exhibits a fuller and wider acquaintance with recent pathological inquiry than any similar work with which we are acquainted, and it shows its author to be possessed of the rare faculties of clear exposition, thoughtful discrimination and sound judgment.—*London Lancet*, July 23, 1881.

In a word, we do not know of any similar work which is at once so elaborate and so concise, so full and yet so accurate, or which in every part leaves upon the mind the impression of its being the product of an author richly stored with the fruits of clinical observation, and an adept in the art of conveying them clearly and attractively to others.—*American Journal of Medical Sciences*, April, 1881.

A well-known writer and lecturer on medicine recently expressed an opinion, in the highest degree complimentary of the admirable treatise of Dr. Flint, and in eulogizing it, he described it accurately as "readable and reliable." No text-book is more calculated to enchain the interest of the student, and none better classifies the multitudinous subjects included in it. It has already so far

won its way in England, that no inconsiderable number of men use it alone in the study of pure medicine; and we can say of it that it is in every way adapted to serve, not only as a complete guide, but also as an ample instructor in the science and practice of medicine. The style of Dr. Flint is always polished and engaging. The work abounds in perspicuous explanation, and is a most valuable text-book of medicine.—*London Medical News*.

This work is so widely known and accepted as the best American text-book of the practice of medicine that it would seem hardly worth while to give this, the fifth edition, anything more than a passing notice. But even the most cursory examination shows that it is, practically, much more than a revised edition; it is, in fact, rather a new work throughout. This treatise will undoubtedly continue to hold the first place in the estimation of American physicians and students. No one of our medical writers approaches Professor Flint in clearness of diction, breadth of view, and, what we regard of transcendent importance, rational estimate of the value of remedial agents. It is thoroughly practical, therefore pre-eminently the book for American readers.—*St. Louis Clin. Rec.*, Mar. '81.

HARTSHORNE, HENRY, M. D.,*Lately Professor of Hygiene in the University of Pennsylvania.*

Essentials of the Principles and Practice of Medicine. A Handbook for Students and Practitioners. Fifth edition, thoroughly revised and rewritten. In one handsome royal 12mo. volume of 669 pages, with 144 illustrations. Cloth, \$2.75; half bound, \$3.00.

The author of this book seems to have spared no pains to bring it up to the modern standpoint, for as we turn over its pages we find many subjects introduced which have only lately been brought before the profession. Certainly amongst books of its class it deserves and has obtained a good position. On the whole it is a careful and conscientious piece of work, and may be commended.—*London Lancet*, June 24, 1882.

Within the compass of 600 pages it treats of the history of medicine, general pathology, general symptomatology, and physical diagnosis (including laryngoscope, ophthalmoscope, etc.), general therapeutics, nosology, and special pathology and practice. With such a wide range, condensation is, of course, a necessity; but the author has endeavored to make up for this by copious references to original

papers, etc. We cannot but admit that there is a wonderful amount of information contained in this work, and that it is one of the best of its kind that we have seen.—*Glasgow Medical Journal*, Nov. 1882.

An indispensable book. No work ever exhibited a better average of actual practical treatment than this one; and probably not one writer in our day had a better opportunity than Dr. Hartshorne for condensing all the views of eminent practitioners into a 12mo. The numerous illustrations will be very useful to students especially. These essentials, as the name suggests, are not intended to supersede the text-books of Flint and Bartholow, but they are the most valuable in affording the means to see at a glance the whole literature of any disease, and the most valuable treatment.—*Chicago Medical Journal and Examiner*, April, 1882.

BRISTOWE, JOHN SYER, M. D., F. R. C. P.,*Physician and Joint Lecturer on Medicine at St. Thomas' Hospital.*

A Treatise on the Practice of Medicine. Second American edition, revised by the Author. Edited, with additions, by JAMES H. HUTCHINSON, M.D., physician to the Pennsylvania Hospital. In one handsome octavo volume of 1085 pages, with illustrations. Cloth, \$5.00; leather, \$6.00; very handsome half Russia, raised bands, \$6.50.

The second edition of this excellent work, like the first, has received the benefit of Dr. Hutchinson's annotations, by which the phases of disease which are peculiar to this country are indicated, and thus a treatise which was intended for British practitioners and students is made more practically useful on this side of the water. We see no reason to modify the high opinion previously expressed with regard to Dr. Bristowe's work, except by adding our appreciation of the careful labors of the

author in following the latest growth of medical science.—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, Feb. 1880.

The reader will find every conceivable subject connected with the practice of medicine ably presented, in a style at once clear, interesting and concise. The additions made by Dr. Hutchinson are appropriate and practical, and greatly add to its usefulness to American readers.—*Buffalo Medical and Surgical Journal*, March, 1880.

REYNOLDS, J. RUSSELL, M. D.,*Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine in University College, London.*

A System of Medicine. With notes and additions by HENRY HARTSHORNE, A. M., M. D., late Professor of Hygiene in the University of Pennsylvania. In three large and handsome octavo volumes, containing 3056 double-columned pages, with 317 illustrations. Price per volume, cloth, \$5.00; sheep, \$6.00; very handsome half Russia, raised bands, \$6.50. Per set, cloth, \$15; sheep, \$18; half Russia, \$19.50. *Sold only by subscription.*

VOLUME I. Contains GENERAL DISEASES and DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

VOLUME II. Contains DISEASES OF RESPIRATORY and CIRCULATORY SYSTEMS.

VOLUME III. Contains DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE, BLOOD-GLANDULAR, URINARY, REPRODUCTIVE and CUTANEOUS SYSTEMS.

Reynolds' SYSTEM OF MEDICINE, recently completed, has acquired, since the first appearance of the first volume, the well-deserved reputation of being the work in which modern British medicine is presented in its fullest and most practical form. This could scarce be otherwise in view of the fact that it is the result of the collaboration of the leading minds of the profession, each subject being treated by some gentleman who is regarded as its highest authority. All the leading schools in Great Britain have contributed their best men, in generous rivalry, to build up this monument of medical science. That a work conceived in such a spirit and carried out under such auspices should prove an indispensable treasury of facts and experience, suited to the daily wants of the practitioner, was inevitable; and the success which it has enjoyed in England, and the reputation which it has acquired on this side of the Atlantic, have sealed it with the approbation of the two pre-eminently practical nations.

Its large size and high price having kept it beyond the reach of many practitioners in this country who desire to possess it, a demand has arisen for an edition at a price which shall render it accessible to all. To meet this demand the present edition has been undertaken. The five volumes and five thousand pages of the original have, by the use of a smaller type and double columns, been compressed into three volumes of over three thousand pages, clearly and handsomely printed, and offered at a price which renders it one of the cheapest works ever presented to the American profession.

But not only is the American edition more convenient and lower priced than the English; it is also better and more complete. Some years having elapsed since the appearance of a portion of the work, additions were required to bring up the subjects to the existing condition of science. Some diseases, also, which are comparatively unimportant in England, require more elaborate treatment to adapt the articles devoted to them to the wants of the American physician; and there are points on which the received practice in this country differs from that adopted abroad. The supplying of these deficiencies has been undertaken by HENRY HARTSHORNE, M. D., late Professor of Hygiene in the University of Pennsylvania, who has endeavored to render the work fully up to the day, and as useful to the American physician as it has proved to be to his English brethren. The number of illustrations has also been largely increased, and no effort spared to render the typographical execution unexceptionable in every respect.

There is no medical work which we have in times past more frequently and fully consulted when perplexed by doubts as to treatment, or by having unusual or apparently inexplicable symptoms presented to us, than "Reynolds' System of Medicine." It contains just that kind of information which the busy practitioner frequently finds himself in need of. In order that any deficiencies may be supplied, the publishers have committed the preparation of the book for the press to Dr. Henry Hartshorne, whose judicious notes distributed throughout the volume afford abundant evidence of the thoroughness of the revision to which he has subjected it.—*American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, Jan. 1880.

Certainly no work with which we are acquainted has ever been given to the English-reading profession which treats of so many diseases in a manner

so concise and thorough, and withal so lucid and trustworthy. In that branch of medicine in which the rank and file of the profession are mainly interested, viz., the practical part, therapeutics, Reynolds, without intending any invidious comparison, stands pre-eminent. The therapeutics of the English correspond more closely than those of any other country with those of this country, and the American editor of Reynolds' has brought this branch up to the most advanced American standard.—*Michigan Medical News*, Feb. 15, 1880.

These three volumes are a whole library in and of themselves. As works of reference they are destined to be for many years regarded as the very highest authority on medical subjects. Language is scarcely adequate to express the actual value to general practitioners of such a system of medicine as this.—*Cincinnati Lancet and Clinic*.

WATSON, THOMAS, M. D.,*Late Physician in Ordinary to the Queen.*

Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic. Delivered at King's College, London. A new American from the fifth English edition, revised and enlarged. Edited, with additions, and 190 illustrations, by HENRY HARTSHORNE, A. M., M. D., late Professor of Hygiene in the University of Pennsylvania. In two large and handsome octavo volumes, containing 1840 pages. Cloth, \$9.00; leather, \$11.00.

WOODBURY, FRANK, M. D.,*Physician to the German Hospital, Philadelphia; late Chief Assistant to the Medical Clinic in Jefferson College Hospital, etc.*

A Handbook of the Principles and Practice of Medicine. For the use of Students and Practitioners. In one royal 12mo. volume, with illustrations. *Preparing.*

A CENTURY OF AMERICAN MEDICINE, 1776—1876. By Drs. E. H. CLARKE, H. J. BIGELOW, S. D. GROSS, T. G. THOMAS, and J. S. BILLINGS. In one 12mo. volume of 370 pages. Cloth, \$2.25.

FOTHERGILL, J. M., M. D., Edin., M. R. C. P., Lond.,*Asst. Phys. to the West Lond. Hosp., Asst. Phys. to the City of Lond. Hosp., etc.*

The Practitioner's Handbook of Treatment; Or, The Principles of Therapeutics. Second edition, revised and enlarged. In one very handsome octavo volume of 651 pages. Cloth, \$4.00; very handsome half Russia, raised bands, \$5.50.

A book which can give correctly and interestingly, as well as scientifically, the method of prescribing and the rationale of the best therapeutics in the treatment of disease, is manifestly just the work which each physician desires. It is not extravagant eulogy to say that the physician will find in this work of Fothergill the guide which he seeks for his therapeutics; for not only is the treatment which he seeks already indicated herein, but the rationale of the treatment is as clearly explained.—*Gaillard's Med. Journ.*, Sept. 1880.

The author merits the thanks of every well-educated physician for his efforts toward rationalizing the treatment of diseases upon the scientific basis of physiology. Every chapter, every line, has the

impress of a master-hand; and while the work is thoroughly scientific in every particular, it presents to the thoughtful reader all the charms and beauties of a well-written novel. No physician can well afford to be without this valuable work, for its originality makes it fill a niche in medical literature hitherto vacant.—*Nashville Journ. of Med. and Surg.*, Oct. 1880.

The junior members of the profession will find it a work that should not only be read but carefully studied. It will assist them in the proper selection and combination of therapeutical agents best adapted to each case and condition, and enable them to prescribe intelligently and successfully.—*St. Louis Courier of Medicine*, Nov. 1880.

FLINT, AUSTIN, M. D.

Clinical Medicine. A Systematic Treatise on the Diagnosis and Treatment of Diseases. Designed for Students and Practitioners of Medicine. In one large and handsome octavo volume of 799 pages. Cloth, \$4.50; leather, \$5.50; half Russia, \$6.00.

It is here that the skill and learning of the great clinician are displayed. He has given us a storehouse of medical knowledge, excellent for the student, convenient for the practitioner, the result of a long life of the most faithful clinical work, collected by an energy as vigilant and systematic as untiring, and weighed by a judgment no less clear than his observation is close.—*Archives of Medicine*, Dec. 1879.

To give an adequate and useful conspectus of the extensive field of modern clinical medicine is a task of no ordinary difficulty; but to accomplish this consistently with brevity and clearness, the different subjects and their several parts receiving the attention which, relatively to their importance, medical opinion claims for them, is still more difficult. This task, we feel bound to say, has been executed with more than partial success by Dr. Flint, whose name is already familiar to students

of advanced medicine in this country as that of the author of two works of great merit on special subjects, and of numerous papers exhibiting much originality and extensive research.—*The Dublin Journal*, Dec. 1879.

The great object is to place before the reader the latest observations and experience in diagnosis and treatment. Such a work is especially valuable to students. It is complete in its special design, and yet so condensed that they can by its aid keep up with the lectures on practice without neglecting other branches. It will not escape the notice of the practitioner that such a work is most valuable in culling points in diagnosis and treatment in the intervals between the daily rounds of visits, since he can in a few minutes refresh his memory or learn the latest advance in the treatment of diseases which demand his instant attention.—*Cincinnati Lancet and Clinic*, Oct. 25, 1879.

By the Same Author.

Essays on Conservative Medicine and Kindred Topics. In one very handsome royal 12mo. volume of 210 pages. Cloth, \$1.38.

FINLAYSON, JAMES, M. D., Editor,*Physician and Lecturer on Clinical Medicine in the Glasgow Western Infirmary, etc.*

Clinical Diagnosis. A Handbook for Students and Practitioners of Medicine. With Chapters by Prof. Gairdner on the Physiognomy of Disease; Prof. Stephens on Diseases of the Female Organs; Dr. Robertson on Insanity; Dr. Gemmell on Physical Diagnosis; Dr. Coats on Laryngoscopy and Post-Mortem Examinations, and by the Editor on Case-taking, Family History and Symptoms of Disorder in the Various Systems. In one handsome 12mo. volume of 546 pages, with 85 illustrations. Cloth, \$2.63.

This is one of the really useful books. It is attractive from preface to the final page, and ought to be given a place on every office table, because it contains in a condensed form all that is valuable in semeiology and diagnostics to be found in

bulkier volumes; and because of its arrangement and complete index it is unusually convenient for quick reference in any emergency that may come upon the busy practitioner.—*N. C. Med. Journ.*, Jan. 1879.

FENWICK, SAMUEL, M. D.,*Assistant Physician to the London Hospital.*

The Student's Guide to Medical Diagnosis. From the third revised and enlarged English edition. In one very handsome royal 12mo. volume of 328 pages, with 87 illustrations on wood. Cloth, \$2.25.

TANNER, THOMAS HAWKES, M. D.

A Manual of Clinical Medicine and Physical Diagnosis. Third American from the second London edition. Revised and enlarged by TILBURY FOX, M. D., Physician to the Skin Department in University College Hospital, London, etc. In one small 12mo. volume of 362 pages, with illustrations. Cloth, \$1.50.

STURGES' INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF CLINICAL MEDICINE. Being a Guide to the Investigation of Disease. In one handsome 12mo. volume of 127 pages. Cloth, \$1.25.

DAVIS' CLINICAL LECTURES ON VARIOUS

IMPORTANT DISEASES; being a collection of the Clinical Lectures delivered in the Medical Ward of Mercy Hospital, Chicago. Edited by FRANK H. DAVIS, M. D. Second edition. In one royal 12mo. volume of 287 pages. Cloth, \$1.75.

RICHARDSON, B. W., M.A., M.D., LL. D., F.R.S., F.S.A.*Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, London.***Preventive Medicine.** In one octavo volume of 729 pages. Cloth, \$4; leather, \$5; very handsome half Russia, raised bands, \$5.50. *Just ready.*

Though this work has been written with special reference to non-professional readers, it excels any other book which has before fallen under our observation on the subject of which it treats, as a text-book for the medical reader. It comprehends the nature, causes and prevention of disease from a strictly scientific standpoint. The American publishers have done the medical profession a valuable service in laying it before them as a work that contains much with which every physician should be familiar. There is no other work in the language in which the information here

presented can be found so systematically arranged and intelligently presented.—*The Sanitarian*, March, 1884.

This is a book that will surely find a place on the table of every progressive physician. To the medical profession, whose duty is quite as much to prevent as to cure disease, the book will be a boon.—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, Mar. 6, 1884.

The treatise contains a vast amount of solid, valuable hygienic information.—*Medical and Surgical Reporter*, Feb. 23, 1884.

Excerpt from Contents.

I.—Disease as a Unity, with a variety of Phenomena. The Preventive Scheme of Medicine. General Diseases of Mankind. 1. Constitutional Diseases. 2. Local Diseases. 3. Diseases from Natural Accidents,—Lightning—Sunstroke—Starvation—Poisons—Venoms—Poisonous Food—Pregnancy. II. Acquired Diseases of Artificial Origin; Phenomena and Course. 1. Acquired Diseases from Inorganic and Organic Poisons,—Tea—Coffee—Alcohol—Tobacco—Soot—Gases. 2. Acquired Diseases from Physical Agencies, Mechanical and General,—Dusts—Pressure on Lungs—Concussions and Shocks—Muscular Overwork and Strain—Acquired Deformities—Physical Injuries—Surgical Operations. 3. Acquired Diseases from Mental Agencies,—Moral, Emotional and Habitual. Diseases from Mental Shock, from Moral Contagion,—Tarantism—Suicide, from Hysterical Emotion, from Passion, from Habits of Life—Insomnia—Dementia—Sloth—Luxury—Secret Immorality. III.—1. Origins and Causes of Disease,—Congenital, Hereditary or Constitutional Causes; Atmospheric and Climatic Causes; Parasitic Causes,—Bacteria—Bacilli—Spirilla—Trichinæ; Zymotic Causes; Industrial and Accidental Causes; Social and Psychical Causes; Senile Degenerative Causes. 2. Preventions of Disease. Prevention of Hereditary or Constitutional Diseases,—Personal Rules for Pregnancy, Infancy, Adolescence, Maturity; Prevention of Atmospheric and Climatic Diseases; of Parasitic Diseases,—Personal Rules; of Zymotic Diseases,—Contagion—Drainage—Isolation of Sick—Water and Milk Supply—Hospitals—Registration—Vaccination—Other Inoculations—Legislation; Prevention of Industrial Diseases—Lead Poisoning—Dusts—Gases, etc.; Prevention of Social and Psychical Diseases,—Warming and Ventilation—Light—Water—the Bed-room—Bread—Abattoirs—Schools—Sepulture—Drunkenness; Prevention of Senile Disease.

BARTHOLOW, ROBERTS, A. M., M.D., LL. D.,*Prof. of Materia Medica and General Therapeutics in the Jefferson Med. Coll. of Phila., etc.***A Practical Treatise on the Applications of Electricity to Medicine and Surgery.** Second edition. In one very handsome octavo volume of 292 pages, with 109 illustrations. Cloth, \$2.50.

The second edition of this work following so soon upon the first would in itself appear to be a sufficient announcement; nevertheless, the text has been so considerably revised and condensed, and so much enlarged by the addition of new matter, that we cannot fail to recognize a vast improvement upon the former work. The author has prepared his work for students and practitioners—for those who have never acquainted themselves with the subject, or, having done so, find that after a time their knowledge needs refreshing. We think he has accomplished this object. The book is not too voluminous, but is thoroughly practical, simple, complete and comprehensible. It is, moreover, replete with numerous illustrations of instruments, appliances, etc.—*Medical Record*, November 15, 1882.

A most excellent work, addressed by a practitioner to his fellow-practitioners, and therefore thoroughly practical. The work now before us has the exceptional merit of clearly pointing out where the benefits to be derived from electricity must come. It contains all and everything that the practitioner needs in order to understand intelligently the nature and laws of the agent he is making use of, and for its proper application in practice. In a condensed, practical form, it presents to the physician all that he would wish to remember after perusing a whole library on medical electricity, including the results of the latest investigations. It is the book for the practitioner, and the necessity for a second edition proves that it has been appreciated by the profession.—*Physician and Surgeon*, Dec. 1882.

HABERSHON, S. O., M.D.,*Senior Physician to and late Lect. on Principles and Practice of Med. at Guy's Hospital, London.***On the Diseases of the Abdomen;** Comprising those of the Stomach, and other parts of the Alimentary Canal, Oesophagus, Cæcum, Intestines and Peritoneum. Second American from third enlarged and revised English edition. In one handsome octavo volume of 554 pages, with illustrations. Cloth, \$3.50.

PAVY'S TREATISE ON THE FUNCTION OF DIGESTION; its Disorders and their Treatment. From the second London edition. In one octavo volume of 238 pages. Cloth, \$2.00.

CHAMBERS' MANUAL OF DIET AND REGIMEN IN HEALTH AND SICKNESS. In one handsome octavo volume of 302 pp. Cloth, \$2.75.

BARLOW'S MANUAL OF THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE. With additions by D. F. CONDIE, M. D. 1 vol. 8vo., pp. 603. Cloth, \$2.50.

TODD'S CLINICAL LECTURES ON CERTAIN ACUTE DISEASES. In one octavo volume of 320 pages. Cloth, \$2.50.

HOLLAND'S MEDICAL NOTES AND REFLECTIONS. 1 vol. 8vo., pp. 493. Cloth, \$3.50.

SEILER, CARL, M. D.,*Lecturer on Laryngoscopy in the University of Pennsylvania.*

A Handbook of Diagnosis and Treatment of Diseases of the Throat, Nose and Naso-Pharynx. Second edition. In one handsome royal 12mo. volume of 294 pages, with 77 illustrations. Cloth, \$1.75. *Just ready.*

Dr. Seiler's book is a clear, concise, practical exposition of the subject, such as only a master of it could have written. It is better suited to the wants of advanced students and young physicians than any other at present in the hands of the profession.—*American Practitioner*, Aug, 1883.

Dr. Seiler's treatise contains all the essentials of the knowledge of the important localities compressed into a small space and put together by one of the ablest of American specialists. To students and others this book can be recommended as one of the best and most generally useful.—*Canada Medical and Surgical Journal*, July, 1883.

BROWNE, LENNOX, F. R. C. S., Edin.,*Senior Surgeon to the Central London Throat and Ear Hospital, etc.*

The Throat and its Diseases. Second American from the second English edition, thoroughly revised. With 100 typical illustrations in colors and 50 wood engravings, designed and executed by the Author. In one very handsome imperial octavo volume of about 350 pages. *Preparing.*

FLINT, AUSTIN, M. D.,*Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine in Bellevue Hospital Medical College, N. Y.*

A Manual of Auscultation and Percussion; Of the Physical Diagnosis of Diseases of the Lungs and Heart, and of Thoracic Aneurism. Third edition. In one handsome royal 12mo. volume of 240 pages. Cloth, \$1.63. *Just ready.*

This practical and justly popular manual is conveniently divided into eight chapters, and the student is gradually led up from a general consideration of physical signs in health and disease to the differential diagnosis of diseased conditions by a knowledge of these physical signs. As in his courses of practical instruction, so in this book the author's plan is to simplify the subject as much as possible; to consider the distinguishing characteristics of different physical signs as de-

termined by analysis, and as based particularly on the variations in the intensity, pitch and quality of sounds; to impress the facts upon the student and reader that the significance of physical signs relates to certain physical conditions, and that close study of the physical conditions in health and disease is a *sine qua non* of success in both diagnosis and treatment.—*The Medical News*, April 28, 1883.

By the Same Author.

Physical Exploration of the Lungs by Means of Auscultation and Percussion. Three lectures delivered before the Philadelphia County Medical Society, 1882-83. In one handsome small 12mo. volume of 83 pages. Cloth, \$1.00.

By the Same Author.

A Practical Treatise on the Physical Exploration of the Chest and the Diagnosis of Diseases Affecting the Respiratory Organs. Second and revised edition. In one handsome octavo volume of 591 pages. Cloth, \$4.50.

By the Same Author.

Phthisis: Its Morbid Anatomy, Etiology, Symptomatic Events and Complications, Fatality and Prognosis, Treatment and Physical Diagnosis; In a series of Clinical Studies. In one handsome octavo volume of 442 pages. Cloth, \$3.50.

By the Same Author.

A Practical Treatise on the Diagnosis, Pathology and Treatment of Diseases of the Heart. Second revised and enlarged edition. In one octavo volume of 550 pages, with a plate. Cloth, \$4.

GROSS, S. D., M.D., LL.D., D.C.L. Oxon., LL.D. Cantab.

A Practical Treatise on Foreign Bodies in the Air-passages. In one octavo volume of 452 pages, with 59 illustrations. Cloth, \$2.75.

FULLER ON DISEASES OF THE LUNGS AND AIR-PASSAGES. Their Pathology, Physical Diagnosis, Symptoms and Treatment. From the second and revised English edition. In one octavo volume of 475 pages. Cloth, \$3.50.

SLADE ON DIPHTHERIA; its Nature and Treatment, with an account of the History of its Prevalence in various Countries. Second and revised edition. In one 12mo. vol., pp. 158. Cloth, \$1.25.

LECTURES ON THE STUDY OF FEVER. By A. HUDSON, M. D., M. R. I. A. In one octavo volume of 308 pages. Cloth, \$2.50.

SMITH ON CONSUMPTION; its Early and Remediable Stages. 1 vol. 8vo., pp. 253. \$2.25.

LA ROCHE ON PNEUMONIA. 1 vol. 8vo. of 490 pages. Cloth, \$3.00.

WALSHE ON THE DISEASES OF THE HEART AND GREAT VESSELS. Third American edition. In 1 vol. 8vo., 416 pp. Cloth, \$3.00.

STOKES' LECTURES ON FEVER. Edited by John William Moore, M. D., F. R. C. P. In one octavo volume of 280 pages. Cloth, \$2.00.

A TREATISE ON FEVER. By ROBERT D. LYONS, K. C. C. In one 8vo. vol. of 354 pp. Cloth, \$2.25.

WILLIAMS ON PULMONARY CONSUMPTION; its Nature, Varieties and Treatment. With an analysis of one thousand cases to exemplify its duration. In one 8vo. vol. of 303 pp. Cloth, \$2.50.

LA ROCHE ON YELLOW FEVER, considered in its Historical, Pathological, Etiological and Therapeutical Relations. In two large and handsome octavo volumes of 1468 pp. Cloth, \$7.00.

CLINICAL OBSERVATIONS ON FUNCTIONAL NERVOUS DISORDERS, by C. HANDFIELD JONES, M. D. Second American edition. In one handsome octavo volume of 340 pages. Cloth, \$3.25.

HAMILTON, ALLAN McLANE, M. D.,

Attending Physician at the Hospital for Epileptics and Paralytics, Blackwell's Island, N. Y., and at the Out-Patients' Department of the New York Hospital.

Nervous Diseases; Their Description and Treatment. Second edition, thoroughly revised and rewritten. In one octavo volume of 598 pages, with 72 illustrations. Cloth, \$4.

We are glad to welcome a second edition of so useful a work as this, in which Dr. Hamilton has succeeded in condensing into convenient limits the most important of the recent developments in regard to diseases of the nervous system. Of recent years nervous pathology has attained to such importance as to necessitate very careful description in special works, and among these this volume must take a high place. This volume is on the whole excellent, and is devoid of that spirit of plagiarism which we have unfortunately seen too much of in certain recent English works on nervous diseases. —*Edinburgh Medical Journal*, May, 1882.

When the first edition of this good book appeared we gave it our emphatic endorsement, and the present edition enhances our appreciation of the book and its author as a safe guide to students of clinical neurology. One of the best and most critical of English neurological journals, *Brain*, has characterized this book as the best of its kind in any language, which is a handsome endorsement from an exalted source. The improvements in the new edition, and the additions to it, will justify its purchase even by those who possess the old. —*Alienist and Neurologist*, April, 1882.

TUKE, DANIEL HACK, M. D.,

Joint Author of The Manual of Psychological Medicine, etc.

Illustrations of the Influence of the Mind upon the Body in Health and Disease. Designed to elucidate the Action of the Imagination. New edition. Thoroughly revised and rewritten. In one handsome octavo volume of 467 pages, with two colored plates. Cloth, \$3.00. *Just ready.*

The immense power of the imagination, both in causing and curing disease, has been recognized from the infancy of medical science, but the practical application of this fact has hitherto been chiefly confined to charlatans and has always been one of the secrets of their frequent success. To rescue this invaluable therapeutic agent from unmerited ill-repute, and to obtain its recognition as a legitimate instrument of the regular profession, is briefly the object of this volume. Not only is the work thus one of high importance to the practitioner who desires to utilize all the resources of his art, but in its authentic revelations of the fantastic interaction of man's dual nature, it rivals in some of its narratives the most interesting creations of fiction. The favor with which the work has hitherto been received will be enhanced by the labor bestowed in the revision as well as by the addition of two carefully prepared colored plates.

CLOUSTON, THOMAS S., M. D., F. R. C. P., L. R. C. S.,

Lecturer on Mental Diseases in the University of Edinburgh.

Clinical Lectures on Mental Diseases. With an Appendix, containing an Exhaustive Summary of the Laws in Force in the United States upon the Commitment and Confinement of the Insane. By CHARLES F. FOLSOM, M. D., Assistant Professor of Mental Diseases, Medical Department of Harvard University. In one handsome octavo volume of about 600 pages, illustrated with woodcuts and eight lithographic plates, four of which are beautifully colored. Cloth, \$4. *In a few days.*

At the author's request, Professor Folsom has critically examined this work, and has specially prepared for it the appendix on United States laws relating to the insane. The work will thus afford American practitioners a complete and trustworthy guide in medical and legal questions arising from cases of mental disease.

We should say that to have read a book like Dr. Clouston's lectures, and mastered his definitions, must make a man as well prepared as books can make him, to recognize the principal symptoms of insanity. We feel that every statement has been weighed, considered and viewed in many different relations. The student gets all the information about the symptoms and treatment of insanity in well considered words. It may be

viewed as a proof of the thoroughness of the work and the originality of the author, that so much care has been taken with the therapeutics of insanity. Dr. Clouston has sought out and thought out, by observation and experiment, methods of treatment suitable to the various forms of insanity, which constitute, perhaps, the most valuable features of the book. —*Edinburgh Medical Journal*, Feb. 1884.

PLAYFAIR, W. S., M. D., F. R. C. P.

The Systematic Treatment of Nerve Prostration and Hysteria. In one handsome small 12mo. volume of 97 pages. Cloth, \$1.00. *Just ready.*

The book is well worth perusal, and will repay anyone for the time spent in its careful study, inasmuch as it will lead to a better understanding of the management of those *bêtes noires* of the physician, nerve prostration and hysteria. Details are given of the manner of carrying out the treatment,

to which are added the histories of a number of cases illustrative of the method and its results. An appendix contains a description of the method of performing massage, which is clear and concise. —*New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal*, May, 1883.

MITCHELL, S. WEIR, M. D.,

Physician to Orthopædic Hospital and the Infirmary for Diseases of the Nervous System, Phila., etc.

Lectures on Diseases of the Nervous System; Especially in Women. Second edition. In one very handsome 12mo. volume of about 250 pages. *Preparing.*

Blandford on Insanity and its Treatment: Lectures on the Treatment, Medical and Legal, of Insane Patients. With a Summary of the Laws in force in the United States on the Confinement of the Insane, by ISAAC RAY, M. D. In one very handsome octavo volume.

GROSS, S. D., M. D., LL. D., D. C. L. Oxon., LL. D. Cantab.,

Emeritus Professor of Surgery in the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia.

A System of Surgery: Pathological, Diagnostic, Therapeutic and Operative. Sixth edition, thoroughly revised and greatly improved. In two large and beautifully-printed imperial octavo volumes containing 2382 pages, illustrated by 1623 engravings. Strongly bound in leather, raised bands, \$15; half Russia, raised bands, \$16.

The work as a whole needs no commendation. Many years ago it earned for itself the enviable reputation of the leading American work on surgery, and it is still capable of maintaining that standard. The reason for this need only be mentioned to be appreciated. The author has always been calm and judicious in his statements, has based his conclusions on much study and personal experience, has been able to grasp his subject in its entirety, and, above all, has conscientiously adhered to truth and fact, weighing the evidence, *pro* and *con*, accordingly. A considerable amount of new material has been introduced, and altogether the distinguished author has reason to be satisfied that he has placed the work fully abreast of the state of our knowledge.—*Med. Record*, Nov. 18, 1882.

We have purposely abstained from comment or criticism of the book before us. It has formerly been noticed more than once in our columns, and it is enough now to remark that the present edition

fully maintains the reputation the work has acquired. It has become a complete and systematic book of reference alike for the student and the practitioner.—*The London Lancet*, Jan. 27, 1883.

We regard Gross' System of Surgery not only as a singularly rich storehouse of scientific information, but as marking an epoch in the literary history of surgery. The present edition has received the most careful revision at the hands of the eminent author himself, assisted in various instances by able specialists in various branches. All departments of the vast and ever-increasing literature of the science have been drawn upon for their most recent expressions. The late advances made in surgical practice have been carefully noted, such as the recent developments of Listerism and the improvements in gynecological operations. In every respect the work reflects lasting credit on American medical literature.—*Medical and Surgical Reporter*, Nov. 11, 1882.

ASHHURST, JOHN, Jr., M. D.,

Professor of Clinical Surgery, Univ. of Penna., Surgeon to the Episcopal Hospital, Philadelphia.

The Principles and Practice of Surgery. Third edition, enlarged and revised. In one large and handsome octavo volume of 1060 pages, with 555 illustrations. Cloth, \$6; leather, \$7; very handsome half Russia, raised bands, \$7.50.

Dr. Ashhurst's *Surgery* is a condensed treatise covering the whole domain of the science in one manageable volume. The present edition has had a thorough revision. The novelties in surgical practice and the recent observations in surgical science have been incorporated, but the size of the volume has not been materially increased. The author's arrangement is perspicuous, and his language correct and clear. An excellent index closes the work, and on the whole we consider it the best system of surgery in one volume which could be named as the product of an American author.—*Medical and Surgical Reporter*, Oct. 28, '82.

The author, long known as a thorough student of surgery, and one of the most accomplished scholars in the country, aims to give in this work "a condensed but comprehensive description of the modes of practice now generally employed in the treatment of surgical affections, with a plain exposition of the principles upon which these modes of practice are based." In this he has so well succeeded that it will be a surprise to the reader to know how much practical knowledge extending over such a wide range of research is compressed in a volume of this size. This feature of

the work must be its best claim for continued popularity with students and practitioners. In fact, in this respect it is without an equal in any language. In the present edition many novelties in surgical practice are introduced, many modifications of previous statements made, and several new illustrations added.—*Med. Rec.*, Nov. 18, 1882.

It treats in a very thorough and satisfactory manner all the subjects in the various departments of surgery. The medical student and general practitioner of medicine will find it admirably adapted to their wants, the former as a text-book, and the latter as a most valuable work of reference when he wishes to refresh his mind and obtain the latest information on any subject of surgery. While there are no omissions or abridgements of any description or discussions essential for imparting a thorough knowledge of any principle or practice, yet unnecessary details and lengthy statements of views of various writers are excluded. In revising his work for a third edition, the author has spared no pains to render it worthy of a continuance of the favor with which it has heretofore been received. We predict an increasing demand for the work. *Cincinnati Medical News*, Nov., 1882.

GIBNEY, V. P., M. D.

Surgeon to the Orthopædic Hospital, New York, etc.

Orthopædic Surgery. For the use of Practitioners and Students. In one handsome octavo volume, profusely illustrated. *Preparing.*

ROBERTS, JOHN B., A. M., M. D.,

Lecturer on Anatomy and on Operative Surgery at the Philadelphia School of Anatomy.

The Principles and Practice of Surgery. For the use of Students and Practitioners of Medicine and Surgery. In one very handsome octavo volume of about 500 pages, with many illustrations. *Preparing.*

BELLAMY, EDWARD, F. R. C. S.

Operative Surgery. *In active preparation. See Students' Series of Manuals, page 5.*

STIMSON, LEWIS A., B. A., M. D.,

Prof. of Pathol. Anat. at the Univ. of the City of New York, Surgeon and Curator to Bellevue Hosp.

A Manual of Operative Surgery. In one very handsome royal 12mo. volume of 477 pages, with 332 illustrations. Cloth, \$2.50.

This volume is devoted entirely to operative surgery, and is intended to familiarize the student with the details of operations and the different modes of performing them. The work is handsomely illustrated, and the descriptions are clear and well-drawn. It is a clever and useful volume;

every student should possess one. This work does away with the necessity of pondering over larger works on surgery for descriptions of operations, as it presents in a nutshell what is wanted by the surgeon without an elaborate search to find it.—*Maryland Medical Journal*, August, 1872.

BRYANT, THOMAS, F. R. C. S.,*Surgeon to Guy's Hospital, London.*

The Practice of Surgery. Third American from the third and revised English edition. Thoroughly revised and much improved, by JOHN B. ROBERTS, A. M., M. D., Lecturer on Anatomy and Operative Surgery in the Philadelphia Academy of Surgery. In one large and very handsome imperial octavo volume of 1009 pages, with 735 illustrations. Cloth, \$6.50; leather, \$7.50; very handsome half Russia, raised bands, \$8.00.

Without freighting his book with multiplied details and wearying descriptions of allied methods of procedure, he is ample enough for reference on all the departments of surgery, not omitting such strict specialties as dental, ophthalmic, military, orthopaedic and gynecological surgery. Some of these chapters are written by specialists in these respective branches, and all are amply sufficient for anyone not himself aiming at special practice. The labors of the American editor deserve unqualified praise. His additions to the author's text are numerous, judicious and germane. They add very distinctly to the value of the original treatise, and give a more equitable illustration of the part taken by American surgeons than the author was able to do.—*Medical and Surgical Reporter*, Feb. 12, 1881.

It is the best of all the one-volume works on surgery of recent date for the ordinary surgeon, containing enough of pathology, accurate description of surgical diseases and injuries, well-devised

plans of treatment, etc., to make the surgeon who follows the text successful in his diagnosis and treatment in any case in which success can be secured, according to the present state of the surgical art.—*Virginia Medical Monthly*, May, 1881.

It is a work especially adapted to the wants of students and practitioners. It affords instruction in sufficient detail for a full understanding of surgical principles and the treatment of surgical diseases. It embraces in its scope all the diseases that are recognized as belonging to surgery, and all traumatic injuries. In discussing these it has seemed to be the aim of the author rather to present the student with practical information, and that alone, than to burden his memory with the views of different writers, however distinguished they might have been. In this edition the whole work has been carefully revised, much of it has been rewritten, and important additions have been made to almost every chapter.—*Cincinnati Medical News*, Jan. 1881.

ERICHSEN, JOHN E., F. R. S., F. R. C. S.,*Professor of Surgery in University College, London, etc.*

The Science and Art of Surgery; Being a Treatise on Surgical Injuries, Diseases and Operations. Specially revised by the Author from the eighth and enlarged English edition. In two large and beautiful octavo volumes of about 2000 pages, illustrated with about 900 engravings on wood. *Preparing.*

A few notices of the previous edition are appended.

His polished, clear style, his freedom from prejudice and hobbies, his unsurpassed grasp of his subject and vast clinical experience, qualify him admirably to write a model text-book. When we wish, at the least cost of time, to learn the most of a topic in surgery, we turn, by preference, to his work. It is a pleasure, therefore, to see that the appreciation of it is general.—*Medical and Surgical Reporter*, Feb. 2, 1878.

For the past twenty years Erichsen's Surgery has maintained its place as the leading text-book,

not only in this country, but in Great Britain. That it is able to hold its ground is abundantly proven by the thoroughness with which the present edition has been revised, and by the large amount of valuable material that has been added. Aside from this, one hundred and fifty new illustrations have been inserted, including quite a number of microscopical appearances of pathological processes. So marked is this change for the better that the work almost appears as an entirely new one.—*Medical Record*, Feb. 23, 1878.

ESMARCH, Dr. FRIEDRICH,*Professor of Surgery at the University of Kiel, etc.*

Early Aid in Injuries and Accidents. Five Ambulance Lectures. Translated by H. R. H. PRINCESS CHRISTIAN. In one handsome small 12mo. volume of 109 pages, with 24 illustrations. Cloth, 75 cents. *Just ready.*

The excellent little handbook by Dr. Esmarch may be referred to by all for clear, safe and practical directions and instructions for rendering the right kind of aid until the doctor arrives, in the event of the numerous injuries that are liable to happen in a family or neighborhood in the circumstances of daily life. The manual is earnestly and justly commended for its excellence and clearness, and especially for the minuteness and extent of its practical details.—*Harpers' Magazine*, Aug., 1883.

The course of instruction is divided into five sections or lectures. The first, or introductory lecture, gives a brief account of the structure and

organization of the human body, illustrated by clear, suitable diagrams. The second teaches how to give judicious help in ordinary injuries—contusions, wounds, hæmorrhage and poisoned wounds. The third treats of first aid in cases of fracture and of dislocations, in sprains and in burns. Next, the methods of affording first treatment in cases of frost-bite, of drowning, of suffocation, of loss of consciousness and of poisoning are described; and the fifth lecture teaches how injured persons may be most safely and easily transported to their homes, to a medical man, or to a hospital. The illustrations in the book are clear and good.—*Medical Times and Gazette*, Nov. 4, 1882.

DRUITT, ROBERT, M. R. C. S., etc.

The Principles and Practice of Modern Surgery. From the eighth London edition. In one 8vo. volume of 687 pages, with 432 illus. Cloth, \$4; leather, \$5.

SARGENT ON BANDAGING AND OTHER OPERATIONS OF MINOR SURGERY. New edition, with a Chapter on military surgery. One 12mo. volume of 383 pages, with 187 cuts. Cloth, \$1.75.

MILLER'S PRINCIPLES OF SURGERY. Fourth American from the third Edinburgh edition. In one 8vo. vol. of 688 pages, with 340 illustrations. Cloth, \$3.75.

MILLER'S PRACTICE OF SURGERY. Fourth and revised American from the last Edinburgh edition. In one large 8vo. vol. of 682 pages, with 364 illustrations. Cloth, \$3.75.

PIRRIE'S PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF SURGERY. Edited by JOHN NEILL, M. D. In one 8vo. vol. of 784 pp. with 316 illus. Cloth, \$3.75.

COOPER'S LECTURES ON THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF SURGERY. In one 8vo. vol. of 767 pages. Cloth, \$2.00.

SKEY'S OPERATIVE SURGERY. In one vol. 8vo. of 661 pages, with 81 woodcuts. Cloth, \$3.25.

GIBSON'S INSTITUTES AND PRACTICE OF SURGERY. Eighth edition. In two octavo vols. of 965 pages, with 34 plates. Leather \$6.50.

HOLMES, TIMOTHY, M. A.,*Surgeon and Lecturer on Surgery at St. George's Hospital, London.*

A System of Surgery; Theoretical and Practical. IN TREATISES BY VARIOUS AUTHORS. AMERICAN EDITION, THOROUGHLY REVISED AND RE-EDITED BY JOHN H. PACKARD, M. D., Surgeon to the Episcopal and St. Joseph's Hospitals, Philadelphia, assisted by a corps of thirty-three of the most eminent American surgeons. In three large and very handsome imperial octavo volumes containing 3137 double-columned pages, with 979 illustrations on wood and 13 lithographic plates, beautifully colored. Price per volume, cloth, \$6.00; leather, \$7.00; half Russia, \$7.50. Per set, cloth, \$18.00; leather, \$21.00; half Russia, \$22.50. *Sold only by subscription.*

VOLUME I. contains GENERAL PATHOLOGY, MORBID PROCESSES, INJURIES IN GENERAL, COMPLICATIONS OF INJURIES AND INJURIES OF REGIONS.

VOLUME II. contains DISEASES OF ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE, CIRCULATORY SYSTEM, DIGESTIVE TRACT AND GENITO-URINARY ORGANS.

VOLUME III. contains DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY ORGANS, BONES, JOINTS AND MUSCLES, DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM, GUNSHOT WOUNDS, OPERATIVE AND MINOR SURGERY, AND MISCELLANEOUS SUBJECTS (including an essay on HOSPITALS).

This great work, issued some years since in England, has won such universal confidence wherever the language is spoken that its republication here, in a form more thoroughly adapted to the wants of the American practitioner, has seemed to be a duty owing to the profession. To accomplish this, each article has been placed in the hands of a gentleman specially competent to treat its subject, and no labor has been spared to bring each one up to the foremost level of the times, and to adapt it thoroughly to the practice of the country. In certain cases this has rendered necessary the substitution of an entirely new essay for the original, as in the case of the articles on Skin Diseases and on Diseases of the Absorbent System, where the views of the authors have been superseded by the advance of medical science, and new articles have therefore been prepared by Drs. Arthur Van Harlingen and S. C. Busey, respectively. So also in the case of Anæsthetics, in the use of which American practice differs from that of England, the original has been supplemented with a new essay by J. C. Reeve, M. D. The same careful and conscientious revision has been pursued throughout, leading to an increase of nearly one-fourth in matter, while the series of illustrations has been nearly trebled, and the whole is presented as a complete exponent of British and American Surgery, adapted to the daily needs of the working practitioner.

In order to bring it within the reach of every member of the profession, the five volumes of the original have been compressed into three by employing a double-columned royal octavo page, and in this improved form it is offered at less than one-half the price of the original. It is printed and bound to match in every detail with Reynolds' System of Medicine. The work will be sold by subscription only, and in due time every member of the profession will be called upon and offered an opportunity to subscribe.

The authors of the original English edition are men of the front rank in England, and Dr. Packard has been fortunate in securing as his American coadjutors such men as Bartholow, Hyde, Hunt, Conner, Stimson, Morton, Hodgen, Jewell and their colleagues. As a whole, the work will be solid and substantial, and a valuable addition to the library of any medical man. It is more wieldy and more useful than the English edition, and with its companion work—"Reynolds' System of Medicine"—will well represent the present state of our science. One who is familiar with those two works will be fairly well furnished head-wise and hand-wise.—*The Medical News*, Jan. 7, 1882.

This work is cyclopædic in character, and every subject is treated in an exhaustive manner. It is especially designed for a reference book, which every practising surgeon should have under hand in cases which require more than ordinary knowledge.—*Chicago Med. Journ. and Exam.*, Feb. 1882.

Great credit is due to the American editor and his co-laborers for revising and bringing within easy reach of American surgeons a work which has been received with such universal favor on the other side of the Atlantic as Holmes' System of Surgery. With regard to the mechanical execution of the work, neither pains nor money seem to have been spared by the publishers.—*Med. and Surg. Reporter*, Sept. 14, 1881.

In the revision of the work for the American edition not only has provision been made for a recognition of the advances made in our knowledge during the ten years since its first publication, but also for a presentation of the variations in practice which characterize American surgery and distinguish it from that of Great Britain. The work is one which we take pleasure in commending to the notice of our readers as an encyclopædia of surgical knowledge and practice.—*St. Louis Courier of Medicine*, Nov. 1881.

HAMILTON, FRANK H., M. D., LL. D.,*Surgeon to Bellevue Hospital, New York.*

A Practical Treatise on Fractures and Dislocations. Sixth edition, thoroughly revised and much improved. In one very handsome octavo volume of 909 pages, with 352 illustrations. Cloth, \$5.50; leather, \$6.50; half Russia, raised bands, \$7.00.

The only complete work on its subject in the English tongue, and indeed it may now be said to be the only work of its kind in any tongue. It would require an exceedingly critical examination to detect in it any particulars in which it might be improved. The work is a monument to American surgery, and will long serve to keep green the memory of its venerable author.—*Michigan Medical News*, Nov. 10, 1881.

Dr. Hamilton is the author of the best modern

work in his own or any language on fractures and dislocations.—*Lond. Med. Times and Gaz.* Nov. 19, '81.

The work as a whole is one of the very few medical books of American origin that are everywhere accorded a standard character. Its subject-matter unavoidably comes home to every general practitioner as a branch of our art in which he cannot afford to neglect the fullest and most practical information of such a character as it and it alone furnishes.—*N. Y. Med. Jour.*, March, '81.

STIMSON, LEWIS A., B. A., M. D.,*Professor of Pathological Anatomy at the University of the City of New York, Surgeon and Curator to Bellevue Hospital, Surgeon to the Presbyterian Hospital, New York, etc.***A Practical Treatise on Fractures.** In one very handsome octavo volume of 598 pages, with 360 beautiful illustrations. Cloth, \$4.75; leather, \$5.75.

The author gives in clear language all that the practical surgeon need know of the science of fractures, their etiology, symptoms, processes of union, and treatment, according to the latest developments. On the basis of mechanical analysis the author accurately and clearly explains the clinical features of fractures, and by the same method arrives at the proper diagnosis and rational treatment. A thorough explanation of the pathological anatomy and a careful description of the various methods of procedure make the book full of value for every practitioner. The diction is simple, clear and vivid. Wherever desirable, brief clinical histories are introduced, which, being skillfully chosen to illustrate particular points, attest the rich experience of the author. The numerous beautifully-executed illustrations form an especial attraction of the book.—*Centralblatt für Chirurgie*, May 19, 1883.

The author has given to the medical profession in this treatise on fractures what is likely to become a standard work on the subject. It is certainly not surpassed by any work written in the English, or, for that matter, any other language. The author tells us in a short, concise and comprehensive manner, all that is known about his subject. There is nothing scanty or superficial about it, as in most other treatises; on the contrary, everything is thorough. The chapters on repair of fractures and their treatment show him not only to be a profound student, but likewise a practical surgeon and pathologist. His mode of treatment of the different fractures is eminently sound and practical. We consider this work one of the best on fractures; and it will be welcomed not only as a text-book, but also by the surgeon in full practice.—*N. O. Medical and Surgical Journal*, March, 1883.

WELLS, J. SOELBERG, F. R. C. S.,*Professor of Ophthalmology in King's College Hospital, London, etc.***A Treatise on Diseases of the Eye.** Fourth American from the third London edition. Thoroughly revised, with copious additions, by CHARLES S. BULL, M. D., Surgeon and Pathologist to the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary. In one large and very handsome octavo volume of 822 pages, with 257 illustrations on wood, six colored plates, and selections from the Test-types of Jaeger and Snellen. Cloth, \$5.00; leather, \$6.00; very handsome half Russia, raised bands, \$6.50. *Just ready.*

The present edition appears in less than three years since the publication of the last American edition, and yet, from the numerous recent investigations that have been made in this branch of medicine, many changes and additions have been required to meet the present scope of knowledge upon this subject. A critical examination at once shows the fidelity and thoroughness with which the editor has accomplished his part of the work. The illustrations throughout are good. This edition can be recommended to all as a complete treatise on diseases of the eye, than which probably none better exists.—*Medical Record*, Aug. 18, '83.

This magnificent work is *par excellence* the standard work of the times on the important subjects of which it treats. It is absolutely necessary for the physician to have an acquaintance with the pathology and therapeutics of the eye. From no source can he more accurately derive this needed knowledge than from the volume before us.—*Medical and Surgical Reporter*, August 4, 1883.

Anyone desirous of obtaining the most com-

plete work on diseases of the eye in the English language, will find in this treatise the fulfilment of that desire. Dr. Bull's additions to the volume may be taken as a brief but very excellent *résumé* of the progress made in ophthalmology during the past ten years. It is no exaggeration to say that there are few more readable books in medicine than this; certainly no medical library can be considered complete without it.—*Canada Medical and Surgical Journal*, November, 1883.

The issue of a fourth American edition of this work within three years of the third, shows how favorably it has been received by the medical profession at large. We must congratulate the editor on his clearness and conciseness in laying down rules for treatment and the proper remedies to be used in every case. This work must be pronounced the most complete text-book on the subject, and merits careful perusal by the student as well as the practitioner, while to the specialist it will be found an easy and faithful book of reference.—*Cincinnati Lancet and Clinic*, August 18, 1883.

NETTLESHIP, EDWARD, F. R. C. S.,*Ophthalmic Surg. and Lect. on Ophth. Surg. at St. Thomas' Hospital, London.***The Student's Guide to Diseases of the Eye.** New edition. With a chapter on the Detection of Color-Blindness, by WILLIAM THOMSON, M. D., Ophthalmologist to the Jefferson Medical College. In one royal 12mo. volume of 416 pages, with 138 illustrations. Cloth, \$2.00. *Just ready.*

This admirable guide bids fair to become the favorite text-book on ophthalmic surgery with students and general practitioners. It bears throughout the imprint of sound judgment combined with vast experience. The illustrations are numerous and well chosen. This book, within the short compass of about 400 pages, contains a lucid exposition of the modern aspect of ophthalmic science.—*Medical Record*, June 23, 1883.

This work is essentially a student's manual of ophthalmology, and the favor with which it has

been received shows its real value and the appreciation by the profession of its intrinsic merits. Dr. Thomson has added a Chapter on Color-Blindness, on which subject his extensive investigations are well known. With this valuable addition the book becomes the most valuable guide to diseases of the eye yet published. We commend it to the notice of students of medicine, and to such practitioners as desire a condensed treatise on a class of diseases which are frequently met with in daily practice.—*Buffalo Med. and Surg. Journ.*, May, 1883.

BROWNE, EDGAR A.,*Surgeon to the Liverpool Eye and Ear Infirmary and to the Dispensary for Skin Diseases.***How to Use the Ophthalmoscope.** Being Elementary Instructions in Ophthalmoscopy, arranged for the use of Students. In one small royal 12mo. volume of 116 pages, with 35 illustrations. Cloth, \$1.00.

LAWSON ON INJURIES TO THE EYE, ORBIT AND EYELIDS: Their Immediate and Remote Effects. 8 vo., 404 pp., 92 illus. Cloth, \$3.50.

LAURENCE AND MOON'S HANDY BOOK OF OPHTHALMIC SURGERY, for the use of Prac-

tioners. Second edition. In one octavo volume of 227 pages, with 65 illust. Cloth, \$2.75.

CARTER'S PRACTICAL TREATISE ON DISEASES OF THE EYE. Edited by JOHN GREEN, M. D. In one handsome octavo volume.

POLITZER, ADAM,*Imperial-Royal Prof. of Aural Therap. in the Univ. of Vienna.*

A Text-Book of the Ear and its Diseases. Translated, at the Author's request, by JAMES PATTERSON CASSELLS, M. D., M. R. C. S. In one handsome octavo volume of 800 pages, with 257 original illustrations. Cloth, \$5.50. *Just ready.*

Professor Politzer's well-known reputation as one of the first authorities on diseases of the ear will lead the reader to expect something more than an ordinary text-book in a work that bears his name, and he will not be disappointed. The anatomy, physiology, pathology, therapeutics and bibliography of the ear are so ably and thoroughly presented, that he who has carefully read this imposing volume can feel sure that very little of interest or value in the past or present of aural surgery has escaped him.—*Am. Jour. of the Med. Sciences*, July, 1883.

The work itself we do not hesitate to pronounce the best upon the subject of aural diseases which

has ever appeared, systematic without being too diffuse on obsolete subjects, and eminently practical in every sense. The anatomical descriptions of each separate division of the ear are admirable, and profusely illustrated by woodcuts. They are followed immediately by the physiology of the section, and this again by the pathological physiology, an arrangement which serves to keep up the interest of the student by showing the direct application of what has preceded to the study of disease. The whole work can be recommended as a reliable guide to the student, and an efficient aid to the practitioner in his treatment.—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, June 7, 1883.

BURNETT, CHARLES H., A. M., M. D.,*Aural Surg. to the Presb. Hosp., Surgeon-in-charge of the Infir. for Dis. of the Ear, Philadelphia.*

The Ear, Its Anatomy, Physiology and Diseases. A Practical Treatise for the use of Medical Students and Practitioners. New edition. In one handsome octavo volume of about 700 pages, with about 100 illustrations.

A notice of the previous edition is appended.

The medical profession will welcome this work on otology, which presents clearly and concisely its present aspect, whilst clearly indicating the direction in which further researches can be most profitably carried on. Dr. Burnett has pro-

duced a work which, as a text-book, stands *facile princeps* in our language. To the specialist the work is of the highest value.—*Edinburgh Med. Jour.*, Aug. '78.

COLEMAN, A., L. R. C. P., F. R. C. S., Exam. L. D. S.,*Senior Dent. Surg. and Lect. on Dent. Surg. at St. Bartholomew's Hosp. and the Dent. Hosp., London.*

A Manual of Dental Surgery and Pathology. Thoroughly revised and adapted to the use of American Students, by THOMAS C. STELLWAGEN, M. A., M. D., D. D. S., Prof. of Physiology at the Philadelphia Dental College. In one handsome octavo volume of 412 pages, with 331 illustrations. Cloth, \$3.25.

This volume deserves to rank among the most important of recent contributions to dental literature. Mr. Coleman has presented his methods of practice, for the most part, in a plain and concise manner, and the work of the American editor has been conscientiously performed. He has evidently labored to present his convictions of the best modes of practice for the instruction of those commencing a professional career, and he has faithfully endeavored to teach to others all that he has acquired by his own observation and experience. The book

deserves a place in the library of every dentist.—*Dental Cosmos*, May, 1882.

It should be in the possession of every practitioner in this country. The part devoted to first and second dentition and irregularities in the permanent teeth is fully worth the price. In fact, price should not be considered in purchasing such a work. If the money put into some of our so-called standard text-books could be converted into such publications as this, much good would result.—*Southern Dental Journal*, May, 1882.

GROSS, S. D., M. D., LL. D., D. C. L., etc.

A Practical Treatise on the Diseases, Injuries and Malformations of the Urinary Bladder, the Prostate Gland and the Urethra. Third edition, thoroughly revised by SAMUEL W. GROSS, M. D., Surgeon to the Philadelphia Hospital. In one octavo volume of 574 pages, with 170 illustrations. Cloth, \$4.50.

For reference and general information, the physician or surgeon can find no work that meets their necessities more thoroughly than this, a revised edition of an excellent treatise. Replete with handsome illustrations and good ideas, it has the un-

sual advantage of being easily comprehended by the reasonable and practical manner in which the various subjects are systematized and arranged.—*Atlanta Medical Journal*, Oct., 1876.

ROBERTS, WILLIAM, M. D.,*Lecturer on Medicine in the Manchester School of Medicine, etc.*

A Practical Treatise on Urinary and Renal Diseases, including Urinary Deposits. Fourth American from the fourth London edition. Illustrated by numerous engravings. In one large and handsome octavo volume. *Preparing.*

THOMPSON, SIR HENRY,*Surgeon and Professor of Clinical Surgery to University College Hospital, London.*

Lectures on Diseases of the Urinary Organs. Second American from the third English edition. In one 8vo. volume of 203 pp., with 25 illustrations. Cloth, \$2.25.

By the Same Author.

On the Pathology and Treatment of Stricture of the Urethra and Urinary Fistulæ. From the third English edition. In one volume of 359 pages, with 47 cuts and 3 plates. Cloth, \$3.50.

BASHAM ON RENAL DISEASES: A Clinical Guide to their Diagnosis and Treatment. In one 12mo. vol. of 304 pages, with 21 illustrations. Cloth, \$2.00.

BUMSTEAD, F. J., and**M. D., LL. D.,***Late Professor of Venereal Diseases at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, etc.***TAYLOR, R. W.,****A. M., M. D.,***Surgeon to Charity Hospital, New York, Prof. of Venereal and Skin Diseases in the University of Vermont, Pres. of the Am. Dermatological Ass'n.*

The Pathology and Treatment of Venereal Diseases. Including the results of recent investigations upon the subject. Fifth edition, revised and largely rewritten, by Dr. Taylor. In one large and handsome octavo volume of about 898 pages with 139 illustrations, and thirteen chromo-lithographic figures. Cloth, \$4.75; leather, \$5.75; very handsome half Russia, \$6.25.

Excerpt from the Preface to the Fifth Edition.

In this edition I have carefully revised the text, and, when necessary, have changed and modified it, and I have endeavored to bring it up to our present state of knowledge in all particulars. Much new matter will be found relating to therapeutics, and a chapter on syphilis and marriage has been appended.

This admirable book is undoubtedly the best book on the subject which has appeared on this side of the Atlantic, and one of the best which has appeared anywhere. As years have rolled by it has reached successive editions, constantly assimilating the conclusions of scientific investigations all over the world, and never falling behind the advance guard of its own department. This last edition keeps up the reputation which its predecessors required. It comes revised, added to and improved. It is in every way admirable, a credit to its authors and a credit to its publishers.—*The Medical News*, Dec. 22, 1883.

The character of this standard work is so well

known that it would be superfluous here to pass in review its general or special points of excellence. The verdict of the profession has been passed; it has been accepted as the most thorough and complete exposition of the pathology and treatment of venereal diseases in the language; admirable as a model of clear description, an exponent of sound pathological doctrine, and a guide for rational and successful treatment, it is an ornament to the medical literature of this country. The additions made to the present edition are eminently judicious, from the standpoint of practical utility.—*Journal of Cutaneous and Venereal Diseases*, Jan. 1884.

CORNIL, V.,*Professor to the Faculty of Medicine of Paris, and Physician to the Lourcine Hospital.*

Syphilis, its Morbid Anatomy, Diagnosis and Treatment. Specially revised by the Author, and translated with notes and additions by J. HENRY C. SIMES, M. D., Demonstrator of Pathological Histology in the University of Pennsylvania, and J. WILLIAM WHITE, M. D., Lecturer on Venereal Diseases and Demonstrator of Surgery in the University of Pennsylvania. In one handsome octavo volume of 461 pages, with 84 very beautiful illustrations. Cloth, \$3.75. *Just ready.*

The anatomical and histological characters of the hard and soft sore are admirably described. The multiform cutaneous manifestations of the disease are dealt with histologically in a masterly way, as we should indeed expect them to be, and the accompanying illustrations are executed carefully and well. The various nervous lesions which are the recognized outcome of the syphilitic dyscrasia are treated with care and consideration. Syphilitic epilepsy, paralysis, cerebral syphilis and locomotor ataxia are subjects full of interest; and nowhere in

the whole volume is the clinical experience of the author or the wide acquaintance of the translators with medical literature more evident. The anatomy, the histology, the pathology and the clinical features of syphilis are represented in this work in their best, most practical and most instructive form, and no one will rise from its perusal without the feeling that his grasp of the wide and important subject on which it treats is a stronger and surer one.—*The London Practitioner*, Jan. 1882.

GROSS, SAMUEL W., A. M., M. D.,*Professor of the Principles of Surgery and of Clinical Surgery in the Jefferson Medical College.*

A Practical Treatise on Impotence, Sterility, and Allied Disorders of the Male Sexual Organs. Second edition, thoroughly revised. In one very handsome octavo volume of 168 pages, with 16 illustrations. Cloth, \$1.50. *Just ready.*

The author of this monograph is a man of positive convictions and vigorous style. This is justified by his experience and by his study, which has gone hand in hand with his experience. In regard to the various organic and functional disorders of the male generative apparatus, he has had exceptional opportunities for observation, and his book shows that he has not neglected to compare his own views with those of other authors. The result is a work which can be safely recommended to both physicians and surgeons as a guide in the treatment of the disturbances it refers to. It is the best treatise on the subject with which we are acquainted.—*The Medical News*, Sept. 1, 1883.

This work will derive value from the high standing of its author, aside from the fact of its passing so rapidly into its second edition. This is, indeed, a book that every physician will be glad to place in his library, to be read with profit to himself, and with incalculable benefit to his patient. Besides the subjects embraced in the title, which are treated of in their various forms and degrees, spermatorrhœa and prostaticorrhœa are also fully considered. The work is thoroughly practical in character, and will be especially useful to the general practitioner.—*Medical Record*, Aug. 18, 1883.

CULLERIER, A., & BUMSTEAD, F. J., M.D., LL.D.,*Surgeon to the Hôpital du Midi.**Late Professor of Venereal Diseases in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.*

An Atlas of Venereal Diseases. Translated and edited by FREEMAN J. BUMSTEAD, M. D. In one imperial 4to. volume of 328 pages, double-columns, with 26 plates, containing about 150 figures, beautifully colored, many of them the size of life. Strongly bound in cloth, \$17.00. A specimen of the plates and text sent by mail, on receipt of 25 cts.

HILLON SYPHILIS AND LOCAL CONTAGIOUS DISORDERS. In one 8vo vol. of 479 p. Cloth, \$3.25.
LEE'S LECTURES ON SYPHILIS AND SOME

FORMS OF LOCAL DISEASE AFFECTING PRINCIPALLY THE ORGANS OF GENERATION. In one 8vo. vol. of 246 pages. Cloth, \$2.25.

HYDE, J. NEVINS, A. M., M. D.,*Professor of Dermatology and Venereal Diseases in Rush Medical College, Chicago.*

A Practical Treatise on Diseases of the Skin. For the use of Students and Practitioners. In one handsome octavo volume of 570 pages, with 66 beautiful and elaborate illustrations. Cloth, \$4.25; leather, \$5.25. *Just ready.*

The author has given the student and practitioner a work admirably adapted to the wants of each. We can heartily commend the book as a valuable addition to our literature and a reliable guide to students and practitioners in their studies and practice.—*Am. Journ. of Med. Sci.*, July, 1883.

Especially to be praised are the practical suggestions as to what may be called the common-sense treatment of eczema. It is quite impossible to exaggerate the judiciousness with which the formulae for the external treatment of eczema are selected, and what is of equal importance, the full and clear instructions for their use.—*London Medical Times and Gazette*, July 28, 1883.

The work of Dr. Hyde will be awarded a high position. The student of medicine will find it peculiarly adapted to his wants. Notwithstanding the extent of the subject to which it is devoted, yet it is limited to a single and not very large volume, without omitting a proper discussion of the topics. The conciseness of the volume, and the setting forth of only what can be held as facts will also make it acceptable to general practitioners.—*Cincinnati Medical News*, Feb. 1883.

The aim of the author has been to present to his readers a work not only expounding the most modern conceptions of his subject, but presenting what is of standard value. He has more especially devoted its pages to the treatment of disease, and by his detailed descriptions of therapeutic measures has adapted them to the needs of the physi-

cian in active practice. In dealing with these questions the author leaves nothing to the presumed knowledge of the reader, but enters thoroughly into the most minute description, so that one is not only told what should be done under given conditions but how to do it as well. It is therefore in the best sense "a practical treatise." That it is comprehensive, a glance at the index will show.—*Maryland Medical Journal*, July 7, 1883.

Professor Hyde has long been known as one of the most intelligent and enthusiastic representatives of dermatology in the west. His numerous contributions to the literature of this specialty have gained for him a favorable recognition as a careful, conscientious and original observer. The remarkable advances made in our knowledge of diseases of the skin, especially from the standpoint of pathological histology and improved methods of treatment, necessitate a revision of the older text-books at short intervals in order to bring them up to the standard demanded by the march of science. This last contribution of Dr. Hyde is an effort in this direction. He has attempted, as he informs us, the task of presenting in a condensed form the results of the latest observation and experience. A careful examination of the work convinces us that he has accomplished his task with painstaking fidelity and with a creditable result.—*Journal of Cutaneous and Venereal Diseases*, June, 1883.

FOX, T., M.D., F.R.C.P., and FOX, T.C., B.A., M.R.C.S.,*Physician to the Department for Skin Diseases, University College Hospital, London.**Physician for Diseases of the Skin to the Westminster Hospital, London.*

An Epitome of Skin Diseases. With Formulæ. For Students and Practitioners. Third edition, revised and enlarged. In one very handsome 12mo. volume of 238 pages. Cloth, \$1.25. *Just ready.*

The third edition of this convenient handbook calls for notice owing to the revision and expansion which it has undergone. The arrangement of skin diseases in alphabetical order, which is the method of classification adopted in this work, becomes a positive advantage to the student. The book is one which we can strongly recommend, not only to students but also to practitioners who require a compendious summary of the present state of dermatology.—*British Medical Journal*, July 2, 1883.

We cordially recommend Fox's *Epitome* to those whose time is limited and who wish a handy

manual to lie upon the table for instant reference. Its alphabetical arrangement is suited to this use, for all one has to know is the name of the disease, and here are its description and the appropriate treatment at hand and ready for instant application. The present edition has been very carefully revised and a number of new diseases are described, while most of the recent additions to dermal therapeutics find mention, and the formulæ at the end of the book has been considerably augmented.—*The Medical News*, December, 1883.

MORRIS, MALCOLM, M. D.,*Joint Lecturer on Dermatology at St. Mary's Hospital Medical School, London.*

Skin Diseases; Including their Definitions, Symptoms, Diagnosis, Prognosis, Morbid Anatomy and Treatment. A Manual for Students and Practitioners. In one 12mo. volume of 316 pages, with illustrations. Cloth, \$1.75.

To physicians who would like to know something about skin diseases, so that when a patient presents himself for relief they can make a correct diagnosis and prescribe a rational treatment, we unhesitatingly recommend this little book of Dr. Morris. The affections of the skin are described in a terse, lucid manner, and their several characteristics so plainly set forth that diagnosis will be easy. The treatment in each case is such as the experience of the most eminent dermatologists advises.—*Cincinnati Medical News*, April, 1880.

This is emphatically a learner's book; for we can safely say, that in the whole range of medical literature there is no book of a like scope which

for clearness of expression and methodical arrangement is better adapted to promote a rational conception of dermatology—a branch confessedly difficult and perplexing to the beginner.—*St. Louis Courier of Medicine*, April, 1880.

The writer has certainly given in a small compass a large amount of well-compiled information, and his little book compares favorably with any other which has emanated from England, while in many points he has emancipated himself from the stubbornly adhered to errors of others of his countrymen. There is certainly excellent material in the book which will well repay perusal.—*Boston Med. and Surg. Journ.*, March, 1880.

WILSON, ERASMUS, F. R. S.

The Student's Book of Cutaneous Medicine and Diseases of the Skin. In one handsome small octavo volume of 535 pages. Cloth, \$3.50.

HILLIER, THOMAS, M. D.,*Physician to the Skin Department of University College, London.*

Handbook of Skin Diseases; for Students and Practitioners. Second American edition. In one 12mo. volume of 353 pages, with plates. Cloth, \$2.25.

AN AMERICAN SYSTEM OF GYNÆCOLOGY.

A System of Gynæcology, in Treatises by Various Authors. In two handsome octavo volumes, richly illustrated. *In active preparation.*

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS.

FORDYCE BARKER, M. D.,
ROBERT BATTEY, M. D.,
SAMUEL C. BUSEY, M. D.,
HENRY F. CAMPBELL, M. D.,
BENJAMIN F. DAWSON, M. D.,
WILLIAM GOODELL, M. D.,
HENRY F. GARRIGUES, M. D.,
SAMUEL W. GROSS, M. D.,
JAMES B. HUNTER, M. D.,
WILLIAM T. HOWARD, M. D.,
A. REEVES JACKSON, M. D.,
EDWARD W. JENKS, M. D.,

CHARLES CARROLL LEE, M. D.,
WILLIAM T. LUSK, M. D.,
MATTHEW D. MANN, M. D.,
ROBERT B. MAURY, M. D.,
C. D. PALMER, M. D.,
WILLIAM M. POLK, M. D.,
THADDEUS A. REAMY, M. D.,
A. D. ROCKWELL, M. D.,
ALBERT H. SMITH, M. D.,
R. STANSBURY SUTTON, A. M., M. D.,
T. GAILLARD THOMAS, M. D.,
CHARLES S. WARD, M. D.,

WILLIAM H. WELCH, M. D.

THOMAS, T. GAILLARD, M. D.,

Professor of Diseases of Women in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y.

A Practical Treatise on the Diseases of Women. Fifth edition, thoroughly revised and rewritten. In one large and handsome octavo volume of 810 pages, with 266 illustrations. Cloth, \$5.00; leather, \$6.00; very handsome half Russia, raised bands, \$6.50.

The words which follow "fifth edition" are in this case no mere formal announcement. The alterations and additions which have been made are both numerous and important. The attraction and the permanent character of this book lie in the clearness and truth of the clinical descriptions of diseases; the fertility of the author in therapeutic resources and the fulness with which the details of treatment are described; the definite character of the teaching; and last, but not least, the evident candor which pervades it. We would also particularize the fulness with which the history of the subject is gone into, which makes the book additionally interesting and gives it value as a work of reference.—*London Medical Times and Gazette*, July 30, 1881.

The determination of the author to keep his book foremost in the rank of works on gynæcology is most gratifying. Recognizing the fact that this can only be accomplished by frequent and thorough revision, he has spared no pains to make the present edition more desirable even than the pre-

vious one. As a book of reference for the busy practitioner it is unequalled.—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, April 7, 1880.

It has been enlarged and carefully revised. It is a condensed encyclopædia of gynæcological medicine. The style of arrangement, the masterly manner in which each subject is treated, and the honest convictions derived from probably the largest clinical experience in that specialty of any in this country, all serve to commend it in the highest terms to the practitioner.—*Nashville Jour. of Med. and Surg.*, Jan. 1881.

That the previous editions of the treatise of Dr. Thomas were thought worthy of translation into German, French, Italian and Spanish, is enough to give it the stamp of genuine merit. At home it has made its way into the library of every obstetrician and gynæcologist as a safe guide to practice. No small number of additions have been made to the present edition to make it correspond to recent improvements in treatment.—*Pacific Medical and Surgical Journal*, Jan. 1881.

EDIS, ARTHUR W., M. D., Lond., F. R. C. P., M. R. C. S.,

Assist. Obstetric Physician to Middlesex Hospital, late Physician to British Lying-in Hospital.

The Diseases of Women. Including their Pathology, Causation, Symptoms, Diagnosis and Treatment. A Manual for Students and Practitioners. In one handsome octavo volume of 576 pages, with 143 illustrations. Cloth, \$3.00; leather, \$4.00.

It is a pleasure to read a book so thoroughly good as this one. The special qualities which are conspicuous are thoroughness in covering the whole ground, clearness of description and conciseness of statement. Another marked feature of the book is the attention paid to the details of many minor surgical operations and procedures, as, for instance, the use of tents, application of leeches, and use of hot water injections. These are among the more common methods of treatment, and yet very little is said about them in many of the text-books. The book is one to be warmly recommended especially to students and general practitioners, who need a concise but complete *résumé* of the whole subject. Specialists, too, will find many useful hints in its pages.—*Boston Med. and Surg. Journ.*, March 2, 1882.

The greatest pains have been taken with the sections relating to treatment. A liberal selection of remedies is given for each morbid condition, the strength, mode of application and other details being fully explained. The descriptions of gynæcological manipulations and operations are full, clear and practical. Much care has also been bestowed on the parts of the book which deal with diagnosis—we note especially the pages dealing with the differentiation, one from another, of the different kinds of abdominal tumors. The practitioner will therefore find in this book the kind of knowledge he most needs in his daily work, and he will be pleased with the clearness and fulness of the information there given.—*The Practitioner*, Feb. 1882.

BARNES, ROBERT, M. D., F. R. C. P.,

Obstetric Physician to St. Thomas' Hospital, London, etc.

A Clinical Exposition of the Medical and Surgical Diseases of Women. In one handsome octavo volume, with numerous illustrations. New edition. *Preparing.*

CHADWICK, JAMES R., A. M., M. D.

A Manual of the Diseases Peculiar to Women. In one handsome royal 12mo. volume, with illustrations. *Preparing.*

WEST, CHARLES, M. D.

Lectures on the Diseases of Women. Third American from the third London edition. In one octavo volume of 543 pages. Cloth, \$3.75; leather, \$4.75.

EMMET, THOMAS ADDIS, M. D., LL. D.,*Surgeon to the Woman's Hospital, New York, etc.*

The Principles and Practice of Gynecology; For the use of Students and Practitioners of Medicine. Second edition. Thoroughly revised. In one large and very handsome octavo volume of 879 pages, with 133 illustrations. Cloth, \$5.00; leather, \$6.00; very handsome half Russia, \$6.50.

No gynecological treatise has appeared which contains an equal amount of original and useful matter; nor does the medical and surgical history of America include a book more novel and useful. The tabular and statistical information which it contains is marvellous, both in quantity and accuracy, and cannot be otherwise than invaluable to future investigators. It is a work which demands not careless reading but profound study. Its value as a contribution to gynecology is, perhaps, greater than that of all previous literature on the subject combined.—*Chicago Medical Gazette*, April 5, 1880.

In no country of the world has gynecology re-

ceived more attention than in America. It is, then, with a feeling of pleasure that we welcome a work on diseases of women from so eminent a gynecologist as Dr. Emmet. The work is essentially clinical, and leaves a strong impress of the author's individuality. To criticise, with the care it merits, the book throughout, would demand far more space than is at our command. In parting, we can say that the work teems with original ideas, fresh and valuable methods of practice, and is written in a clear and elegant style, worthy of the literary reputation of the country of Longfellow and Oliver Wendell Holmes.—*British Med. Journal*, Feb. 21, 1880.

DUNCAN, J. MATTHEWS, M.D., LL. D., F. R. S. E., etc.

Clinical Lectures on the Diseases of Women; Delivered in Saint Bartholomew's Hospital. In one handsome octavo volume of 175 pages. Cloth, \$1.50.

They are in every way worthy of their author; indeed, we look upon them as among the most valuable of his contributions. They are all upon matters of great interest to the general practitioner. Some of them deal with subjects that are not, as a rule, adequately handled in the text-books; others of them, while bearing upon topics that are usually treated of at length in such works, yet bear such a

stamp of individuality that, if widely read, as they certainly deserve to be, they cannot fail to exert a wholesome restraint upon the undue eagerness with which many young physicians seem bent upon following the wild teachings which so infest the gynecology of the present day.—*N. Y. Medical Journal*, March, 1880.

GUSSEROW, A.,*Professor of Midwifery and the Diseases of Children at the University of Berlin.*

A Practical Treatise on Uterine Tumors. Specially revised by the Author, and translated with notes and additions by EDMUND C. WENDT, M. D., Pathologist to the St. Francis Hospital, N. Y., etc., and revised by NATHAN BOZEMAN, M. D., Surgeon to the Woman's Hospital of the State of New York. In one handsome octavo volume, with about 40 illustrations. *Preparing.*

HODGE, HUGH L., M. D.,*Emeritus Professor of Obstetrics, etc., in the University of Pennsylvania.*

On Diseases Peculiar to Women; Including Displacements of the Uterus. Second edition, revised and enlarged. In one beautifully printed octavo volume of 519 pages, with original illustrations. Cloth, \$4.50.

By the Same Author.

The Principles and Practice of Obstetrics. Illustrated with large lithographic plates containing 159 figures from original photographs, and with numerous woodcuts. In one large quarto volume of 542 double-columned pages. Strongly bound in cloth, \$14.00.

* * * Specimens of the plates and letter-press will be forwarded to any address, free by mail, on receipt of six cents in postage stamps.

TARNIER, S., and CHANTREUIL, G.

A Treatise on the Art of Obstetrics. Translated from the French. In two large octavo volumes, richly illustrated.

RAMSBOTHAM, FRANCIS H., M. D.

The Principles and Practice of Obstetric Medicine and Surgery; In reference to the Process of Parturition. A new and enlarged edition, thoroughly revised by the Author. With additions by W. V. KEATING, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics, etc., in the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia. In one large and handsome imperial octavo volume of 640 pages, with 64 full-page plates and 43 woodcuts in the text, containing in all nearly 200 beautiful figures. Strongly bound in leather, with raised bands, \$7.

ASHWELL'S PRACTICAL TREATISE ON THE DISEASES PECULIAR TO WOMEN. Third American from the third and revised London edition. In one 8vo. vol., pp. 520. Cloth, \$3.50.

CHURCHILL ON THE PUERPERAL FEVER

AND OTHER DISEASES PECULIAR TO WOMEN. In one 8vo. vol. of 464 pages. Cloth, \$2.50.

MEIGS ON THE NATURE, SIGNS AND TREATMENT OF CHILDBED FEVER. In one 8vo. volume of 346 pages. Cloth, \$2.00.

PLAYFAIR, W. S., M. D., F. R. C. P.,*Professor of Obstetric Medicine in King's College, London, etc.*

A Treatise on the Science and Practice of Midwifery. Third American edition, revised by the Author. Edited, with additions, by ROBERT P. HARRIS, M. D. In one handsome octavo volume of 659 pages, with 183 illustrations. Cloth, \$4; leather, \$5; half Russia, \$5.50.

The medical profession has now the opportunity of adding to their stock of standard medical works one of the best volumes on midwifery ever published. The subject is taken up with a master hand. The part devoted to labor in all its various presentations, the management and results, is admirably arranged, and the views entertained will be found essentially modern, and the opinions expressed trustworthy. The work abounds with plates, illustrating various obstetrical positions; they are admirably wrought, and afford great assistance to the student.—*N. O. Medical and Surgical Journal*, March, 1880.

If inquired of by a medical student what work on obstetrics we should recommend for him, *par excellence*, we would undoubtedly advise him to choose Playfair's. It is of convenient size, but what is of chief importance, its treatment of the various subjects is concise and plain. While the discussions and descriptions are sufficiently elaborate to render a very intelligible idea of them, yet

all details not necessary for a full understanding of the subject are omitted.—*Cincinnati Medical News*, Jan., 1880.

It certainly is an admirable exposition of the science and practice of midwifery. Of course the additions made by the American editor, Dr. R. P. Harris, who never utters an idle word, and whose studious researches in some special departments of obstetrics are so well known to the profession, are of great value.—*The American Practitioner*, April, 1880.

The third edition—so soon following the second—shows that the good qualities of the book have been recognized by the profession. The second American has been exhausted before the second English edition, and this is therefore especially prepared and revised by the author for this country; a fact which ought to be satisfactory as to the profession here being furnished with the latest work upon all subjects pertaining to obstetrics.—*Am. Journal of Med. Sciences*, April, 1880.

KING, A. F. A., M. D.,*Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women in the Medical Department of the Columbian University, Washington, D. C., and in the University of Vermont, etc.*

A Manual of Obstetrics. New edition. In one very handsome 12mo. volume of 331 pages, with 59 illustrations. Cloth, \$2.00. *Just ready.*

A notice of the previous edition is appended.

Though the book appears small externally, it contains as complete a consideration of obstetric subjects as many larger volumes, and this is chiefly owing to a directness of expression, and an avoidance of repetition and of waste of words. The author endeavors to place theories, causes of disease and methods of treatment in that order which, by weight of authority, they merit. His excellent judgment has availed him well in this effort. While, in one sense, the book is an excel-

lent obstetric dictionary, and well suited to the student, it is also of value to the general practitioner, who often desires to find a *résumé* of information upon a given subject. It will be of further value to the latter, as, in our opinion, the author holds most sensible views on practical matters. The book is admirably arranged for reference, being well paragraphed, with suitable sub-divisions, and well indexed.—*American Journal of Obstetrics*, Aug. 1882.

PARVIN, THEOPHILUS, M. D., LL. D.,*Professor of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children in the Jefferson Medical College.*

A Treatise on Midwifery. In one very handsome octavo volume of about 550 pages, with numerous illustrations. *In press.*

BARNES, ROBERT, M. D., and FANCOURT, M. D.,*Phys. to the General Lying-in Hosp., Lond.**Obstetric Phys. to St. Thomas' Hosp., Lond.*

A System of Obstetric Medicine and Surgery, Theoretical and Clinical. For the Student and the Practitioner. The Section on Embryology contributed by Prof. Milnes Marshall. In two handsome octavo volumes, profusely illustrated. *In press.*

BARNES, FANCOURT, M. D.,*Obstetric Physician to St. Thomas' Hospital, London.*

A Manual of Midwifery for Midwives and Medical Students. In one royal 12mo. volume of 197 pages, with 50 illustrations. Cloth, \$1.25.

PARRY, JOHN S., M. D.,*Obstetrician to the Philadelphia Hospital, Vice-President of the Obstet. Society of Philadelphia.*

Extra-Uterine Pregnancy: Its Clinical History, Diagnosis, Prognosis and Treatment. In one handsome octavo volume of 272 pages. Cloth, \$2.50.

TANNER, THOMAS HAWKES, M. D.

On the Signs and Diseases of Pregnancy. First American from the second English edition. In one handsome octavo volume of 490 pages, with 4 colored plates and 16 woodcuts. Cloth, \$4.25.

WINCKEL, F.

A Complete Treatise on the Pathology and Treatment of Childbed. For Students and Practitioners. Translated, with the consent of the Author, from the second German edition, by JAMES READ CHADWICK, M. D. In one octavo volume of 484 pages. Cloth, \$4.00.

LEISHMAN, WILLIAM, M. D.,*Regius Professor of Midwifery in the University of Glasgow, etc.*

A System of Midwifery, Including the Diseases of Pregnancy and the Puerperal State. Third American edition, revised by the Author, with additions by JOHN S. PARRY, M. D., Obstetrician to the Philadelphia Hospital, etc. In one large and very handsome octavo volume of 740 pages, with 205 illustrations. Cloth, \$4.50; leather, \$5.50; very handsome half Russia, raised bands, \$6.00.

The author is broad in his teachings, and discusses briefly the comparative anatomy of the pelvis and the mobility of the pelvic articulations. The second chapter is devoted especially to the study of the pelvis, while in the third the female organs of generation are introduced. The structure and development of the ovum are admirably described. Then follow chapters upon the various subjects embraced in the study of midwifery. The descriptions throughout the work are plain and pleasing. It is sufficient to state that in this, the last edition of this well-known work, every recent advancement in this field has been brought forward.—*Physician and Surgeon*, Jan. 1880.

We gladly welcome the new edition of this excellent text-book of midwifery. The former editions have been most favorably received by the profession on both sides of the Atlantic. In the

preparation of the present edition the author has made such alterations as the progress of obstetrical science seems to require, and we cannot but admire the ability with which the task has been performed. We consider it an admirable text-book for students during their attendance upon lectures, and have great pleasure in recommending it. As an exponent of the midwifery of the present day it has no superior in the English language.—*Canada Lancet*, Jan. 1880.

To the American student the work before us must prove admirably adapted. Complete in all its parts, essentially modern in its teachings, and with demonstrations noted for clearness and precision, it will gain in favor and be recognized as a work of standard merit. The work cannot fail to be popular and is cordially recommended.—*N. O. Med. and Surg. Journ.*, March, 1880.

SMITH, J. LEWIS, M. D.,*Clinical Professor of Diseases of Children in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, N. Y.*

A Complete Practical Treatise on the Diseases of Children. Fifth edition, thoroughly revised and rewritten. In one handsome octavo volume of 836 pages, with illustrations. Cloth, \$4.50; leather, \$5.50; very handsome half Russia, raised bands, \$6.

This is one of the best books on the subject with which we have met and one that has given us satisfaction on every occasion on which we have consulted it, either as to diagnosis or treatment. It is now in its fifth edition and in its present form is a very adequate representation of the subject it treats of as at present understood. The important subject of infant hygiene is fully dealt with in the early portion of the book. The great bulk of the work is appropriately devoted to the diseases of infancy and childhood. We would recommend any one in need of information on the subject to procure the work and form his own opinion on it, which we venture to say will be a favorable one.—*Dublin Journal of Medical Science*, March, 1883.

There is no book published on the subjects of which this one treats that is its equal in value to the physician. While he has said just enough to impart the information desired by general practi-

tioners on such questions as etiology, pathology, prognosis, etc., he has devoted more attention to the diagnosis and treatment of the ailments which he so accurately describes; and such information is exactly what is wanted by the vast majority of "family physicians."—*Va. Med. Monthly*, Feb. 1882.

It is a pleasure to peruse such a work as the one before us, and as reviewers we have but one difficulty—there is but little to find fault with. The author understands what he writes about from a practical acquaintance with the diseases incident to infancy and childhood, and also thoroughly comprehends their pathology and therapeutics. The work is full of original and practical remarks which will be particularly acceptable to the student and young physician; but at the same time we can with great sincerity commend it to the notice of the profession in general.—*Edinb. Med. J.*, May, '82.

KEATING, JOHN M., M. D.,*Lecturer on the Diseases of Children at the University of Pennsylvania, etc.*

The Mother's Guide in the Management and Feeding of Infants. In one handsome 12mo. volume of 118 pages. Cloth, \$1.00.

Works like this one will aid the physician immensely, for it saves the time he is constantly giving his patients in instructing them on the subjects here dwelt upon so thoroughly and practically. Dr. Keating has written a practical book, has carefully avoided unnecessary repetition, and successfully instructed the mother in such details of the treatment of her child as devolve upon her. He has studiously omitted giving prescriptions, and instructs the mother when to call upon the doctor, as his duties are totally distinct from hers.—*American Journal of Obstetrics*, October, 1881.

Dr. Keating has kept clear of the common fault of works of this sort, viz., mixing the duties of the mother with those proper to the doctor. There is the ring of common sense in the remarks about

the employment of a wet-nurse, about the proper food for a nursing mother, about the tonic effects of a bath, about the perambulator *versus* the nurses' arms, and on many other subjects concerning which the critic might say, "surely this is obvious," but which experience teaches us are exactly the things needed to be insisted upon, with the rich as well as the poor.—*London Lancet*, January, 28 1882.

A book small in size, written in pleasant style, in language which can be readily understood by any mother, and eminently practical and safe; in fact a book for which we have been waiting a long time, and which we can most heartily recommend to mothers as the book on this subject.—*New York Medical Journal and Obstetrical Review*, Feb. 1882.

WEST, CHARLES, M. D.,*Physician to the Hospital for Sick Children, London, etc.*

Lectures on the Diseases of Infancy and Childhood. Fifth American from the sixth revised and enlarged English edition. In one large and handsome octavo volume of 686 pages. Cloth, \$4.50; leather, \$5.50.

By the Same Author.

On Some Disorders of the Nervous System in Childhood. In one small 12mo. volume of 127 pages. Cloth, \$1.00.

CONDIE'S PRACTICAL TREATISE ON THE DISEASES OF CHILDREN. Sixth edition, re-

vised and augmented. In one octavo volume of 779 pages. Cloth, \$5.25; leather, \$6.25.

TIDY, CHARLES MEYMOTT, M. B., F. C. S.,*Professor of Chemistry and of Forensic Medicine and Public Health at the London Hospital, etc.*

Legal Medicine. VOLUME II. Legitimacy and Paternity, Pregnancy, Abortion, Rape, Indecent Exposure, Sodomy, Bestiality, Live Birth, Infanticide, Asphyxia, Drowning, Hanging, Strangulation, Suffocation. Making a very handsome imperial octavo volume of 529 pages. Cloth, \$6.00; leather, \$7.00. *Just ready.*

VOLUME I. Containing 664 imperial octavo pages, with two beautiful colored plates. Cloth, \$6.00; leather, \$7.00. *Recently issued.*

He whose inclinations or necessities lead him to assume the functions of a medical jurist wants a book encyclopedic in character, in which he may be reasonably sure of finding medico-legal topics discussed with judicial fairness, with sufficient completeness, and with due attention to the most recent advances in medical science. Mr. Tidy's work bids fair to meet this need satisfactorily.

The fact that the very numerous illustrative cases are drawn from many sources, and are not limited, as in Casper's Handbook, to the author's own experience, and the additional fact that they are brought down to a very recent date, give them, for purposes of reference, a very obvious value.—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, Feb. 8, 1883.

TAYLOR, ALFRED S., M. D.,*Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence and Chemistry in Guy's Hospital, London.*

A Manual of Medical Jurisprudence. Eighth American from the tenth London edition, thoroughly revised and rewritten. Edited by JOHN J. REESE, M. D., Professor of Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology in the University of Pennsylvania. In one large octavo volume of 937 pages, with 70 illustrations. Cloth, \$5.00; leather, \$6.00; half Russia, raised bands, \$6.50.

The American editions of this standard manual have for a long time laid claim to the attention of the profession in this country; and the eighth comes before us as embodying the latest thoughts and emendations of Dr. Taylor upon the subject to which he devoted his life with an assiduity and success which made him *facile princeps* among English writers on medical jurisprudence. Both the author and the book have made a mark too deep to be affected by criticism, whether it be censure or praise. In this case, however, we should

only have to seek for laudatory terms.—*American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, Jan. 1881.

This celebrated work has been the standard authority in its department for thirty-seven years, both in England and America, in both the professions which it concerns, and it is improbable that it will be superseded in many years. The work is simply indispensable to every physician, and nearly so to every liberally-educated lawyer, and we heartily commend the present edition to both professions.—*Albany Law Journal*, March 26, 1881.

By the Same Author.

The Principles and Practice of Medical Jurisprudence. Third edition. In two handsome octavo volumes, containing 1416 pages, with 188 illustrations. Cloth, \$10; leather, \$12. *Just ready.*

The revision of the third edition of this standard work has been most happily confided to a gentleman who was during fourteen years the colleague of the author, and who therefore is thoroughly conversant with the methods of thought which have everywhere gained for the book an exalted position as a work of reference. In its present form the work is the most complete exposition of Forensic Medicine in the English language.

Taylor's Treatise at the hands of Dr. Stevenson has undergone a diminution of bulk with an increase of mass. This edition only asserts with stronger reason the allowed claims of the late Dr. Taylor's work to the first position among English

books of its class. Including within its purview, as the subject does, something from every division of medical science, this exhaustive treatise will ever remain an invaluable collection of data.—*New York Medical Journal*, Dec. 1, 1883.

By the Same Author.

Poisons in Relation to Medical Jurisprudence and Medicine. Third American, from the third and revised English edition. In one large octavo volume of 788 pages. Cloth, \$5.50; leather, \$6.50.

LEA, HENRY C.

Superstition and Force: Essays on The Wager of Law, The Wager of Battle, The Ordeal and Torture. Third revised and enlarged edition. In one handsome royal 12mo. volume of 552 pages. Cloth, \$2.50.

This valuable work is in reality a history of civilization as interpreted by the progress of jurisprudence. . . . In "Superstition and Force" we have a philosophic survey of the long period intervening between primitive barbarity and civilized enlightenment. There is not a chapter in the work that

should not be most carefully studied; and however well versed the reader may be in the science of jurisprudence, he will find much in Mr. Lea's volume of which he was previously ignorant. The book is a valuable addition to the literature of social science.—*Westminster Review*, Jan. 1880.

By the Same Author.

Studies in Church History. The Rise of the Temporal Power—Benefit of Clergy—Excommunication. New edition. In one very handsome royal octavo volume of 605 pages. Cloth, \$2.50. *Just ready.*

The author is pre-eminently a scholar. He takes up every topic allied with the leading theme, and traces it out to the minutest detail with a wealth of knowledge and impartiality of treatment that compel admiration. The amount of information compressed into the book is extraordinary. In no other single volume is the development of the

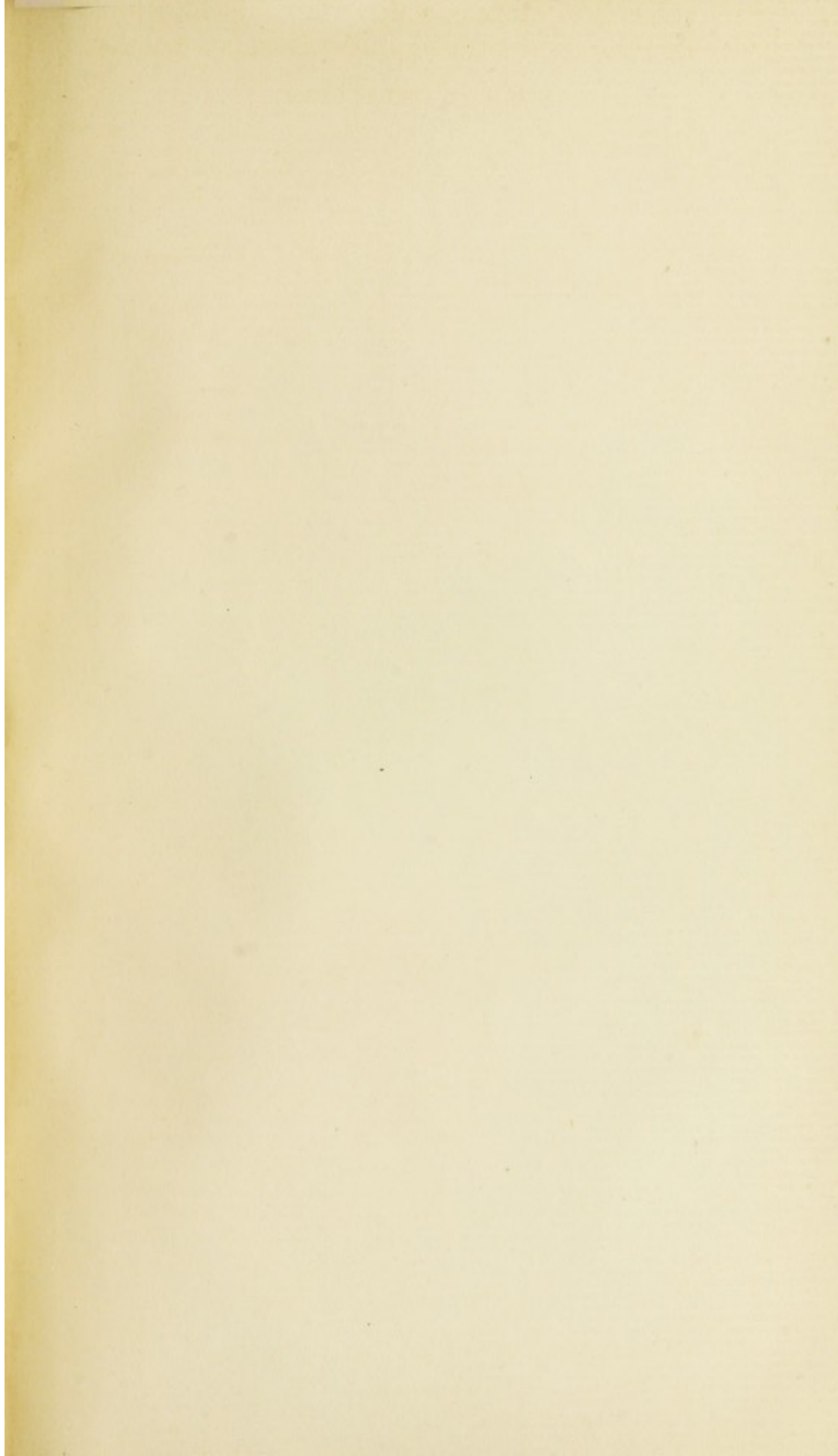
primitive church traced with so much clearness, and with so definite a perception of complex or conflicting sources. The fifty pages on the growth of the papacy, for instance, are admirable for conciseness and freedom from prejudice.—*Boston Traveller*, May 3, 1883.

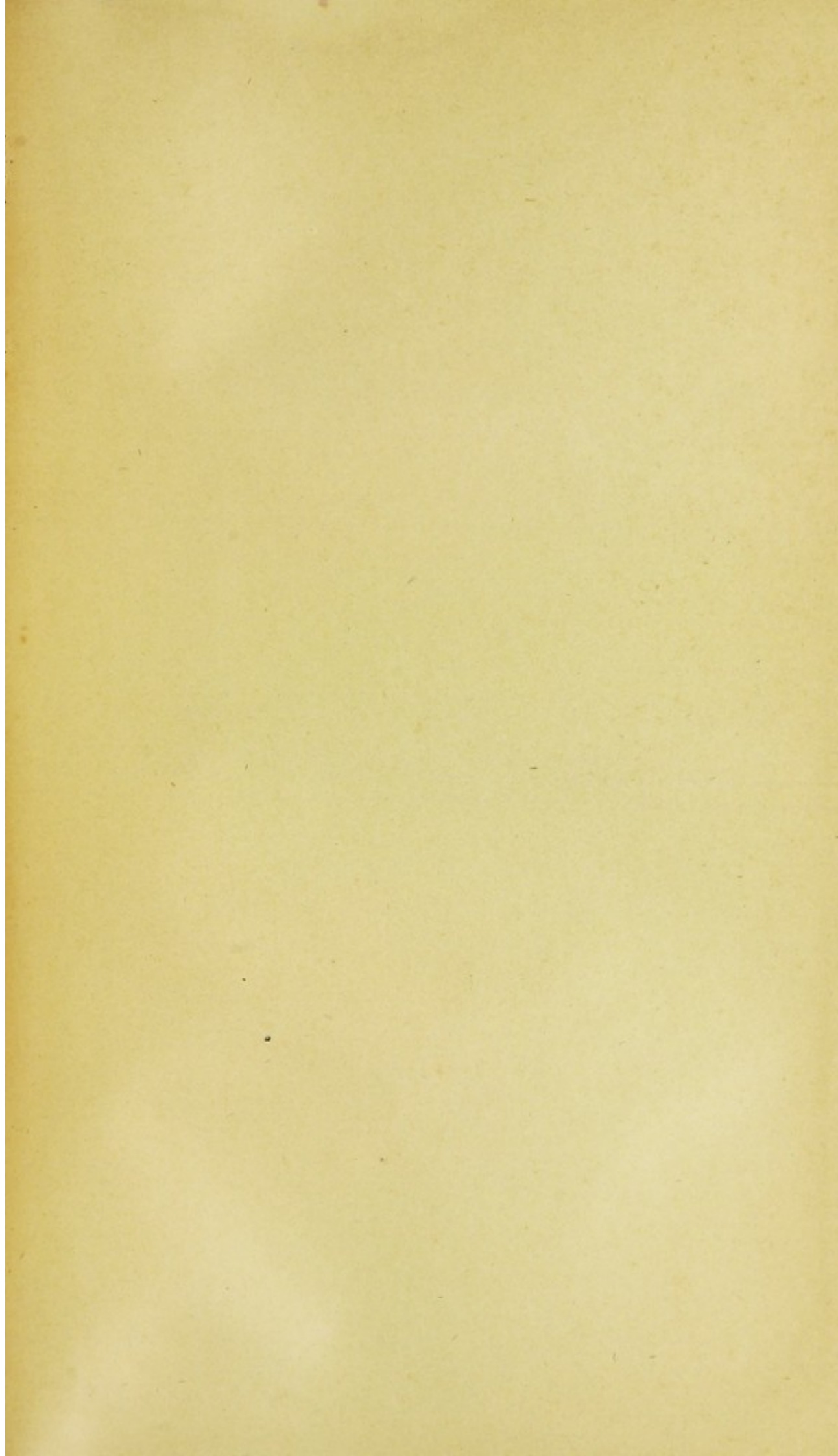
INDEX TO CATALOGUE.

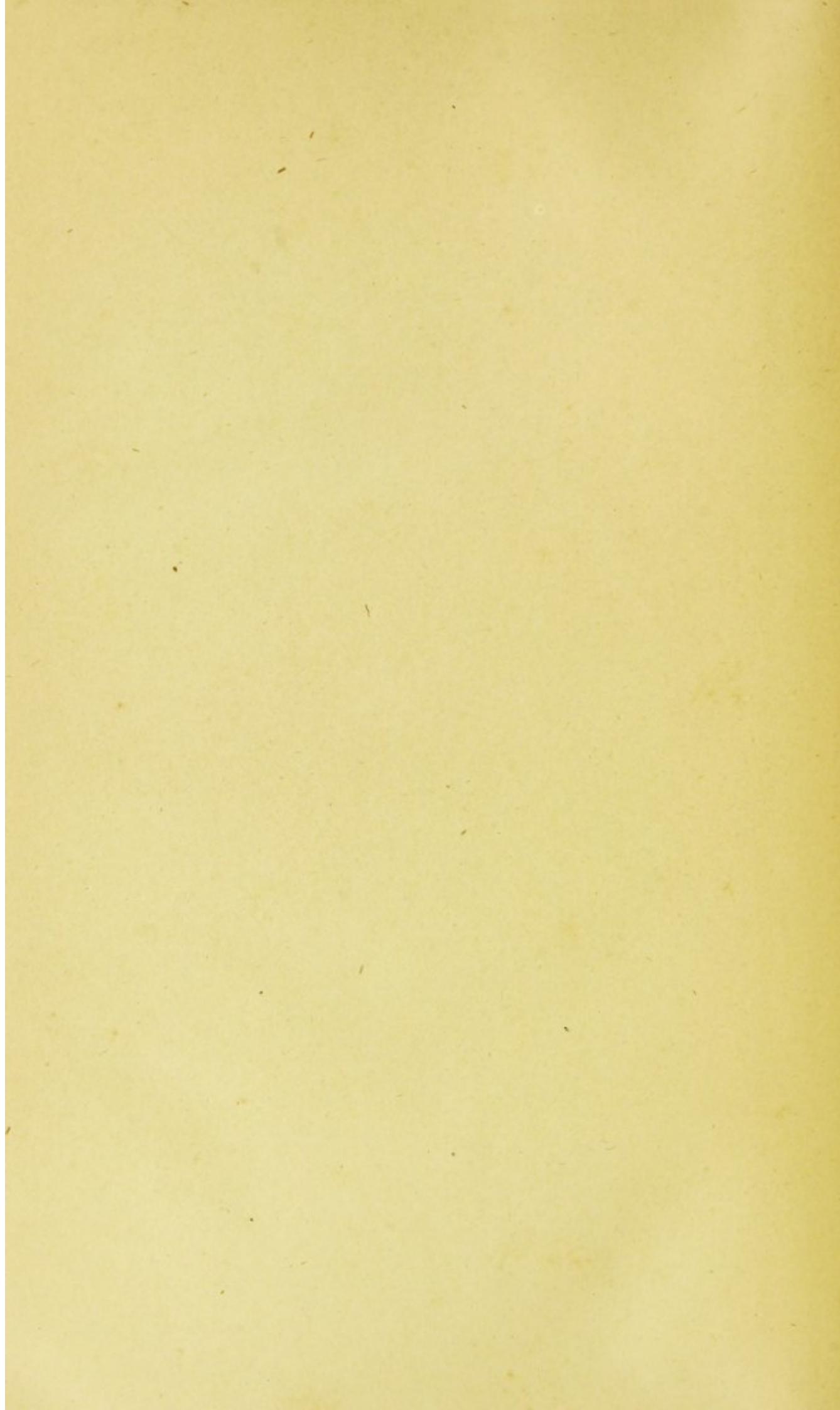
	PAGE.		PAGE.
American Journal of the Medical Sciences	2	Hoblyn's Medical Dictionary	4
American System of Gynecology	27	Hodge on Women	28
Allen's Anatomy	6	Hodge's Obstetrics	28
*Ashhurst's Surgery	20	Hoffmann and Power's Chemical Analysis	10
Ashwell on Diseases of Women	28	Holden's Landmarks	7
Attfield's Chemistry	9	Holland's Medical Notes and Reflections	17
Barlow's Practice of Medicine	17	*Holmes' System of Surgery	22
Barnes' Midwifery	29	Horner's Anatomy and Histology	5
*Barnes on Diseases of Women	27	Hudson on Fever	18
Barnes' System of Obstetric Medicine	29	Hyde on the Diseases of the Skin	26
Bartholow on Electricity	17	Jones (C. Handfield) on Nervous Disorders	18
Basham on Renal Diseases	24	Keating on Infants	30
Bell's Comparative Physiology and Anatomy	8	King's Manual of Obstetrics	29
Bellamy's Operative Surgery	5, 20	Klein's Histology	5, 13
Bellamy's Surgical Anatomy	5	La Roche on Pneumonia, Malaria, etc.	18
Blandford on Insanity	19	La Roche on Yellow Fever	18
Bloxam's Chemistry	9	Laurence and Moon's Ophthalmic Surgery	23
Bowman's Practical Chemistry	9	Lawson on the Eye, Orbit and Eyelid	23
*Bristowe's Practice of Medicine	14	Lea's Studies in Church History	31
Browne on the Ophthalmoscope	23	Lea's Superstition and Force	31
Browne on the Throat	18	Lee on Syphilis	25
Bruce's Materia Medica and Therapeutics	12	Lehmann's Chemical Physiology	8
Brunton's Materia Medica and Therapeutics	12	*Leishman's Midwifery	30
*Bryant's Practice of Surgery	21	Ludlow's Manual of Examinations	8
*Burnstead on Venereal Diseases	25	Lyons on Fever	18
*Burnett on the Ear	24	Maisch's Organic Materia Medica	11
Carpenter on the Use and Abuse of Alcohol	8	Medical News	1
*Carpenter's Human Physiology	8	Meigs on Childbed Fever	28
Carter on the Eye	23	Miller's Practice of Surgery	21
Century of American Medicine	15	Miller's Principles of Surgery	21
Chadwick on Diseases of Women	27	Mitchell's Nervous Diseases of Women	19
Chambers on Diet and Regimen	17	Morris on Skin Diseases	26
Churchill on Puerperal Fever	28	Neill and Smith's Compendium of Med. Sci.	5
Clarke and Lockwood's Dissectors' Manual	6	Nettleship on Diseases of the Eye	23
Classen's Quantitative Analysis	10	*Parrish's Practical Pharmacy	11
Cleland's Dissector	5	Parry on Extra-Uterine Pregnancy	29
Clouston on Insanity	19	Parvin's Midwifery	29
Clowes' Practical Chemistry	10	Pavy on Digestion and its Disorders	17
Coats' Pathology	13	Pepper's Surgical Pathology	5, 13
Coleman's Dental Surgery	24	Pirrie's System of Surgery	21
Condie on Diseases of Children	30	Playfair on Nerve Prostration and Hysteria	19
Cooper's Lectures on Surgery	21	*Playfair's Midwifery	29
*Cornil and Ranvier's Pathological Histology	13	Politzer on the Ear and its Diseases	24
Cornil on Syphilis	25	Power's Human Physiology	5, 8
Cullerier's Atlas of Venereal Diseases	25	Radfe's Clinical Chemistry	5, 10
*Dalton's Human Physiology	8	Ramsbotham on Parturition	28
Dalton's Topographical Anatomy of the Brain	7	Remsen's Theoretical Chemistry	9
Davis' Clinical Lectures	16	*Reynolds' System of Medicine	15
Druitt's Modern Surgery	21	Richardson's Preventive Medicine	17
Dujardin-Beaumont's Dict'y of Therapeutics	11	Roberts on Urinary Diseases	24
Duncan on Diseases of Women	28	Roberts' Principles and Practice of Surgery	20
*Dunglison's Medical Dictionary	4	Robertson's Physical Physiology	5, 8
Edis on Diseases of Women	27	Rodwell's Dictionary of Science	4
Ellis' Demonstrations of Anatomy	7	Sargent's Minor and Military Surgery	21
*Emmet's Gynecology	28	Schäfer's Histology	13
*Erichsen's System of Surgery	21	Seiler on the Throat, Nose and Naso-Pharynx	18
Esmarch's Early Aid in Injuries and Accidents	21	Skey's Operative Surgery	21
Farquharson's Therapeutics and Mat. Med.	12	Slade on Diphtheria	18
Fenwick's Medical Diagnosis	16	Smith (Edward) on Consumption	5
Finlayson's Clinical Diagnosis	16	Smith (H. H.) and Horner's Anatomical Atlas	30
Flint on Auscultation and Percussion	18	*Smith (J. Lewis) on Children	12
Flint on Phthisis	18	*Stillé & Maisch's National Dispensary	12
Flint on Physical Exploration of the Lungs	18	*Stillé's Therapeutics and Materia Medica	23
Flint on Respiratory Organs	18	Stimson on Fractures	20
Flint on the Heart	18	Stimson's Operative Surgery	18
*Flint's Clinical Medicine	16	Stokes on Fever	5
Flint's Essays	16	Students' Series of Manuals	16
*Flint's Practice of Medicine	14	Sturges' Clinical Medicine	29
Foster's Physiology	8	Tanner on Signs and Diseases of Pregnancy	16
*Fothergill's Handbook of Treatment	16	Tanner's Manual of Clinical Medicine	28
Fownes' Elementary Chemistry	9	Tarnier and Chantreuil's Obstetrics	31
Fox on Diseases of the Skin	26	Taylor on Poisons	31
Fuller on the Lungs and Air Passages	18	*Taylor's Medical Jurisprudence	31
Galloway's Analysis	10	Taylor's Prin. and Prac. of Med. Jurisprudence	27
Gibney's Orthopaedic Surgery	20	*Thomas on Diseases of Women	24
Gibson's Surgery	13	Thompson on Stricture	24
Gluge's Pathological Histology, by Leidy	7	Thompson on Urinary Organs	31
*Gray's Anatomy	10	Tidy's Legal Medicine	17
Greene's Medical Chemistry	13	Todd on Acute Diseases	5, 6
Green's Pathology and Morbid Anatomy	11	Treves' Applied Anatomy	19
Griffith's Universal Formulary	18	Take on the Influence of Mind on the Body	18
Gross on Foreign Bodies in Air-Passages	25	Walshe on the Heart	15
Gross on Impotence and Sterility	24	Watson's Practice of Physic	10
Gross on Urinary Organs	20	Watts' Physical and Inorganic Chemistry	23
*Gross' System of Surgery	28	*Wells on the Eye	30
Gusserow on Uterine Tumors	28	West on Diseases of Childhood	27
Gynecological Transactions	17	West on Diseases of Women	30
Habershon on the Abdomen	22	West on Nervous Disorders in Childhood	18
*Hamilton on Fractures and Dislocations	19	Williams on Consumption	26
Hamilton on Nervous Diseases	5	Wilson's Handbook of Cutaneous Medicine	5
Hartshorne's Anatomy and Physiology	5	Wilson's Human Anatomy	29
Hartshorne's Conspectus of the Med. Sciences	14	Winckel on Pathol. and Treatment of Childbed	9
Hartshorne's Essentials of Medicine	11	Wohler's Organic Chemistry	15
Hermann's Experimental Pharmacology	25	Woodbury's Practice of Medicine	12
Hill on Syphilis	26	Woodhead's Practical Pathology	
Hillier's Handbook of Skin Diseases			

Books marked * are also bound in half Russia.

HENRY C. LEA'S SON & CO.,
Philadelphia.







RC452222

884F

