in the case of B. vs. C. in 1877, didn't I? You say I am insane. Can you point out any case of insanity similar to mine, and can you really tell whether I have parietic mania, or circular insanity, or a sore throat, or corns? You doctors are amusing cusses. You bury your mistakes, while those of us lawyers are filed for record.

The witness replied:

I'm sure you are insane, Mr. X., but I can not classify your case. It's constitutional insanity.

A verdict of insanity was now rendered, but two philanthropists who had become interested in X.'s case and thought they could care for and benefit him, interceded with the court to be given charge of him, and were allowed by the court to assume this responsibility. The sequel to the efforts of these benevolent gentlemen was what might have been expected. Within two or three days X. was again in the county jail and applied again for a writ of habeas corpus, but was refused by several judges in succession. He was now compelled to return to the Detention Hospital to await his transfer to some institution for the insane. It was for several weeks, however, found impossible to secure his admission to any public or private asylum, though application was made to a large number. It became impossible on account of his violence longer to care for him properly in the Detention Hospital and he was transferred to the county jail and finally to the Cook County Asylum for the Insane at Dunning, and was there during some months in a maniacal state. He gradually improved and was allowed to go about with an attendant on the country roads, where he amused himself by playing Robin Hood and "holding up" every person he met with a demand for cigars, money or plunder of any sort.

NORMAL INTERVAL.

He now gradually became more rational and quiet and was finally released "on probation" October 21. During the winter of 1891-1892 X. was again in a depressed and inactive state, again approximating his natural condition in the early spring, and passing through a customary normal interval.

This was followed by a gradual return of the maniacal cycle.

FOURTH MANIC-DEPRESSIVE CYCLE.

During the summer of 1892 a succession of his customary pranks and depredations attracted public attention, furnishing amusement or annoyance, as the case might be. He was arrested for disorderly conduct and for disturbing the peace, and appeared in absurd or equivocal situations and adventures in towns and cities of Illinois and surrounding states, especially gaining notoriety by his exploits at the National Republican Convention at St. Paul. In the summer or fall of this year X. was again committed to the Cook County Asylum for Insane, passing through the usual maniacal exacerbation. When his condition had become more quiet he one day made his escape with the assistance of a woman who drove through the grounds and took him into her carriage. This escape was planned by assistance of outside persons and a disguise furnished X. consisting of a woman's clothing. The winter of 1892 and 1893 appears to have been uneventful, and apparently in the spring of 1893 the usual "March madness" did not occur. X. went to Colorado in the summer of 1893 and made special effort to control himself with a view to regaining control of his property, which was still in the hands of a conservator. He was at this time more mildly mani-

acal, though, while stopping at Colorado Springs, he attracted much attention and at times people avoided the Pike's Peak cog-wheel railroad trains when he was aboard and the hotels and public places where he disported himself. From this time there was greater irregularity in the cycles and the normal intervals were less marked. At the meeting of the American Medico-Psychological Association in Chicago in June, 1893, he attended one of the sessions and requested to be allowed to address the association, and while sitting in the meeting fell asleep in his chair. He had grown very gross and corpulent. There appears to have been from this time a more decided moral and mental deterioration. Though he still at times was brilliant and able to carry on spasmodically a law business consisting largely of habeas corpus proceedings and attempts to release patients in asylums, he never equaled his former achievements, and evidence of degeneration was shown in many acts, foreign to his normal self, of an indecent or quasi-criminal character.

(To be continued.)

A CASE OF PARASITIC HEMOPTYSIS OR INFECTION WITH THE DISTOMA WESTERMANII.

A. D. MACKENZIE, M.D.

Attending Physician to St. Vincent's Hospital.
PORTLAND, OREGON.

The value of the examination of sputum for tubercle bacilli depends almost solely on their presence, and it is generally recognized that repeated failure to find them does not exclude the existence of tuberculosis in the lungs.

This fact is intimately connected in its relation to differential diagnosis, with the characteristics of the sputum in parasitic hemoptysis, for in this disease some of the general symptoms of tuberculosis, such as emaciation, general weakness and anemia, are usually associated with the continued expectoration of blood-stained, mucopurulent material. There are obvious reasons, especially applicable to certain parts of the United States, why parasitic hemoptysis should be excluded in cases suspected of being tuberculous, and in which the sputum is free from tubercle bacilli, although it continuously possesses various admixtures with blood.

This is illustrated by the following account of a case admitted to my service in the St. Vincent's Hospital of Portland, Oreg. It is, so far as I am aware, the first instance of parasitic hemoptysis observed on this continent.

History.—A Japanese man, a native of the province of Okayama, was admitted Nov. 23, 1903, suffering from weakness and persistent hemoptysis. He arrived on this continent the preceding April and had been employed by the fish canneries of Vancouver and Victoria during the summer.

His first attack of hemoptysis occurred July 17, 1903, while rowing a boat against a strong tide in the Columbia river; four or five ounces of blood, described as bright red, escaped by coughing. A cough with blood-stained expectoration continued after this attack, with slight intermissions, until he applied for admission to the hospital. Friends accompanied him to the hospital, desiring assurance that he did not have tuberculosis.

Examination.—At the time of admission he had lost some weight and complained of slight transient pains in both sides of the chest, in front and behind, and varying from day to day in location. On examination cogwheel respirations and a hemic murmur were found; the chest was well developed. Although the chest was carefully examined at different times dur-

toms of epilepsy, those of athetosis and chorea were present. His anatomic study of the brain lesions led him to believe the walls of the cysts were, in part, formed by the vessels by which embolism occurred.

In other parts of the body either the ova or worms have been found in the liver, orbital cavity, lower eyelids, scrotum, mesentery, diaphragm, omentum and in the contents of the intestine.

Thirty-one of the ova were measured by Dr. E. R. LeCount of Rush Medical College, Chicago, care being taken to select such as were yet unbroken.⁷ The sizes (see accompanying table) were found to correspond fairly well with the measurements given by most authorities, particularly those of Katsurada.

ILLEGITIMACY AN ECONOMIC PROBLEM.

JAMES E. DAVIS, M.D., PH.G.

Obstetrician to Mercy Hospital and to Salvation Army Rescue Home.

DETROIT.

"To such grievances as society can not readily cure, it usually forbids utterance on pain of its scorn; this scorn being only a sort of tinselled cloak to its deformed weakness."—Curren Bell, quoted by Shirley.

"The duty of Christian society is to find its work and to do it."—Carlyle.

"Society is organic; that is to say, it is like an organism, in that it is composed of interdependent parts performing functions essential to the life of the whole."¹ The conservation of the race when economically considered, begins with the personal unit, which has both known and unknown values. The unknown unit, plus environment and heredity, represents a known quantity, which becomes a factor in the product of society. Environment and heredity are always subject to the qualifications of "accidentals," which may be either voluntary or involuntary.

"Clear knowledge is confused when we can not distinguish the parts and qualities of the thing known, and can only recognize it as a whole."² Thus it follows that it is the "accidentals" which are the confusing factors in our political science. "The life of society may be conveniently divided into eight parts, called life-spheres, viz.: (1) language, (2) art, (3) science and education, (4) family life, (5) social life in the narrower sense, that is, the intercourse of friends and associates; (6) religious life, (7) political life, (8) economic life."²

The problem of illegitimacy has a vital position in six of the eight spheres. The personal unit may or may not be privileged a volitional environment; a specific example of the first would be that of the child which chooses a new home with foster parents and a changed society life before his sexual education begins. The resultant changes will be commensurate with the fixation processes of the environment, and the contrast of the two possibilities will be less or greater as the heredity is paralleled or opposed. Add to this the complement of accidentals, which is subject to the same law as heredity.

The example of denied volitional environment will, as a rule, trend toward a phase of life having the least resistance, which has, in most instances, been made by heredity. The possibility of accidentals that parallel the hereditary taints is greatly increased.

Heredity may be either primary or secondary to environment. If primary, then it follows that the heredity had its beginning in the class of accidentals. To exemplify, it is sufficient to instance the accidentals which occur in a line without tainted chastity when amatory passion is causative of procreation out of wedlock.

The certainty of heredity in its primary form, causing an environment for the succeeding generation, is well established, and "it is a general biologic law that the lower the position of an animal in the scale of being, the greater its capacity for the reproduction of its kind."³ "Hereditary tainture existing in an environment of its kind, is procreated through succeeding generations in the case of bastardy to an astonishing degree," as is graphically shown in the tables of Spitzga⁴ and of Dugdale.⁵

The term "accidentals" is here used advisedly and for convenience, there being no English word to distinguish—in contrast to the woman who professionally sells herself—the one who lapses through imprudence, ignorance or passion, and afterward recovers and leads a reputable life. To this class is assigned all women of good heredity, good environment and heretofore unquestioned chastity, who yielded to temptation from causes that were immediate and seemingly insuperable.

Illegitimacy in its generic sense is an inadequate term, referring specifically to the state of being born out of lawful wedlock. In this paper the term is used to designate a vice, in which is the implication of a child, a mother, a father, the relatives, friends and community. It is the purpose of social economics to apply principles to problems connected with the growth and well-being of organized society.

It is the intent of this study to submit statistics and other material which can be used for inductive and deductive reasoning toward the formulation of applied principles for a subject which can be said to have substantially a very meager literature and comparatively few investigators. The difficulties that confront the student of illegitimacy are evident to all who have given the subject but little attention.

The general rules⁶ of method in composing any discourse require, first, that nothing should be wanting or redundant; second, that the separate parts should agree with each other; third, that nothing should be treated unless it is suitable to the subject or purpose; fourth, that the separate parts should be connected by suitable transitions.

It is impossible to exclude the evidence of statistics in a scientific study of illegitimacy, and it is impossible to include them for all geographical divisions. There are in the United States 53 states and territories (including the Hawaiian Islands and Alaska). Of this number, 39 have state boards of health. Letters of inquiry for statistics relative to illegitimate births were sent to every secretary. Replies were received from 25 of the 39; 19 replied that there were no statistics taken. Many do not have any record of births, while some do not keep even death records.

Six states—Connecticut, Minnesota, Rhode Island, North Dakota, Indiana and Michigan—have records. In every instance the figures were affirmed by the secretaries to be unreliable, therefore of little value excepting

7. The stage micrometer employed (Bezu, Hauser et Cie, Paris) contains 100 lines to one-fifth of a millimeter.

* Read before the Wayne County Medical Society, Detroit.

1. Ely: *Political Economy*, pp. 5-6.

2. Leibnitz: *Jevons' Lessons in Logic*, p. 55.

3. McKim: *Heredity and Human Progress*, p. 120.

4. Spitzga: *The Legal Disabilities of the Natural Child, Alienist and Neurologist*, October, 1899.

5. Dugdale: Table 5, *The Jukes*, p. 27.

6. Jevons' *Logic*, p. 202.