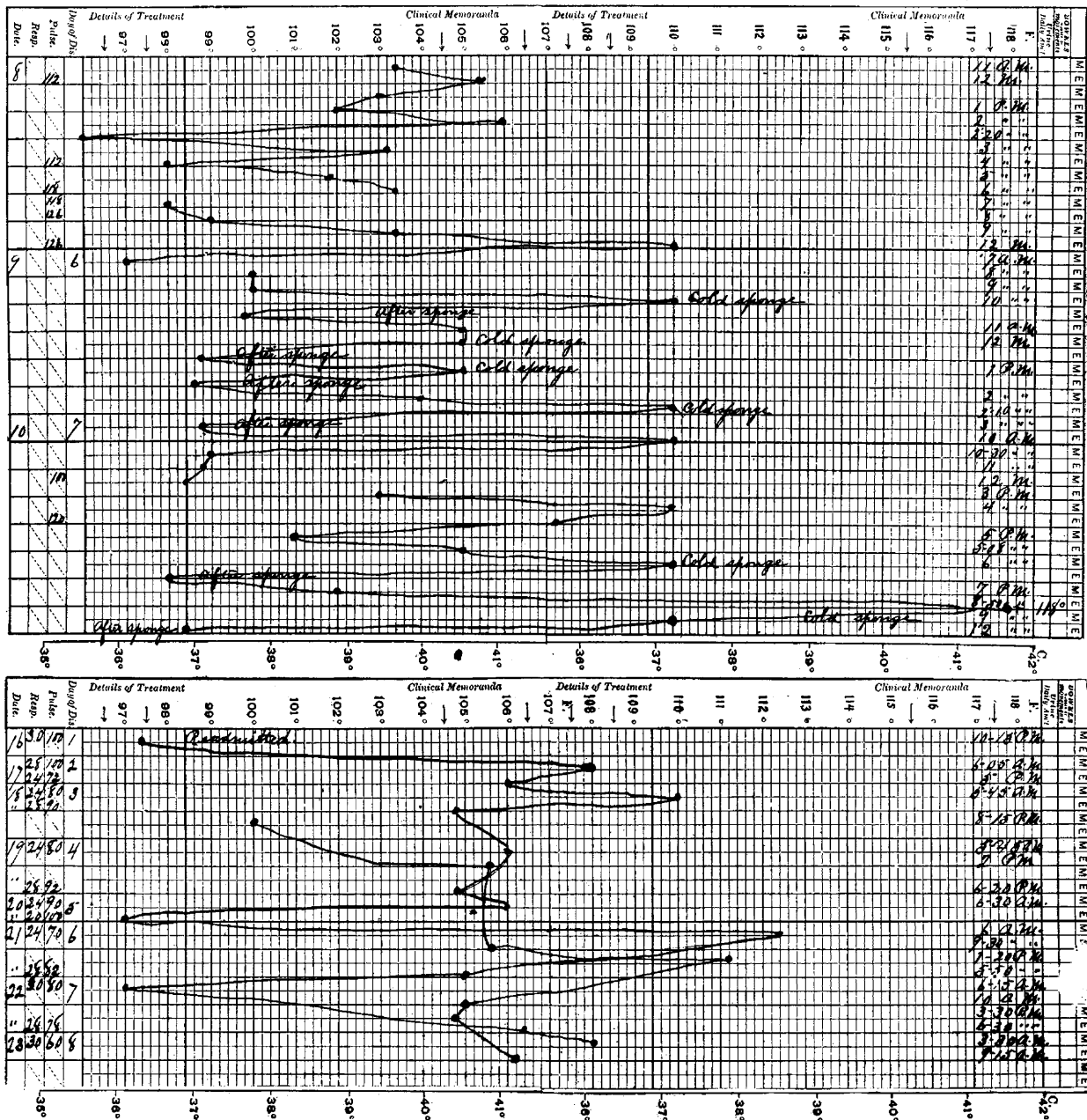


medicine was correct. Seemingly, the hypnotic administered by the wrong person destroyed the hypnosis. If she were piqued or worried the temperature would rise. At times when she was perfectly quiet, skin cool, pulse normal (or almost so), her temperature would be highest. These temperatures were

were completely overpowered (paralyzed), the radiation possibly interfered with, consequently the heat storage. Specimen sections of temperature chart give an idea of extreme fall and rise.



taken with both fever and bath thermometers, under the tongue, in the axilla and in the rectum.

During this period of hyperpyrexia she could sit up in bed, at times on a chair, and she always expressed herself as relieved and rested afterward. At times she was led about the room, which seemed to have more effect on her high temperature than drugs.

Like all the Celtic race, she was very much afraid of dying, and when most agitated her temperature was highest. After a talk with her, an examination, or a pretense to such, and an assurance that she was better, her temperature would usually lower. One nurse she disliked, and her presence would aggravate her fever.

Query: What was the disease in the two cases reported? My diagnosis was hysteric hyperpyrexia. The tender joints in the one, and the tender spine in the other, were hysteric symptoms, rather than rheumatic or meningitic. The emotional centers were so overburdened or exaggerated that the heat centers

DISCORDANT SOUNDS A MENACE TO NERVES.

Presented to the Section on Neurology and Medical Jurisprudence, at the Forty-ninth Annual Meeting of the American Medical Association, held at Denver, Colo., June 7-10, 1898.

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The reason for selecting this subject is because of a number of inquiries made to me personally, regarding the why and the wherefores relative to it; and as in some instances I was at a loss for ready answer, it behooved me to place my theme in the hands of those whose learning and experience I am sure will help me out of a quandary, rather than turn a critical eye upon

it, and so, by making public their demands my inquirers may benefit.

It is needless to record statistics in speaking of this every-day evil whereby our tympani are assailed, and which by becoming inured deceive us into believing there is no particular harm done. Even though statistics were brought forth, what objections might arise to the statement: "noises create a disturbance of the nervous elements to the degree that they are vouched a place in the category of causations of disease." Therefore, it is the object of this paper to reason from pure observation, and attempt a clear analysis for the judgment of the profession, as to whether the above statement is worthy of consideration, and embody in its entirety a question answerable by that same honorable body. Then let us lay down for consideration some instances in our experience: certain mental records which have sunken into the fertile lands of our memory, making their impressions accordingly. To begin, shall we admit that when a healthy condition of the nerves exists, the greater amount of nervous shock we bear with impunity, but by frequent repetitions the less able are we to withstand the resulting jar.

We have acquired from nations now fallen into decay and almost, if not entirely, obliterated, an intuitive knowledge of many of our present customs, not to mention the suggestions and realizations of innumerable arts, inventions and sciences, so useful to mankind. These customs we adapt unwittingly, as new wants present. Relative to this instinctive tact of man, should we go further—beyond the human—is it not observed in a few peculiarities, that even the lower animals lend their aid in suggesting means to us? Call to mind the quail when disturbed in its foraging: by the suddenness of flight, by the noise of its wings in rapid vibration, it will disconcert the disturbers. If the enemy is startled the birds escape; some of us in our maiden attempts afield may have been vividly reminded of this, if we forgot to use our fowling-piece before the game was beyond gunshot. Prior to long-distance warfare, a pretty successful scheme (shall I call it bluff) was in vogue among the Chinese, which upon the superstitious children of ignorance, played a prominent part in enhancing China's length and breadth. These people calculate upon fright as a means of conquest, thereby saving the lives of friends and foes alike, at the same time gaining the end in view. A bloated, elaborately painted wind-dragon, then may account for Chinese supremacy and their populous empire. The tiger roars, so it is said by some, with his leap upon the exquisitely high-strung fawn, thus gaining a moment's hesitation, and before the prey is in motion his talons grip its tender flesh.

For no rhyme or reason, in these modern days, with every new invention there accompanies a new noise, so to speak. The snorting, bellowing locomotive engine replaces the musical post-chaise; the screeching, whistling steamer has supplanted the galley and the sailing craft, teeming with romance. And with the explosive fire-arm comes an innovation upon the bow and arrow. The ancients may not have been so cleanly, but they certainly were less noisy. I was told when at Gibraltar that during target practice and drill with the great guns, the loss in frangible property amounts to not a little sum; and I may instance a dozen other experiences wherein noise—and not a woman—was at the bottom of misfortune. I once

knew an octogenarian farmer, who, when asked why he did not take a lantern in traveling over lonely roads at night, replied that he carried a pistol, which would give him light if needs be in case of attack; he evidently did not wish to attract attention to himself unless waylaid, and then he had light and sound stowed away ever ready. In certain land-locked harbors I have heard the inhabitants complaining of tugs and other noisy boats blowing off their whistles, especially those known as calliopes. The would-be waggishness, or to-what-purpose desire of these tug captains, deserves a compensation suited to the perpetrator. Have not the cartoonists discovered the tired and irritated visitor from the provinces, racking his brains in the uproarous city, unable to collect his faculties; and has the father, nightshirted and capped, marching the colicky infant in the small hours of the night, escaped this artist's humorous vein? Little mirth it would be if the tables were turned, were it possible to do so. All these things call to light the necessity for a scientific investigation of the question of useless noise.

In a few cities it has been proposed passing an ordinance against the ringing of church bells—this may to some disturb the "day of rest"—but why not include in this an ordinance for week days: the shouting of street hawkers, the clanging of other varieties of bells, the steam whistle of the factory, and last but not least, our young vender of the daily press, with his shrill tenor announcing the never-ceasing "extra!" How much better is the silent signal, both in war and in peace; take the popular foot-ball game and we find that the teams under better control are those who have mastered the silent signals of command. One reason the modern war vessel is so deadly, may be said to be because it is absolutely as accurate as a floating battery can be; and is not the cause of this accuracy due in great measure to the silent commands sent from the conning-tower by the captain to each of his subordinates, shut off from him and each other by walls of steel? When an order is indicated upon a dial manipulated by electric transmission one receives the same in a tranquil state of mind; but if the order is shouted at him by one, two, three or more in rapid succession (as of yore), then there is excuse for confusion in carrying out commands. In this treatise a good deal is left to the imagination, and my theme, I must admit, is undeveloped; so I beg much leniency for my awkward manner of launching it forth on a scientific basis, and ask those interested most to consider it as merely an advance guard for a subject worthy better forces.

MORAL INSANITY IN INEBRIETY.

Presented to the Section on Neurology and Medical Jurisprudence at the Forty-ninth Annual Meeting of the American Medical Association, held at Denver, Colo., June 7-10, 1898.

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The term "moral insanity" is applied to a class of symptoms about which much difference of opinion exists. Formerly this was a veritable battle-ground between metaphysicians and alienists, but latterly this has subsided, and the questions now in dispute are differentiations and exact meanings of terms. I shall limit my study of the subject to certain well-marked symptoms which, taken alone or associated with other symptoms, appear to have the same signifi-