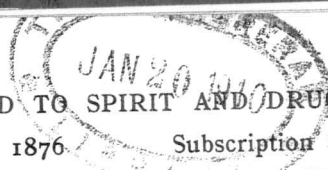


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THE JOURNAL OF INEBRIETY

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION FOR
 THE STUDY OF INEBRIETY AND NARCOTICS

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WINTER, 1909

PORTRAIT OF J. EDWARD TURNER, M. D. The New York Inebriate Asylum	- - - - -	Frontispiece
MONUMENT TO J. EDWARD TURNER, M. D. Woman's National Hospital	- - - - -	Frontispiece
THE UNVEILING OF A MONUMENT AND DEDICATORY SERVICES TO THE MEMORY OF J. EDWARD TURNER, M. D., AT WILTON, CONNECTICUT	- - - - -	193
DEDICATORY ADDRESS By L. D. Mason, M. D., Brooklyn	- - - - -	194
HEROES AND MARTYRS IN MEDICAL SCIENCE By H. O. Marcy, M. D., Boston	- - - - -	197
DR. TURNER, HIS LIFE AND WORK By T. D. Crothers, M. D., Hartford	- - - - -	206
TRIBUTES TO DR. J. EDWARD TURNER By V. A. Ellsworth, M. D., Boston	- - - - -	225
By T. A. MacNicholl, M. D., New York	- - - - -	228
By J. J. Kindred, M. D., New York	- - - - -	229
By D. H. Kress, M. D., Washington, D. C.	- - - - -	231
By C. A. Rosenwasser, M. D., New Jersey	- - - - -	233
By J. J. Orton, M. D., New York	- - - - -	234
By Chas. H. Shepard, M. D., Brooklyn	- - - - -	237
By C. H. Hughes, M. D., St. Louis	- - - - -	238
By J. W. Grosvenor, M. D., Buffalo	- - - - -	239
THE EFFECT OF ALCOHOL ON TEMPERAMENT AS IT RELATES TO RACE AND NATIONALITY By Willis B. Parks, M. D., Atlanta, Georgia	- - - - -	241
THE EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL ON CHILDREN	- - - - -	246
EDITORIALS	- - - - -	249

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THE JOURNAL OF INEBRIETY

WINTER, 1909

THE UNVEILING OF A MONUMENT AND DEDICATORY SERVICES

TO THE MEMORY OF J. EDWARD TURNER, M. D.,
AT WILTON, CT.

JOSEPH EDWARD TURNER was born in Bath, Maine, in 1822. Forty-two years of his life was devoted to promoting, founding and building the first inebriate asylum in the world, at Binghamton, New York. The remaining twenty-five years was spent in developing the idea of disease in inebriety, and the organization of another institution.

His entire life and fortune, up to the time of his death in 1889, was spent in continuous preaching and teaching of the great truths that inebriety was a disease and curable as other diseases are.

He died at the home of his wife in Wilton, Ct., and was buried in the Congregational Church Cemetery.

The American Society for the Study of Alcohol and Other Narcotics, finding that his grave had been unmarked, felt it a duty and pleasure to erect a monument, and thus show their appreciation of a distinguished life and service for the cause of science and humanity.

At the annual meeting of the society at Atlantic City, N. J., June, 1909, a Committee was appointed to solicit funds and arrange a memorial service to the memory of Dr. J. Edward Turner. Dr. T. D. Crothers as Chairman of the Committee, Dr. L. D. Mason, Treasurer, and G. H. Benton, M. D., Secretary, arranged for a suitable monument with proper inscriptions and the Memorial Services at the grave and in the Congregational Church nearby, which were held Oct. 27, 1909.

Through the great generosity and enthusiastic efforts of Dr. Mason, the occasion was made memorable in the history of our Society. A large number of friends, including many distinguished physicians, gathered at the grave in the little church cemetery at Wilton. Dr. T. D. Crothers, Chairman of the Committee, said, "We gather here with the feeling of great satisfaction and pleasure that we are able to mark the last resting place of one who has done so much to open a new world of humanitarian effort for the evolution of the race. It is also a great pleasure to introduce Dr. L. D. Mason of Brooklyn, New York, Vice-President of our Society and one of the most distinguished students of this great subject, who will now deliver the Dedicatory Address."

Dr. Mason said:

Friends and members of our Society. This place is not to us the place of death, is not a Golgotha, but rather a Mount of Ascension, a Mount Olivet. We come not here to-day to mourn the dead, not death but life, not the grave but the resurrection is the subject of our thought, the theme of our discourse. This is not a day for tears or funeral dirges; it is a day for joy, for songs of praise, for paeons of victory. The angel of the resurrection of life and immortality says to us now and here, in the presence of a living personality, demonstrated and active in present influences and principles, incorporated in our individual, social and professional life: Why seek ye the living among the dead? He is not here but is risen!

What constitutes the true life? It is not in bone and blood and fibre and muscle, nay, rather is it not in the principles and influences in which that life has been enshrined, in which it has lived and moved and had its being, and given out its very best for God and humanity? This is the continuous, undying life; this is immortality, impregnable and eternal as the truth itself.

The things that are seen are temporal, but the things that are not seen are eternal—such was the life of our friend in the principles he established. He has been, and is, influencing the course of human events and activities in the special field of labor to which he was providentially

called, in a manner far exceeding that which characterized his consecrated active and most effective life, and which was made manifest to his fellowmen while in the body. Therefore, we stand on resurrection ground, in the presence of living principles and influences, and in the presence of a hallowed, consecrated, living, influential personality. He being "dead yet speaketh" and let our ears hear his voice and let our intellect and hearts respond to his teaching.

His was the martyr's as well as the reformer's experience. The same voice that called him to his divine mission, said also: I will show him what great things he is to suffer for my sake and the gospel's—the good news to the slave of habit and the victim of inebriety—but he gladly, for principle's sake and for the joy set before him, endured misrepresentation, unjust accusation, because he knew his cause was just and the principles for which he stood, invulnerable and eternal. He knew that God would vindicate him before man, and this is the day of his vindication.

But what about the life of the man while in the body, the life that we saw and touched and was our inspiration and example—a life that reminded us how to make our lives sublime—a life of self denial, of unselfishness, characterized by devotion to the cause to which he gave his life, and strict adherence to principle and duty. He was not disobedient to the heavenly vision; with remarkable fidelity and oneness of purpose he set his face toward the mark of his high calling, and neither through good or evil report turned to the right or to the left. He combined in his intellectual, moral and spiritual temperament all the essential qualities of the martyr and the reformer—over his whole life was written "this one thing I do" and nothing could change his persistency of purpose.

Does such a life and such a record need a monument? Some one standing under the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, that masterpiece of English architecture, in whose crypt lies buried the remains of its great architect, Sir Christopher Wren, was asked: Where is his monument? The reply was: Look around you! So we say: Would you see the monument of Joseph Edward Turner? Look around you! Asylums for the treatment and cure of in-

ebriety, founded on the principles he laid down and demonstrated, cover the whole civilized globe; and not only these, but every life redeemed from the curse of alcohol through their instrumentality, is a monument to his memory.

And yet it is eminently fitting that we should erect this monument and hold these services in memory of our departed brother, and perpetuate before the eyes of men on this graven stone, the great and fundamental principles for which he labored, suffered and died, and so with the consent and approval of those who were to him the nearest and dearest on earth, our society, as representing the principles for which he lived and labored, has erected this stone to mark his resting place and perpetuate his memory.

Some one has said: "A man of principle plants himself on his convictions and there stands like a rock. If he is right the world comes to him, if he lives long enough. And if he does not, the world comes to the spot where he stood and builds a monument to his memory."

The location of the monument is typical of the man and his work—it is a prominent landmark, it is set on a hill and cannot be hid. And so may his life and principles be ever lifted up and be to all an incentive, an inspiration along the line of privilege and duty to provoke in us and all who behold it, a desire to do and attempt some one thing above the ordinary ambition of purpose and achievement that too often characterizes and limits our ordinary life.

Friends and brethren, let us emulate this life and let us follow it as he followed Him whose he was and whom he served.

And now in my official capacity acting for, and representing "The American Society for the Study of Alcohol and Other Narcotics," I formally dedicate this monument to God and Humanity and the Memory of Joseph Edward Turner, and in the accordant with the desire of the members of this Society, as a token and instance of their love, gratitude and respect, I place these palms upon the resting place of our friend and brother, so loving, so wise in that honorable profession of which he was a most worthy member, and which he dignified and elevated far above the common

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place by the life he gave to it. I place these palms, emblematical and typical of life and immortality, and above all, victory, as manifested in the life that was projected, carried out and culminated in accordance with the will and purpose of a Divine Providence.

After this address the audience assembled in the Congregational Church nearby. The Rev. Dr. Hart, pastor of the Church, welcomed the audience in the name of his congregation and the people of Wilton, and offered a very sympathetic prayer, after which the choir rendered an appropriate hymn.

Dr. Mason presided and introduced H. O. Marcy, M. D., L. L. D., of Boston, Mass., Hon. Pres. of the American Society for the Study of Alcohol and Other Narcotics, and Ex-President of the American Medical Association, who delivered the Historic Address on

Heroes and Martyrs in Medical Science

Dr. Marcy spoke as follows:

There is much truth in the satirical criticism that one generation murders its leaders and that the next canonize them as saints. The blood of the martyrs is indeed the seed of the Church. In all ages, races and conditions of men, there has, of necessity, existed an adaptability to environment, which induces a more or less stable condition of opinion that results in a controlling force over the affairs of men. This is easily traced from the beginnings of co-ordinate life and exists in kind in all degrees of advancement from the savage to the higher conditions of civilization. This co-relation of the rights of men is exhibited in the unwritten codes of the savage tribes and barbarous conditions and is formulated in the decrees pertinent to national organizations. Based upon the equity of mutual relationship, the general principles to govern an organized body are easily defined, but in the complexity of the highly differentiated modern life, our legal code is specialized and necessarily subject to the modifications of existing surroundings.

A violent disruption of such governing principles causes the infliction of severe penalties, filling jails and prisons

and between nations, too often, a settlement by the arbitrations of arms.

The same general principle runs through the whole formulated law of morals, designated as religion. This is, and must be also, as law, ever changing with the environment and racial development. Violations of moral codes, as of legal, have been subject to special punishments based upon the general acceptance of right, as understood in the existant period. There is no hard and fast line of division between the legal and moral code and infractions of the one may easily be subvertive and punishable by the other. These two are naturally likely to pertain to tribes, races and nations, owing to, and dependent upon, the influences of surroundings, which bring about a more or less generalization of interests. The infractions of moral codes adjudicated by their exponents, have been equally dogmatic, and often, as seen in the light of subsequent periods, positively wrong.

That which pertains to law and morals is more or less equally true, but less sharply defined in other callings which belong to the body politic. Even within my own remembrance, it was dogmatically asserted that so-called scientific teaching was radically wrong, if it was in any way in conflict with biblical truth, as expounded by the clergy. Even my distinguished teacher, Prof. Hitchcock, of Amherst College, himself an acceptable occupant of the pulpit, felt obliged to write an elaborate book in an attempt to reconcile the unfoldings of geologic science with the tenents of religion. In an older day Gallilio was obliged to formally renounce his convictions of the motions of the earth, based upon astronomical demonstration, although he muttered in an undertone, that the earth continues to move.

The student of the history of medicine is filled with surprises at the revolutions and counter revolutions of teachings and opinions pertaining to diseases and their cure.

As the science of medicine slowly emerged from the dogmatic barbarism of religious control, it was met first of all by a storm of denunciation from the religious orders, the influence of which is still easily traced in the present and crops out under a great variety of names and isms,

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the two latest, most popular mingling of fact and fancy are known under the names of Christian Science and Psychotherapy. Examples of the subversion of law and order and the re-establishment of another and generally a better code, marks the epochs of history. Such revolutions made Nebuchadnezzar, Alexander, Caesar and, in our later day, Napoleon, heroes. Hannibal performed prodigies of wonder, leading a great army over the snow-clad Alps, perishing with the cause which he represented, is a notable example of the martyr. The peaceful teachings of the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man, fell upon the sterile soil of Palestine and the prejudiced keepers of the inspired word, led this new teacher to the sacrifice on Calvary, as the world's most prominent and influential martyr. The reverberating echoes of the rifles fired at Barcelona a few days ago, are still ringing through Europe with the martyr's cry upon every lip "let the public school system of Spain prevail" as Ferrero died, the latest martyr to Popish despotism.

Our own country is not wanting in pertinent examples of heroes and martyrs in the making of a nation.

Franklin expressed the truth in a single sentence, at the outbreak of the Revolution, recognizing the acute crisis in the affairs of the colonies, when he said "we must all hang together, or we shall hang separately."

Washington during the Revolution was the target for the bitterest criticism and with the failure of the cause, would have gone down in history as the martyr, and not the hero called "the Father of his Country." Our own Civil war made a nation of martyrs and heroes and there still exists in the communities South and North splendid examples of both, as the fruitage of the great conflict, which struck the shackles of bondage from the colored man, and forever banished slavery from the Western hemisphere.

Fortunate indeed, even in our day, is the messenger of truth who escapes the bitter criticism of the masses. This is the well-recognized penalty of the individual, who, by virtue of a new inspiration, would add to the world's guidance and wisdom.

The miracles of modern surgery were wrought by such men, who, with heroic courage, faced the criticism of the opinions of those who should have been the first to approve and welcome the new teaching.

The introduction of inoculation and vaccination into America for the prevention of smallpox was most violently opposed and its advocates persecuted.

An infuriated mob in Boston sought Dr. Boylston, after whom one of our famous streets is now named, for the purpose of hanging him; so bitter was the opposition to this most beneficent contribution in staying the ravages of a plague which had decimated the civilized world.

Dr. Atler of Philadelphia was denounced, even as a murderer, because he dared to relieve woman of one of her most deadly diseases in boldly advocating ovariectomy. Perhaps the greatest boon to suffering humanity is the blessing of the more recent methods of aseptic surgery.

By a rare good fortune, I was Mr. Lister's, now Lord Lister, first American pupil.

Then, in 1870, this little known man with a devotion worthy of any cause, was inaugurating his monumental labors in Edinburg. So far as I remember, not a single surgeon in the city offered him the slightest aid or sympathy, and the men most prominent in his profession, would not recognize him at meeting and were the most bitter in denunciation.

A similar experience awaited me in Boston, upon the introduction of his methods into America, and those from whom I thought to receive encouragement, were the first to denounce the methods and the young surgeon who practiced them.

Science has wrought wondrous changes. Painstaking patient teaching of facts carefully elaborated after long investigations, resulting in a demonstration of truth, is the only key which can be properly applied to unlock the conviction of accepted opinion. This is the rule with which to measure progress, and is the way which has led to the scientific revolution of the present. No one subject offers a better example of this demonstration than the study of alcohol and its effects upon the human system.

With a singular unanimity of desire, man in all ages, has obtained, in some form, the so-called alcoholic stimulants and when used in moderation, there has been a general belief that they were of material advantage in sickness and in health. Almost every material possible to undergo fermentation capable of the production of alcohol, has been used. From the earliest periods of civilization, the poets have lauded the virtues of the vine in extolling the blessings of the wine. Even in our own earlier years it was accepted as demonstrated, that alcohol in moderate quantities was a blessing in health and an indispensable article in the treatment of disease. Equally general, however, from the earliest time, has been the denunciation of its use in excess; the drinker extolled and the drunkard despised. It remains for this later day to demonstrate the evil of the use of alcohol in any of its preparations when taken in moderation and the reaction is slowly coming even to its banishment from the social feast, where from time immemorial it has been enthroned as the goddess which ruled the occasion and without the invocation of her favor disappointment was sure to follow. It was indeed a bold man who even dared to question the settled conviction based upon the experience of the many centuries, that the wine cup should no longer be looked upon with favor. Enthroned in its use upon every great occasion, both civil and religious, it has stood as the exponent of fraternity and good fellowship, and its abandonment and disuse can only be secured by the conviction of its injurious effect when used in any of its more popular forms.

In American medicine we find illustrious men who have given much time to scientific research work to show the effect of alcohol upon the human system. Dr. Benj. Rush of Philadelphia, perhaps the most noted physician of his time, prominent in every good work, in civil as well as professional life, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, was pronounced in his opinion as to the evil effects of alcohol, both as a beverage and as a medicine.

Dr. H. G. Jameson of Baltimore totally forbade the use of all kinds of spirituous liquors by his patients. Referring to his frequent and continued observation as

to their injurious effects, he concludes by saying, "We must content ourselves, here insisting upon the facts, whatever may be thought of our theories."

Unfortunately we gather far too little of contemporaneous opinion from the writers of text-books. One of the chief attractions of autobiographies are the pen pictures of the period. In this respect the autobiography of the late Dr. John C. Warren of Boston, is of exceptional interest. It portrays the so-called Washingtonian movement and I can hardly do better than let the doctor tell his own story, since it is contemporaneous and graphic.

"In 1827, I joined the Temperance Society. My father, Dr. John Warren, was vice-president in 1813.

In the same year I brought forward temperance resolutions in the Massachusetts Medical Society; which, after a violent opposition, particularly from Dr. T—, were carried in a large meeting, with very few dissensions. The Rev. Doctors Channing, Gannett, etc., were the most active men at that time in the temperance cause.

"From that period I have followed up the temperance reformation. Mr. Alden Bradford, Mr. Pierpont, Mr. William Sullivan then gave in their aid. Soon after the Orthodox or Calvinist clergy took up the matter; and, by a slow and regular movement, the country was more or less brought under the influence of temperance principles.

"In 1837 I went to England and conferred with the members of the British and Foreign Temperance Society, who were very cordial, and I acted as chairman of a temperance meeting in the heart of the city of London.

"In the same year I had a conference with some members of the administration of King Louis Philippe in France, and laid before them statements showing the importance and the progressive advance of the temperance reform.

About the year 1840, in consequence of the formation of the Washingtonian Societies, the Massachusetts Temperance Society, the oldest association, suspended its proceedings, resuming their labors occasionally at such opportunities as occurred for making themselves useful.

"In 1848 we made publication of the documents of the Massachusetts Temperance Society, recording the

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principal facts in its history. At this time (February, 1849) no licenses to retail liquors are allowed by law in Boston and the greater part of the state of Massachusetts. The same is also true of several other states.

"On the whole, I can with confidence say, that if I had never tasted wine, my life would have been more healthy and longer and more comfortable. The efforts which I have been called to make in the temperance reformation, operating as they have done, more extensively on the prosperity and happiness of the community, are a source of more satisfaction than any other labors. Probably my other occupations might have been as well, or better, performed by some one else; but perhaps it would have been difficult to find another person who would have been willing to undergo the opposition, ridicule, labor and expense in the cause of temperance."

The limit of this paper permits reference to only one or two more of the great exponents of temperance among medical men.

The late Dr. Henry D. Didama of Syracuse, N. Y., furnishes a noteworthy example. Early in life he became convinced that alcohol in any form was not alone unnecessary as medicine, but its use was generally harmful. For more than fifty years he was leader in the medical profession in the state of New York, the founder of the medical department of the University of Syracuse, and a wise and tactful teacher and practitioner. At his death he was president of the National Medical Temperance Association. He published many articles upon the effects of alcohol, in both health and disease. Many thousands still hold him in tender, loving remembrance, and I am sure he felt that one of his most valuable services rendered was from his study of the deleterious effects of alcohol upon man. He was so sweet and tactful in his teaching that he made few, if any, enemies in the presentation of the subject, and even those who differed from him in personal practice, were willing to agree with him as to conclusions.

Dr. Nathan S. Davis of Chicago, is perhaps the most noteworthy example which the medical profession has

furnished in the scientific teaching of the study of alcohol upon the human system. It has been my rare good fortune to have been a colaborer with him, as well as with Dr. Didama, in medicine, for more than thirty years.

From the very beginning of his medical practice to his last days, he absolutely prohibited the use of alcohol as a therapeutic agent, and not only that, but he talked against it to his patients, argued against it before various medical societies and in his more public and popular addresses, and wrote against it in medical and secular periodicals far and wide.

The experiences of these illustrious men cover the period of American history from the establishment of our independence to the present.

Their mantles have fallen upon worthy successors. Woman has not been wanting in this noble work. Indeed, I have sometimes thought that her tears and prayers were the most powerful of influences, which have stimulated the men who have assumed the leadership in this great movement. The best of all possible illustration of the martyr hero spirit has been found in the countless number of the pallid, careworn mothers and wives, who have watched through the vigil of the long hours of the night, waiting for the husband, whom they knew would return from his drunken revels, only to heap curses and perhaps blows, upon the unoffending, who should have been the first object of his solicitation and care.

We do well to pause a moment, as we recall the lifelong service of our late beloved friend, Mrs. Mary Hunt, who unwearying labored to the end, in the introduction of the teaching of the injurious effects of alcohol, in our public schools. Millions yet unborn will bless the memory of this noble woman.

The mantles of Rush, Davis and Didama are worthily worn by Crothers, Mason and others, who have inaugurated this memorial service in which we are all permitted to share.

The pendulum has indeed swung wide towards the establishment of a new era. The wave of reform which has recently swept over the entire South and West, banish-

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ing the sale of intoxicating liquors over a large part of our great country and bringing with it the period of its greatest prosperity and happiness, is phenomenal. Notwithstanding this as a great cause for rejoicing, it should only serve as an additional stimulus for yet higher endeavor. I would see the great army of over 100,000 medical men in America actively enlisted in the teaching and practice of prohibition of the use of alcohol and other narcotics. This indeed, so far as alcohol is concerned, is only one of the valuable services which the country has a right to expect from the royal priesthood of the goddess of Hygea.

My great German teacher, the immortal Prof. Virchow, elaborated his Cellular Pathology, which is now given a new interest in the light of very recent investigations. A new galvanometer has been made, which is so sensitive that it measures the heart beat with astonishing accuracy. The demonstration is satisfactory that muscular energy or nerve force is accompanied by a discharge of electricity. Prof. Salomson has been able to measure the electrical current which the contraction of the muscle fibre causing the heart beat, generates. All nutritive changes, even in a single cell, produce a disturbance of the electrical equilibrium and develop a current, be it ever so diminutive. We may regard the body as a vast union of very minute batteries.

This vital force, or life energy, in its kaleidoscopic variations must have its complex electrical apparatus insulated from its surroundings; in a great measure retained by the body coverings and the working of this machine is the individual index of life, perhaps the best definition of life itself. As the atmosphere insulates the earth and retains the energy received from the sun, so the skin, clothing, etc., insulates the individual man or animal and this force represents the x factor of life, the sum total of which is lessened by every violation of the laws which govern individual existence.

From modern biological investigations, we may be justified in the assumption that every living cell is a minute electric battery. It is not far reaching to suppose that a process similar to electrolysis, which is capable of break-

ing up the metals into very microscopic fragments and re-adjusting them in new forms, is constantly going on within our bodies and gives us the best definition of life processes, which in health, is a stable equilibrium between waste and repair. Accepting this view, that the total of a long life, measured by its decades of existence, is the product of this infinitesimal cell transformation and energising power, then it especially becomes us, as never before, to emphasize the proper adjustment and maintenance of our vital machinery.

Instill this lesson into the young life and demonstrate to each individual that the product of existence is measured by such care and maintenance, then it follows that substances such as alcohol, which are proven to injure the vital processes, will be classed as poisons and the way will be open for a new faith, the reasons for which will be easily demonstrated. Through science thus applied I think I see the wise solution for the cure of the drug habit and that the generations to come will avoid many of the fatal mistakes of their predecessors. The demonstrations of medical science are already ample, if put in practice, to divide the suffering, double the working capacity and increase the longevity of the race by a third. Let teacher and the taught unite in a holy war, for regenerated bodies as well as souls and in the upper realms of the beyond, with the immortal hosts, chant together the Hosannas of these new and greater victories.

The President remarked: "We have the rare privilege and pleasure of now listening to one who was personally acquainted with Dr. Turner and his life work. It gives me pleasure to introduce to you Dr. T. D. Crothers of Hartford, Ct., who will deliver the memorial address on

Dr. Turner, His Life and Work

A memorial study of the life and work of Dr. Turner may be compared literally, to that of a picket far out beyond the great army of science, marking out paths, and clearing the way for the advancing hosts to follow.

These pioneer pickets are not recognized in their day and generation. Their work is criticised, condemned and

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misrepresented. Later, when the army of advance moves up and on they are recognized as the great benefactors and leaders.

My purpose in this address is to briefly summarize the main facts of his history, and follow it with some detailed studies of his particular work and its results.

Joseph Edward Turner was born in Bath, Maine, Oct. 5th, 1822. His ancestors came to this country in 1641. His father was one of the first settlers in that town, and was a shipbuilder and farmer.

His mother was born in Ipswich, Mass. He began life as a clerk, studied medicine, was licensed to practice, opened an office in Trenton, New Jersey, about 1841.

Soon after he became possessed with the idea of founding an inebriate asylum, and gave up his work for that purpose. He made three visits to Europe during the next eight years in the interests of this cause. In 1852 he presented a large petition for a charter to build an inebriate asylum to the New York Legislature.

Two years later this charter was granted, and a stock company organized, called the United States Inebriate Asylum Company, of which he was general manager and treasurer. In 1856 and '57 he secured large petitions to the Legislature of New York for the appropriation for 10% of the excise money to the institution.

In 1858 the city of Binghamton, New York, donated 250 acres of land for this purpose, and the same year the corner stone of the asylum was laid.

In 1862 Dr. Turner married Miss Gertrude, the daughter of Col. Middlebrook, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Wilton, Ct.

In 1864 the institution was opened for the reception of patients and Dr. Turner was made Superintendent.

In 1867 he resigned and spent several years securing new subscriptions for the completion of the building, and assignment of the original stock. In 1874 he projected the Woman's National Hospital at Wilton, Ct., and in 1881 a charter was granted by the state of Connecticut and the same year the ground was broken for the erection of a building.

Three years later the charter was repealed, and in 1888 he issued a volume called *The History of the First Inebriate Asylum in the World*. The next year, in 1889, he died at his home in Wilton, Ct.

During this period of 46 years his entire time was occupied in the promotion and development of institutions for the medical care of inebriates. He traveled continuously, calling on prominent men, securing their names to petitions, begging material for the building, and planning to perfect the asylum at Binghamton and build one at Wilton, Ct.

It was an incessant preaching and teaching the doctrine that inebriety was a disease and curable in organized institutions, built for that specific purpose.

This most remarkable man and his work can be better understood by grouping our historic study under various topics. First

The Man and His Personality

Dr. Turner was a man of medium height, compactly built, with a well formed head, clear cut features and a sharp, kindly eye. His manner was intense, sympathetic and attractive.

His language was clear, decisive, and the words used were accurate and suggestive. His illustrations were apt and graphic, and his opinions and observations on matters outside of the great theme of his life showed wide reasoning, excellent judgment, and clear recognition of men and events.

He dressed neatly and had a decided business and professional air, and showed an interest in every subject and person he came in contact with.

In the early part of his career he was critical and sharp in his judgment of men and events, but never severe or harsh. Later he became broader and more charitable in his views and opinions.

There was a certain self-confidence and poise in his manner and calm reserve that was not disturbed by outer conditions, and gave the impression of a man of power and force.

He would have succeeded in any position in life, or in

any business, and his intense earnestness and ability to adapt himself to all the conditions around him would have brought him into prominence as a leader.

His manner was dignified, sympathetic and intense. In the presentation of the great purposes of his life he was simply overwhelming not only in suggestion, but a flood of arguments, facts and illustrations which were convincing. There was a certain magnetism about the way in which he presented the facts which grew with every experience, and very few persons could listen to him without being impressed with their reality.

As a preacher this personality would have attracted crowded audiences: As an advocate in courts of law and before a jury he would have forced conviction with every statement of facts, and as a doctor he would have been an ideal man and the center of a large admiring circle.

Unreasoning men judged that this impulsive impetuosity was mercenary, but a closer acquaintance showed a delicate generosity and kindly spirit of a great mind, trying to overcome the confusion and doubts, and make the facts clear for their sake, and not for any ulterior purpose.

The great central thought of his life was to teach the world that the inebriate was diseased and could be cured. He did not repel the moralist who thought the malady was moral, and could be cured by conversion and pledges, but he urged a higher view, and a recognition that the physical conditions and surroundings of the inebriate should be changed and improved, and the poisons from which he was suffering should be removed, and then the moral and spiritual remedies could be applied together with physical agents, that would bring about restoration.

He was repeatedly asked to take part in reform work, and his answer was restore the body, correct the surroundings, and then reform work will be natural and real, because the soil on which it must grow has been cultivated.

This idea of physical care and treatment filled his entire waking thoughts, and the dream of his life, was an institution where this work could be carried out.

The obstacles which he encountered only intensified his ambition and gave him greater energy and determination.

Having built the asylum at Binghamton and failed to retain control, he saw the possibility of building another on a grander scale, and this idea possessed him almost to the verge of infatuation.

The Origin and Growth of the Purposes of His Life

is of great interest and is a repetition of what has been the history of the great pioneers in every advance of science.

Whenever a great truth comes up on the horizon of the world's progress someone appears to teach its practical relation and incorporate it with the evolutionary march of the race.

Someone is always raised up to be a leader and teacher when the hour comes, and the facts dawn on the advanced movement of civilization.

Over 2,000 years ago Ulpian, the great Roman Jurist urged that inebriety was a disease and should be treated in hospitals, the same as insanity or other illness.

From that time down to 1790 the idea was repeated at long intervals, but made no impression. At this time Cabannis, a French philosopher, elaborated this subject at some length and published it widely.

In 1798 and in 1809 Dr. Benjamin Rush of Philadelphia repeated this idea in several articles and books, urging that it was the only solution of the great drink problem.

In 1830, when Dr. Turner was only eight years old, Dr. Eli Todd of the Hartford Insane Asylum, read a paper before the state Medical Society, urging that state to recognize the disease of inebriety and provide special institutions for its care.

This paper was widely scattered. Ten years later a student of Dr. Todd's, Dr. Woodard of Worcester, wrote a paper on the same subject, which was very widely circulated. These papers were condemned as impractical, chimerical and attracted little or no attention.

In all probability Dr. Turner in his early student life came across copies of these papers, and any previous convictions he had were stimulated and intensified by them.

In later life he said that as a boy he was called to take care of his uncle suffering from an attack of delirium

tremens, and the impression he received at that time was that inebriety was a disease and must be treated in hospitals the same as other diseases.

He referred to another incident in which a warm personal friend under the influence of spirits attempted to do violence to him, and a few hours afterwards recovered, and had no recollection of his conduct or words.

This experience no doubt deepened his previous impressions and convinced him that a new field for the medical treatment of these maladies must be revealed to the world and brought into practical service.

In 1840 the Washingtonian Movement began and was a great pledge signing crusade which swept over the country. It was estimated that over 5,000,000 persons signed the total abstinence pledge in the course of a few years.

Practical men realized that something more than pledges were needed, and so lodging houses were opened by the Washingtonian Clubs to take care of the poor victims and protect them until they could secure a degree of restoration.

There can be no doubt that this movement was watched with great intensity by Dr. Turner, who saw its significance and realized that it indicated the recognition of the physical nature of the disorder and the coming of inebriate asylums and hospitals where they could be housed and cured.

This thought found abundant confirmation in the penal treatment by the courts, and in the hospital treatment of the more chronic cases, and grew to be a positive conviction, sustained by evidence from every side.

The Work and its Results

showed that Dr. Turner realized that the idea of an institution must be based on data, secured by circulars and was not a matter of opinions, also that the public must be impressed by figures and statistics, that would admit of no other interpretation.

Evidently the first work he did was to send out circular letters to physicians, superintendents of insane asylums, prison authorities and others, asking for statistics and opinions concerning the causes and conditions of inebriety, and asking suggestions of what could be used most practi-

cally in the matter of cure.

He followed these by personal visits and interviews. In all probability the answers were unsatisfactory, and the cold contempt which greeted him, and indifference showed that the world was not prepared to take up this subject.

He probably realized that American medical men were dominated by the teachings and opinions of physicians of Great Britain and on the Continent, and anything endorsed by foreign authorities would receive the greatest respect and attention here.

Curiously enough this idea prevailed for more than half a century, but lately within the last 20 years the reverse is coming into prominence.

This was the purpose of his early visit to London and the Continent sometime about 1841 or '42. He spent his time in visiting hospitals, calling on leading men, securing statistics and soliciting their interest and sympathy to have inebriety called a disease and to urge its treatment in hospitals.

He brought back with him a large number of letters, all expressing an interest in the subject, but in so conservative a tone as to be of little or no value. No doubt these letters aided him in influencing the leaders in the profession of this country. At least they secured respectful attention, but beyond this little, if anything, was secured.

In 1848 he went abroad again. His visits were practically for the same purpose and extended to many of the large hospitals of the Continent. In 1850 he made another visit to the Continent, bringing back about the same kind of personal endorsement and letters of sympathy.

In the meantime he had kept up circular inquiries, writing and calling on different persons, soliciting their opinions and names on statements as to what was considered the best plans to promote this work.

About 1849 he began a petition for the organization of an institution which was circulated among business and professional men for signatures, and this grew rapidly. The next year it was merged into a stock company, and in the course of a year 140 persons agreed to form a stock company paying \$16.00 a share for the purpose of organ-

izing and building an institution.

Later another petition was signed by several thousand persons and was presented to the New York Legislature asking for a charter for a company called the United States Inebriate Asylum Company.

This petition was opposed and put over. Two years later in 1852, a charter was granted and the company formed and Dr. Turner was made Treasurer and Managing Director.

In the name of this company Dr. Turner solicited donations of land for the building and by incessant personal effort succeeded in having the city of Binghamton give 250 acres of land for a hospital in the neighborhood of that city.

The ground was broken for the building in the year 1858. In the meantime the board of directors, who were very eminent men, and actively engaged in their private duties, were unable to do much more than give their names and influence to help on the work, hence the burden fell on Dr. Turner, who travelled continuously, soliciting subscriptions of money and material for the building, securing names to petitions, and influencing the legislatures, and in every way promoting the cause generally.

It was thought best to change the name to The New York State Inebriate Asylum and have laws passed regulating the commitment of cases and placing it on a par with other institutions.

This was secured by Dr. Turner ably assisted by Dr. Valentine Mott, one of the greatest surgeons in America, who was President of the board of Directors.

A monster petition was secured asking the legislature to give 1-10 of the excise money for the purpose of building and maintaining the asylum. This petition received only one vote in the first session when presented.

The next year it passed by an overwhelming majority. This was due to Dr. Turner's personal efforts, visiting every prominent politician and securing the influence of their constituency and endorsement. It was a work that required nearly two years of tremendous effort.

In the meantime Dr. Turner drew the plans for the building at Binghamton and began its erection under his personal

care and supervision. He hired the contractors and workmen and secured donations of building material and money, and carried on the work with an energy and enthusiasm that was contagious.

During all this time he secured a petition, signed by over 1,500 physicians, 60 leading judges, 600 prominent lawyers and over 5,000 business men, asserting the need of such a hospital, and begging the legislature and private individuals and the public generally, to sustain it in every possible way. This attracted a great deal of attention, and was published in the large dailies. Many of the religious papers opposed it very bitterly, and considered the entire effort an infidelity, to dignify vice and excuse the drunkard, and give sympathy where it did not belong.

The more conservative men agreed that it was wise to make the experiment, and withhold judgment until it had been tested.

The facts were new and the opposition to their acceptance was intense, and the board of directors as well as Dr. Turner himself, received large numbers of letters, protesting against the effort.

The struggle was to overcome this opposition by letters, personal appeals, visits, statistical evidence, and wherever Dr. Turner went his earnest and enthusiastic presentation of the facts made converts and friends.

The building was projected on a palace-like scale and built in the most substantial artistic way, and there were no debts, the activity of the building depending on the contribution, and finally in 1864, it was so far completed as to be open for the reception of patients.

It was intended to accommodate 300 persons, and was to be equipped with elaborate Turkish and Roman baths, together with a chapel for religious services, and a stage for dramatic and literary entertainments. Workshops, hot houses, gardens and large fields for the cultivation of plants and the raising of produce, required for the needs of the institution, made it one of the most complete asylums erected at that time.

No patient could be received for less than six months, and military discipline and medical care was to be kept

up constantly, and each patient was to be treated as sick, diseased and requiring the best methods and means of physical restoration.

The opening of the institution brought a large number of incurable inebriates from the wealthy and influential families of the country, and after the first glamor was over, and they had become somewhat restored, they began to rebel against restraint, the methods of management.

Then they appealed to their friends to help them, giving most exaggerated accounts of the Superintendent and management. Intrigues of all kinds and efforts to embarrass and to complicate the work was poured in upon the management and board of directors.

It was the experimental stage of a new work, and the public thought that the opinions of patients were entitled to consideration, and should be consulted.

Dr. Turner was emphatic in his convictions of what should be done, and the board of management was weak and vacillating. Several of them were intensely selfish and grasping, and tried to make the institution serve their own mercenary ends.

For the next three years a series of the most bitter recriminations between the board of managers and Dr. Turner and the friends of patients who sided with both parties in the controversy continued, to the injury of the institution and its work.

Finally these differences became irreconcilable and Dr. Turner resigned to save the work, and give his opponents an opportunity to carry on the work according to their plans.

There was a marvelous generosity in this, that after having planned and built the institution and marked out its future, and then because the managers failed to sustain his plans, and interposed all sorts of obstacles he gave it up, rather than have the work destroyed.

On withdrawing from the active work in the institution, he began to secure subscriptions to enlarge and perfect it, and receive assignments of the original stockholders, so as to have the building reinstated and placed under his direct care again.

During the next six years he visited every prominent

man in the country, many of them over and over again, soliciting stock, and subscriptions and explaining the plans and methods of the hospital at Binghamton.

Over 97% of the original stock of the company was transferred to him, making him the legal owner of the institution, and the list of subscribers had increased until it embraced many of the most intellectual men in the country.

The managers had turned the institution over to the state of New York without the assignment of the original stockholders and when Dr. Turner had secured these assignments to him he began a suit against the state of New York for the restoration of the institution to its legal owners.

The management realizing that if this suit was pressed, they would be turned out, and their methods of control would be the subject of scrutiny, and very likely destructive to their reputations, hence to prevent this they kept up a persistent persecution of slanders against Dr. Turner and his work, using the press wherever they could, to destroy his influence.

Realizing that his claim would be opposed, and that years would pass before a final settlement could be accomplished he projected a Woman's National Hospital to be built at Wilton, Ct., along the same lines as Binghamton.

With a subscription book he started out as before, personally visiting prominent men in all parts of the country, soliciting subscriptions and material and money and exhibiting plans for the new building.

Notwithstanding the bitter criticism that followed him wherever he went he secured the largest personal endorsement, and subscription list of names of leading men that had ever been given to any institution, except that of Binghamton.

In 1881 a charter was secured from the Legislature of Connecticut. The citizens of Wilton and neighboring towns promised liberal contributions, and a board of personal friends was gathered to second his efforts. The ground was broken for the new building in October in 1881, with appropriate services.

The plan of the asylum was spacious and artistic, and

was drawn up under the direction of a famous architect, and in all probability was superior to that of any other institution.

The following four years were occupied in the same intense work, which had characterized his earlier efforts, namely soliciting money and material, and perfecting the plans for the enjoyment of a new building.

Suddenly the Legislature of Connecticut repealed the charter for the institution, and the same old persecution which had followed him from Binghamton was apparent in the widespread efforts to advertise the fact that the charter had been repealed, and bring out the doubtful character of the founder.

After the first shock of disappointment new plans were formed, and arrangements for a stock company, and a continuation of the building was perfected. Like the elder Napoleon he never recognized defeat, and while driven back and forced to take a new course, his interest and determination were increased.

It was then that he determined to write the History of the First Inebriate Asylum in the World, giving an account of the difficulties and trials, and including in it the opposition to the Wilton hospital. This book was published in a volume of 500 pages and is most pathetic in its account of the battles and struggles which he passed through.

With this book as evidence he started out with more enthusiasm and energy than ever, soliciting donations and rousing interest everywhere. His plans matured; capitalists rallied about him and material aid was offered, and he was on the verge of putting it into practical materialization when suddenly the grim archer appeared and he was called away.

The week before his death several important interviews had been arranged, and as he said, he was nearer the consummation of his life purpose than ever before.

Some of the Difficulties Which He Encountered

The idea that an inebriate was diseased and could be cured by physical means in an institution was startling to the world fifty years ago. It appeared to be contradicted

by personal experience, and the various assertions of the victims themselves.

To the religious world it was rank heresy and infidelity. To the medical world it was quackish, and to the business world it was absurd. Although the idea had been mentioned long before, it had been repelled as unworthy of the slightest consideration.

Dr. Turner as its advocate was unknown, a young man with nothing but enthusiasm to support his claims. Husley said that every advance in scientific truth is rejected by authorities, because it involves change and putting aside previous conceptions.

It was a most startling presumption from a practical point of view for a young, unknown man to throw his whole life into a tremendous effort to make the idea of disease and curability in asylums practical, and have it accepted by the world, but he was a hero in the largest sense of the word, and after years of most incessant effort his teaching took form and shape in a palace-like building at Binghamton, and was opened for a practical demonstration of the truth of his ideal.

Then another great obstacle concentrated in the institution. The work was new, and there was no experience or precedent to follow. Dr. Turner laid down a system of management, which fifty years later has been proven to be correct and thoroughly scientific, but at that time was denied and contradicted.

The genius of Dr. Turner in outlining and attempting to carry out at that early day a plan of treatment so complete in all its details is simply astonishing to us at this time.

The board of managers, and the patients became the great obstacle to the growth of the institution. They assumed that Dr. Turner's medical knowledge was incompetent to personally care for such patients. While granting that he had great genius in the organization and building of the institution, they demanded that the institution should be conducted along lines of their own judgment.

Dr. Turner was neither a politician nor diplomat, but he saw clearly that they were incompetent and without knowl-

edge and refused to yield. Then the storm broke. Dishonest intrigues, willful blunders, personal selfishness gathered and drifted over the work of the institution, and Dr. Turner was practically driven out.

The difficulties were greater than ever he had encountered before. Public sentiment could not be controlled. Political methods and schemes covered up all his advanced views, and a great Bull Run defeat took place when he left the institution.

Had the board united with him in his far seeing plans the great obstacles would have been overcome, and a great ideal establishment would have grown up.

Courts enough the opposition and persecution kept public attention drawn to the work, and the fight over Binghamton asylum stimulated an army of observers everywhere, to put into practice, and test the correctness of the theories that were denied and advocated.

The result was that fifty asylums were established in this country and Europe, all based on the ideals urged by Dr. Turner at Binghamton.

This opposition turned into persecution which at the time seemed fierce and cruel, but later it was found to be the most significant endorsement of the man and his work.

When Talleyran was asked how a new religion could be introduced into the world he said: "Have the promoter of it crucified and hanged as an impostor."

The asylum at Binghamton went down thirteen years after Dr. Turner left it, in a fogbank of political dishonesty and incompetent management, but it proved to the world the great fact, that inebriety was a disease and curable, although its demonstration was along entirely different lines unknown by the management.

Institutions for the care of inebriates are still beset with difficulties. The armies of incurables bring problems that tax the greatest skill and energy to solve.

The quacks with their miraculous means and measures complicate the conditions, but each year bring into greater prominence the almost prophetic judgment of Dr. Turner.

The intensity of the personal persecution which followed him from Binghamton asylum and sought in every way

to cripple and destroy his efforts is difficult to understand. While it repeats much of the history of the advances in the past, it is startling to think that men of intelligence should lend themselves to destroy and break down what they cannot understand.

Dr. Turner saw that notwithstanding the obstacles and the apparent failure of the institution at Binghamton, the great ideals of his life had materialized and been incorporated into the great working truths of the world. Then came the ambition to build up another institution on a broader basis with more certainty.

His effort to get control of the stock of the institution kept alive most vindictive slandering. Hence Dr. Turner preferred to work alone and to go on quietly with his plans and efforts. Influential friends offered from time to time to assist him, but this would bring prominence to his work which he wished to avoid until his work was matured beyond the power of misrepresentation.

Curiously enough, a representative of the town of Wilton, and another man in a neighboring town, were found to sell out their influence and become active agents to continue his persecution. When these facts were brought to the Governor of the State, he offered personally to lead in a stock company and have the charter renewed, and give of his time and substance to correct this mistake.

Had Dr. Turner lived, the State of Connecticut would have renewed the charter and given substantial aid to a most magnificent hospital here in Wilton. There is something very heroic in the endurance displayed in overcoming these obstacles, and the marvelous faith that went on undaunted, no matter what the difficulties were.

It was the spirit of the old martyrs who felt the breath of the upper air of progress, upholding them through all the difficulties from trials that compassed them.

The Genius of Dr. Turner

This was very evident in the fact of a young man, unknown, with limited training and acquaintance with the world, becoming possessed with the idea of introducing a great new truth, and developing it. Those who knew him personally, realized the inspiration and genius of his entire life.

There was a superior outlook and daring energy which pressed the thought with a positiveness that could not be mistaken. To strangers there was something mysterious in the loftiness of his mental ambition and purposes, which was interpreted in various ways according to the discernment of the person.

His genius was evident early in the monster petitions for the building of the institution, signed by eminent men, including two Presidents of the United States. The hearty endorsement of his plans and appeals to the legislatures creating public sympathy and educating public sentiment despite the most adverse opinions was genius of the highest grade.

Obstacles made no impression, except to rather increase his energy, and his whole life was one continuous journey without halting, changing or retrograde movements.

When he became Superintendent of the Inebriate Asylum and his personal views of management and treatment were opposed by the board of trustees there was no variation or turning. He was right, and he knew it, and the same masterly conception of what should be done, and unflinching determination to carry out his ideals marked every step of the journey.

His genius was not confined to vitalizing the idea of disease of inebriety, and enlisting others to believe it, and securing their personal influence, but it showed itself in the magnificent structure at Binghamton, which artistically and in many other ways was far ahead of the public buildings of that day.

The plan for the buildings at Wilton were equally comprehensive in beauty and adaptability. He knew what an institution should be, externally and internally, and he knew how it should be conducted, and the great principals

of treatment that should be applied.

We turn now to a phase of his character which was human in a startling degree. After the great shock in the loss of confidence and failure of the board of trustees at Binghamton to sustain him, and their efforts to crush him out, there grew up in his mind doubts and fears which destroyed his confidence in his mind doubts and fears which destroyed his confidence in other persons and their offers to join him and take part in his work.

He probably realized that anyone who united their fortunes or interests with him would have to encounter great difficulties and in all probability would fail in the time of strain and stress. Hence the idea grew that all future plans and materializations must come under his particular care and direction, and be accomplished by him alone.

A great law firm in New York offered to conduct the suit against the State to recover the asylum at Binghamton, and receive a certain percent of the value as their fees. Other men made similar offers, but they were all put off as matters to be considered in the future. Two prominent men of wealth on several occasions offered to contribute the money necessary to build the asylum at Wilton, but the conditions repelled him.

The executor of a large estate offered to build the institution and when I personally, chided him for not accepting the offer, he replied, "To do so would be to lose control of the institution, and this would be a source of future danger."

His dread of partnerships, associates, contracts and agreements in which others would have a part or equal share, seemed to grow with the years. He said that he would accomplish more personally, and with full control of the destinies and future of the institution than with the help and assistance of others.

Many times during the last few years of his life, large sums of money were offered to him, and while he probably would have availed himself of it in some way later, when the work had gone on, he hesitated at the time.

The bitter experience at Binghamton impressed him with a lurid fear of its repetition, and while he planned a

board for the asylum at Wilton and arranged all the details, he was to have central authority and control.

The repeal of the charter of the asylum at Wilton raised a number of very influential friends, who would have given substantial aid in the erection of the building. One man promised \$50,000 for a wing of the building, if it would be named after his wife. Another proposed to erect the building personally and advance the money, and trust to Dr. Turner's efforts to have it paid back.

The last year of his life he realized that something of this nature must be done, and he had in his mind, no doubt, several plans, in which his friends would have aided him.

In this brief memorial study it will be interesting to trace

Some Results and Conclusions

which have followed from Dr. Turner's work.

It may be stated that his real work began sometime about 1845 in the circulars addressed to the profession, to secure their interest in the work. Sixty-four years have now passed, and Dr. Turner's work practically covered over fifty years.

At the beginning he was unknown, without friends, influence or acquaintance. At his death he was widely known, not only in this country, but Europe, and now, ten years after his death, his name and reputation are growing steadily everywhere. Wherever institutions are opened for the care of inebriates, and wherever the study of inebriety as a disease is mentioned, the name of Dr. Turner marks the beginning.

In 1870 a society of medical men was formed in this country to study this subject purely from its scientific side, and this society exists to-day and we, as its representatives, come here to pay tribute to the memory of our pioneer leader, Dr. J. Edward Turner.

In 1876 the first medical journal was published, devoted to this particular subject called *The Journal of Inebriety*, which continues to the present day.

In 1880 an English Society, composed entirely of physicians was organized on the same basis for the same purpose, and in 1881 this society began the publication of a journal along

the same lines, which continues to the present.

In 1870 five societies of physicians and laymen were formed on the Continent, for the same study, and each of them have published papers, giving their transactions and studies.

The first inebriate asylum at Binghamton was followed by a large number of institutions, many of them charitable, and all founded on the same principle of disease and its curability.

In 1886 the number of institutions had increased in Great Britain to such an extent that a Government Inspector was appointed to grant licenses and superintend their management, and prevent abuses that might grow up from them.

In 1889 an International Congress was held in London, in which the disease of inebriety and institutions for its cure were discussed in many papers, and lasted over two days.

About this time a great wave of quack cures swept over this country, and at one time more than 100 homes and asylums were opened for the cure of the inebriate. These have nearly all disappeared, because of their empiric claims and conduct.

Every insane asylum in the country has special wards set apart for the care and treatment of inebriates, and every private sanatorium receives such patients. The literature growing out of these two great journals, one in this country and the other in England, has expanded into many volumes, and is growing more and more voluminous every day.

All this is the direct result of Dr. Turner's life-work. Literally a new land for medical practice has been opened, and the inebriate is now recognized as sick and diseased, and his treatment is a matter of physical means in the proper surroundings.

Dr. Turner's oft repeated statement that he would rather have built the asylum at Binghamton than been President of the United States is verified, and the critics of his early day, who thought he was only an enthusiast, have disappeared.

The men who maliciously persecuted him literally contributed to his fame and reputation. They brought into

prominence the great ideals of his life, and kept them before the public, until they were recognized as great working truths of the world.

This brief sketch of his life only brings an outline of some of the stirring events that followed his life and work which will appear in a volume at some future time.

Looking back from this point of view we can say with great certainty that this one man's life has changed and widened the great face march from the lower to the higher, that it has opened a new path of preventive medicine, and pointed out a new method of escape, and made life brighter and clearer for vast numbers of the race.

I conclude by quoting a paragraph from Dr. Turner's History of the First Inebriate Asylum in the World, which, no doubt, contains a sort of an instinctive conception of the reality of his work, which dawned upon him at that time.

"It has been discussed and decided by many of the friends of the founder that a man who would exhaust his estate, mortgage his property, live in hotels and railroad cars for over a quarter of a century of his life, and permit himself to enjoy his home less than four weeks each year, giving his entire time for a great public cause, without any moneyed consideration, is either an idiot or a lunatic. Yet there are others who would make the same sacrifice, if called on to accomplish a similar great work. The real labor of the founder has gone over a period of nearly fifty years, in which he has fought a campaign of battles and skirmishes with all sorts of success and failure. All the good men associated with him in this work have passed away, and not one is left in this dark day to speak of the asylum history and its behalf.

Although their labors in the material asylum have perished, yet the idea which built it is immortal."

It is also a pleasure to introduce to you Dr. V. A. Ellsworth, Supt. of The Washingtonian Home of Boston, Mass., who will present a poetical tribute to the memory of Dr. Turner.

Tribute to Dr. J. Edward Turner

How little know we, of the ways
Along which human life proceeds.

We only see the last effects,
 But not the deeply rooted seeds.
 Judge not thy brother man, but pause
 To scatter blessings on thy way;
 To heal the woes of mind, and frame
 Like him, whose praise we sing to-day.

The world hath need of pioneers,
 Of brave, intrepid, stalwart souls,
 Each one of whom some error daunts,
 And some new ray of truth unrolls.
 Brave Dr. Turner while on earth
 With pitying, comprehending eye,
 Saw far beneath obscuring veils,
 Which for weak brethren drape the sky.

The imprisoned mind he would release,
 The fettered intellect set free,
 But while the mind's eclipse, should last,
 To censure, would he ne'er agree.
 The world may persecute, and doom
 Its victims to a prison drear,
 But science true with heaven-born torch
 Would make their darkened pathway clear.

Tho' ridiculed, his facts denied,
 Our noble hero struggled on,
 Maintaining to the end, a truth
 Which now has many a victory won.
 The earth his sacred dust contains,
 But tho' no monument makes known
 By proud inscription, the rare deeds
 He constant wrought, yet these are shown
 In minds relieved, in sad hearts cheered,
 In widening justice o'er the land.
 This monument, to sterling worth
 Tho' coming centuries must stand.

How more than fifty years ago
 Within the mighty Empire State;

The first asylum opened wide
 Its wise and hospitable gate,
 To those afflicted of our race,
 Whom alcohol has held in thrall;
 And whom the hard censorious world
 But pushes to the densest wall.

" 'Tis but disease' our doctor cried
 Not sin, but fever in the blood.
 Let's help the victim to obtain
 A victory for common good.
 And more, preventive measures take
 To save the weak, who else would stray.
 Kindness and reason, hand in hand,
 Point to the philanthropic way.

With earnest words, with fluent pen,
 With consecrated wealth came he,
 Good Dr. Turner, filled with zeal,
 Armed with divine fidelity.
 Professors from their chairs might sneer,
 The populace his work deride,
 But over apathy and jeer,
 This faithful spirit calm could ride.

How shall we mark his honored life,
 How celebrate his grand career;
 Methinks that in our heart of hearts,
 This spirit-voice is whispering clear;
 Build me no mausoleum proud
 To mark where earthly remains lie;
 But carry on the work I prize,
 Raise your *cave* monument on high.

Lift every voice, inspire each pen;
 Nerve every arm to work for right;
 Rest not until a cure is found,
 For inebriety's sad blight.
 Study the subtle laws of mind,
 By wise suggestions true and pure,

Save the unborn; thro' wiser life
We'll make the future race secure.

Let wide America arise,
Pay tribute to this glorious son,
Build to his name a college-home,
A trophy of the victories won.
Within its walls let students learn
The better way to help the race;
Till lynx-eyed science with her "vril"
Shall every dire disease efface.

The monument at his old home,
Shall be to all who pass that way,
A loving tribute unto one
Who never worked for fame or pay.
His strong kind features carved in stone,
May offer unto many a youth,
Powerful incentive to arise,
And work with might, for love of truth.

Thy friends and students at thy shrine,
Good Dr. Turner, place this day
The heartfelt tribute of their lives,
To tread like thee in wisdom's way.

We have with us a number of distinguished men, who have had a large acquaintance with the inebriate and his practical treatment, who no doubt will be pleased to pay tribute to the great master who we are recognizing to-day.

I take pleasure in calling on Dr. T. A. MacNicholl of New York City, Vice-President of our Association for a few words of tribute. Dr. MacNicholl said:

The tribute to Dr. Joseph Edward Turner presented by Dr. Crothers, is a record of magnificent achievement, and justifies us in placing the name of Turner among that galaxy of heroes, "which came out of great tribulation, and have washed their robes, and made them white in the blood of the Lamb."

There are four names that associate themselves in my

mind this afternoon. They are the names of men that saw visions and achieved triumphs that have made their names immortal. Men who were persecuted, slandered, and maliciously assailed, yet with indomitable perseverance they pushed their work to its completion and opened doors of opportunity to the world.

Dante dreamed of civil liberty with highest moral attainment, but he was ostracized by his friends and driven into exile from his native city, Florence, yet to-day Italy worships him as a god.

Luther dreamed of religious liberty, and was hunted like a partridge over the mountains, but the Reformation became an established fact and to-day Protestantism glories in an unchained bible for the masses and the right of each citizen to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience.

Lincoln dreamed of liberty for the black man, endured the obliquy heaped upon him by unrelenting foes and at length perished a martyr upon his country's altar, but to-day the liberated black man delights to call him "Father Abraham."

Dr. Turner dreamed of liberty from the slavery of habit, was persecuted as a fanatic, hounded as a visionary, but he endured "as seeing Him who is invisible." His faith never wavered. His courage was undaunted. Like his contemporaries Mason, Davis and Didama, he stood upon the impregnable rock of truth, and conquered, threw open the door of hope, and to-day millions of every race and nation rise up and call him blessed.

It is for us heirs of the heroic pioneers of religion and science to emulate their example, blaze new avenues of hope for weak and enslaved humanity, and never cease our labors until every prison door is opened, every captive freed, and the heart of man universal, exults in untrammeled liberty, equality and fraternity.

Dr. J. J. Kindred, Supt. of The River Crest Sanatorium, Astoria, New York, has been familiar with Dr. Turner and his work. We shall be glad to hear from him. The Doctor spoke as follows:

After all the beautiful addresses which we have heard

this afternoon commemorating the life work and virtues of Dr. Joseph Edward Turner, there remains little for me to say in this direction, except to express my personal appreciation of the earnest and successful work of this pioneer in the field of inebriety, who founded the first institution in the world for the inebriate on the definite principle that the unfortunate alcoholic and narcotic patient was suffering from a definite disease, and not as formerly understood, merely "possessed of the devil." One's admiration and sympathy must be called upon in following the vicissitudes of Dr. Turner's efforts in establishing new scientific ideas in the midst of actual opposition. One among other significant facts brought out in the addresses of Dr. Crothers and others is that Dr. Turner laid down such sound, scientific, basic principles of therapeutics and general management of the inebriate in the public institution which he founded at Binghamton, New York, that his ideas of treatment are equal to those existing at the present day, surely indicating the scientific foresight of our good and great Dr. Turner. He even suggested and carried out the most elaborate system of hydro-therapy, so usefully and prominently emphasized at the present time, so many years afterward.

Another feature of the greatest importance in connection with the successful treatment of the inebriate as suggested by the pioneer work of Dr. Turner, is the importance of creating public sentiment, which would result in the enactment of rational and humane laws to create public institutions for this class and to legally detain them in a humane and reasonable manner. Indeed, it may be reasonably stated that we cannot expect to attain to a really efficient treatment of this class without the enactment of such humane and rational laws providing for the legal detention for stated periods of a large class of alcoholic and drug patients, and it is to be earnestly hoped that the legislatures of every state in the Union will follow the example of the State of Connecticut in providing such laws or even better laws for this purpose, as it is self-evident to all physicians and others who have studied the subject, that the acts of inebriates, dipsomaniacs and drug-takers must be controlled

at certain periods for their own sakes and for the sake of society at large.

We shall now be glad to hear from Dr. D. H. Kress, Supt. of the Takoma Park Sanitorium, of Washington, D. C. Dr. Kress spoke as follows:

I have listened with much interest to the excellent papers read by Dr. Marcy and Dr. Crothers. Dr. Turner has certainly been a man of courage as well as of conviction. Of him it may be said: "I have trodden the wine press alone and of the people there was none with me. I looked and there was none to help, I wondered and there was none to uphold, therefore mine own arm brought salvation." This seems to be the experience of all those who advocate reform.

Science recognized the fact for which Dr. Turner contended, that inebriety is a disease and that inebriates should be placed under treatment instead of in prisons.

I was surprised to read in a New York Journal an article by Doctor Parkhurst, in which he says "The appetite for drink, somewhat more highly flavored than any that is yielded by the brook or cistern, is a natural one, natural in the sense of not needing to be acquired, but existing as a part of our physical constitution, and like the other bodily tendencies inclining toward some means of satisfaction." He added "you cannot change men's appetites, or do away with them; men will drink if they want to, therefore make it easy for them to drink stimulants that do little harm or none, make it difficult or impossible for them to get the highly alcoholic poisonous drinks."

While the desire for drink may be said to be almost universal, it certainly cannot be said to be a natural or legitimate desire. No other creature aside from man craves strong drink. Science recognizes that this desire is always associated with a diseased condition of the nervous system. The desire for drink is a cultivated one, and is frequently brought about by wrong habits of eating.

I am convinced that if inebriates should be placed in asylums where they can be under medical observation and have suitable food combined with other rational treatments and a Christian influence the majority of them

would recover. Doctor Turner recognized that it was necessary for the inebriate to remain under restriction for a long period. The need of this is not recognized as fully as it should be in the treatment of these cases. Three to six months is not a sufficient length of time. Anywhere from one to three years is needed to bring about permanent cures. Of Dr. Turner it may be said: "He being dead yet speaketh." The influence of his life continues and has been an inspiration to many.

It is a great pleasure to present our Secretary, Dr. G. H. Benton, of Chester, W. Va., Supt. of Snirling Worth Sanitarium, to say something on this occasion.

It seems to me that I need not attempt to add in this limited speech further remarks in repetition of the facts and statements to the reverential memory of the great Dr. Turner and his great work, accomplished under the most strenuous opposition, which not only began with its inception but continued abreast with every effort put forth by him, to a degree of virulence and finally violence, intended to crush and forever silence, not only the effort, but the desire to assert himself in the great cause which he knew to be right.

From your personal knowledge of this man whose home was among you and your knowledge of his life as brought out by the foregoing remarks of tribute to him and condolence to his family, you discern that his life experiences coincides with the histories of the lives of all great pioneer reformers, who struggle and sacrifice and continue to struggle and sacrifice under the great strain of bitter oppositions and recriminations heaped upon him by the very men who should have been his strongest allies, men who were not opposed to him through any incapacity on his part, but on the contrary, for his superior ability to do things either with assistance, or in spite of opposition of the most damaging and disastrous kind, men whose personal and mercenary instincts outweighed any inherent ambition for personal integrity.

We have seen, and are seeing continually piled up before us, the astonishing evidence of the clear conception of the true aspect of the inebriate by Dr. Turner, who was

nearly a century ahead of his time in comparison with the average intellectual attainments of the communities in which he lived and worked, and this community was practically the world. Numerous trips were made to Europe and the British Isles and the leaders of his own, and allied professions were sought out and counselled with and explanations were made that the inebriates were largely recruited by accident or otherwise from the ranks of the ever-increasing Neuropaths, who were unable to stand the strain of the disagreeable daily grind for existence or of ambition for social accomplishments concomitant with habits and customs of individual and social indulgences and other excesses which are still common to our daily lives; and just here I wish to remark what appeals to me to be the greatest fact and feature of the personality of Dr. Turner, the inspiration which led him to bear and forbear, repeatedly and continually and through which he maintained a never-failing hope of accomplishing his great designs.

This, his inebriable *sympathy with, and love for humanity*, the most gracious of all human traits, the quality which insulls helpful confidence in the fellow-being, who has no self-confidence and consequently makes no struggle, that desirable quality which observes the mote of natural in a man and stimulates it to out-size the beam of natural faults and iniquity with its weight of continually accumulating debris, which is, and will, drag him down to the depths of remorse and despair. That subtle spirit of helpfulness and confidence which permeates his whole life, was disseminated through his daily intercourse with men, and breeds even in many of the unwillingly degenerate the primary desire to struggle toward ends which will result in self betterment and regeneration. Such was the never dying inspiration which impelled the unappreciated struggle through nearly fifty years of sacrifice and deprivation in the great and noble life of the *great and noble* Dr. J. Edward Turner.

We shall all be pleased to hear from Dr. C. A. Rosensasser, Vice-President of the Dependency and Crime Commission of New Jersey, who has taken so active a

part in the great effort we are making to help the inebriate. He said:

I deem it an honor and a privilege to be asked to say a few words to you on this memorable occasion. I rejoice in being a worker in the cause so ably championed by Dr. J. Edward Turner. For five years I have been trying to have established in New Jersey a hospital for inebriates, which would place within the reach of the penniless man who is a victim of drink or drug, that which is now available only to those possessed of worldly goods, namely, kind, rational and scientific treatment. In this effort I have called upon a large number of persons, and am therefore able to appreciate to some extent, the difficulties which were encountered and overcome by the noble man we are honoring to-day. Dr. Turner's book I have carefully studied, and it has been a source of learning and inspiration. Every man should read this book whether he is interested in the subject of inebriety or not. It teaches a valuable lesson and the knowledge obtained therefrom, will sustain one in the hour of adversity. Let the good work go on with renewed vigor, so that everywhere there shall be established hospitals for the rational treatment of the inebriate, irrespective of the condition of his purse, and in the halls of all these institutions let there be placed a bust of Dr. J. Edward Turner, the man who paved the way.

Among the many letters of sympathy and interest which have been received, that written by Dr. J. J. Orton, of Binghamton, New York, who was one of the Board of Trustees in the later years of the Binghamton Asylum, and who knew very intimately the injustice and struggles which Dr. Turner had to meet, is most significant. Dr. Orton is the last survivor of the stormy period which marks growth and development of Binghamton Asylum, and retains all his old-time vigor and promises to make some contributions in the future to this great event in the humanitarian world. He writes as follows:

Referring to your laudable undertaking to erect a monument at the last resting place of Dr. J. Edward Turner, it is evidence, and does great credit, to your wholesome philanthropic spirit.

In keeping with the nature and object of the project you have in hand, which is eminently proper and deserving of immediate success, I am reminded of a notable event in 1858, when I had the pleasure of witnessing, amid a large assemblage of distinguished persons from many parts of the country, the laying of the corner stone of *that*, which shall remain for all time, a *monument* to the indefatigable, persevering energy and noble life work for suffering humanity, of Dr. J. Edward Turner, the *founder* of the first Inebriate Asylum in the world, the New York State Institution at Binghamton.

My long and intimate connection with the management of that institution gave me the opportunity of knowing and appreciating the inestimable value of the incessant labors in the formation and carrying forward of that stupendous undertaking of Dr. Turner. To him should be accorded, and belongs, the rightful honor of the *pioneer investigator* and the instituting of measures for the systematic treatment and cure of the dipsomaniac disease.

But Dr. Turner and the institution he represented, was too far in advance of the times for success, and enemies were not a few to cavil and seek to destroy the good work it was doing; and finally, the political and evil powers of the state were arrayed against it, and it fell, "and great was the fall thereof," and to the everlasting disgrace of the state of New York and those interested in its illegal sale for a "mess of pottage."

I have ever been proud that I had the courage of my convictions in opposing the final act of closing the New York State Inebriate Asylum, even if it was my solitary negative vote.

The *trend* of the times is now evidently fast crystalizing around the fundamental principles propounded by Dr. Turner, verified and extended by the investigations and observations of his worthy successors, in the recognition of the true nature of the disease of inebriety, its treatment and its cure. The time is near at hand when there will be a widespread and earnest demand, not only by the medical profession, but by the community in general, for the establishment of more and extensive accommodations

for the proper care of the unfortunate victims of this terrible disease; and then will be heard and echoed the ringing praises and benedictions to the lasting honor of their great benefactor, DR. J. EDWARD TURNER.

It is now upwards of fifty years since my first acquaintance with Dr. Turner. I became deeply interested during the frequent conversations which I had with him at that time, concerning his studies and investigations of the disease of inebriety, and of his proposed founding an Inebriate Asylum in Binghamton, New York.

While the undertaking of such a stupendous work seemed to me almost superhuman, to Dr. Turner it was already an accomplished fact. He certainly had in a very remarkable degree the inspiration of the enthusiast in the search for, and discoverer of, a hidden truth. His whole soul, mind and strength was constantly given to the one object he had in view, *the solving of a great problem, the control of the scourge of inebriety*. No obstacle seemed too formidable for him to overcome. The many years which he had devoted to this subject had evidently made him master of the situation. While the Doctor's laudable ambition and purposes were sufficient to fully absorb every instinct of his nature, yet in social life and in his family relations he had a very loving disposition. His temperament was that of a *nervo-sanguine* character. I never saw him exhibit any despondency, no matter what the provocations, and he had many of them. Always buoyant and hopeful, Dr. Turner was a good talker, an adept in conversation, and fully believing in the righteousness of his mission, had no hesitation in presenting his cause and its claims to the philanthropic in all classes of the community.

It is no wonder, then, with his innate suavity of manner and such honest, earnest appeals, he was enabled to secure the moral support and contributions from almost every one he approached. The signatures the Doctor thus obtained of encouragement for the building of the Asylum, is one of the most remarkable lists ever secured, containing as it did, the names of nearly every distinguished State and National official, and likewise that of a large number

of prominent clergymen, lawyers, physicians, editors, etc., etc.

After the Asylum building was sufficiently completed to be opened for the reception of patients, Dr. Turner showed his executive abilities to a degree rarely excelled, supervising the work in every department, and to the minutest details. While this predominant disposition in the Doctor was in a way very commendable, yet ere long it became evident to the Board of Trustees that as superintendent and physician he was assuming altogether too much laborious work for any one man long to endure. As a result of this impression, and as I believe, out of the kindest regard for the welfare of the Doctor and for the best ultimate good of the Asylum, the Board of Trustees created several positions of trust and responsibility, hoping thereby to aid materially in the general management of the institution. This action proved a great mistake, as it brought into the working force of the Asylum an element antagonistic to Dr. Turner, and ere long a cruel war of persecution ensued, which finally resulted in the resignation of Dr. Turner from the management of the Asylum. All this and more has been truthfully written in a volume issued by the Doctor in "The History of the New York State Inebriate Asylum," which is worthy of careful perusal.

While it is too true, and frequently the sad sequel in the career of pioneers in research, invention, discovery, and in civic or social reforms, to fail in the final realization and proper recognition of a life work of anxious toil and self-sacrifice, yet in this case of Dr. Turner, he had at least the satisfaction of seeing his efforts crowned with success in the founding of the first Inebriate Asylum in the world, and in a measure the opportunity of verifying his investigations and claims to the true nature of inebriety as a disease, its treatment and cure.

This achievement should be glory enough, and place on permanent record the name of Dr. J. Edward Turner as one of the great benefactors of suffering humanity.

Among the few persons living who were most deeply sympathetic, and who realized the nature and extent of Dr. Turner's work, is Dr. Chas. H. Shepard, of Brooklyn.

He has done pioneer work all his lifetime, and the following tribute which he pays to Dr. Turner, has a peculiar significance and pleasure, which we welcome. He writes as follows:

While in accord and heartily with you in spirit, it is a matter of deep regret that the impedimenta of age has prevented my personal presence, for there is no memory more deserving of honor than that of Dr. J. Edward Turner. In honoring his memory we do but honor ourselves. No nobler work was ever undertaken for the benefit of mankind than that which he inaugurated, for it is far reaching and will remain to bless our land.

It is a matter of sincere thankfulness and pride that I was permitted to be associated with him for a time. His life and teachings were an inspiration, and so much ahead of the times that even now they are but faintly discerned. Let us now newly consecrate ourselves to the blessedness of Dr. Turner's life work.

The following tribute from Dr. C. H. Hughes, Editor of the *Alienist and Neurologist*, of St. Louis, Mo., is especially significant as the expression of one who was familiar with pioneer work and pioneer efforts, in other departments of the world's work.

I have received your appeal concerning the erection of a monument to the memory of Dr. J. Edward Turner and fully concur therein. Men who live and labor as Dr. Turner did for the saving of the unfortunately endowed or seized victims of the alcoholic nerve center poison and unhappily neuropathically endowed brains deserve more than memorial tablets of bronze or marble. They merit everlasting remembrance and the gratitude of mankind. Following in the wake of the immortal Benjamin Rush of our noble profession, Dr. Turner sought to save and perpetuate the pioneer work of the great Philadelphia physician and signer of the Declaration of Independence. Rush maintained that the confirmed and helpless inebriate was a sick man, ill in his brain and needing hospital care, treatment and sympathy in his affliction and ministered to him in his affliction with a view to entoning his will to successful resistance to his dominating alcoholic morbidity

inclined will. Turner sought to do and accomplish the same great boon to mankind. He sought to enlighten and help as well as treat the unfortunate periodic paroxysmal drunkard and inform and turn him away from his evil destructive course and others not so markedly diseased, while yet there was time for the disease threatened brain to turn from the brain poisoning indulgence and save itself from the threatened oncoming impulsive brain and mind destruction.

His relation to the founding of the Binghamton, New York, Hospital for Inebriates was one of his great efforts and it was a sad day in the history of the great State of New York and of humanity when Binghamton as a home and hospital for helpless inebriates was abandoned by transition into a hospital for the insane and no other similar establishment maintained. Alcoholicallly enthralled and overpowered brains and minds are quite as deserving of state aid and sympathy as the otherwise mentally afflicted in any state.

Enclosed is my modest financial contribution, commemorating the memory of a justly deserving man. He sought to save the inebriate from destruction.

Another note deserves special mention, from one who has been so earnest and active in the promotion of the great truths which underlie the disease which we are studying. Dr. J. W. Grosvenor of Buffalo, N. Y., one of our Vice-Presidents, who writes:—

I greatly regret my inability to be present at the unveiling of a monument erected by our Society to the memory of Dr. J. Edward Turner.

The pioneer of an uninhabited region blazes his way through a forest, trackless and almost impenetrable, and leaves behind him a pathway for his successors. Dr. Turner was a pioneer; he blazed a way through a forest of ignorance and unbelief, to be followed by succeeding generations. He may not have seen the fulfillment of all his hopes and ambitions, but he left guide-posts on life's journey by which many a scientific traveler since his day has been guided to success in the regeneration of thousands and thousands of their fellow men.

All honor to the man who, amid obloquy and derision, advocated basic truths which have grown to large proportions and have been recognized in every civilized nation of the world! He laid upon the altar of humanity his time and his talents.

It is eminently fitting that the Society which has persistently sustained his principles should perpetuate his name and his deeds by erecting a monument to his memory. It is the duty and privilege of coming generations with stout hearts and ready hands to immortalize the genius of Dr. Turner by carrying forward in behalf of stricken humanity the noble work which he began.

The President remarked that the limits of time prevents the reading of other letters, all containing practically the same sentiments and all showing a great interest in the memory and work of Dr. Turner. Our Society desires to express its warmest gratitude to the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Hart of this Church and the Choir and the many friends of Wilton who are not only present, but have aided materially in making this event historic and memorable, and I desire to announce that the interests shown in this service has made it possible for us to issue a memorial volume in the future, giving some historic details of the most remarkable man whose memory we celebrate by this event.

The Choir sang a closing hymn and the benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Dr. Hart. It is a pleasure to note that the family and friends of Dr. Turner were very much impressed with this recognition of one who had apparently been forgotten, and whose position and work among the world's great benefactors, is just beginning to be recognized.

THE EFFECT OF ALCOHOL ON TEMPERAMENT AS IT RELATES TO RACE AND NATIONALITY*

BY WILLIS B. PARKS, M. D., ATLANTA, GEORGIA

MUCH has been written in regard to the effect of alcohol on the human system taking humanity as a whole. The consensus of opinion, according to the results of experimental research and investigation, is that alcohol is more or less deleterious to the human system, either in large or small doses. We may say, then, when alcohol is ingested into the human system, that the effect is pathological.

We will ask permission in this short paper to discuss the effect of alcohol manifested according to temperament of the individual with regard to his race or nationality. However, we may remark that alcohol first gained its stronghold on humanity by its seductive effect when taken as a beverage.

This being true, no doubt but that it was the untutored laity, that suggested to the physician, that this delusive beverage should have first place as a panacea for most of the ills that humanity was then heir to. We acknowledge, with shame and regret, that many physicians of this enlightened day are still following the same old traditional suggestion. As we consider the wide divergence in temperament, between individuals of different nationalities, even the simple habits and temperament of primitive man, we find that they all come under the same ban, of the one course, known as alcohol.

For instance, the unsuspecting phlegmatic Englishman, who is generally characterized as a good feeder, even to the extreme of gormandizing, permits the delusive beverage to prolong his repast, until he becomes an habituate, with his gouty diathesis.

The nervous and impetuous Frenchman would seek the volatile absinthe for the purpose of soothing his quaking nerves, that he may coolly challenge to the field of honor

*Read at the Washington Meeting March 14, 1909. 241

the one who had on some occasion given an offensive "snub."

While the good-natured lymphatic German, through his social habits, will often repeat his order for "swie-bier," while he laughs the evening away with his friends, until, finally, he succumbs to "leber kronkhiet" before he reaches the stage of *delirium tremens*.

The bilious temperament of the Italian predisposes him to drink deep the "wine that moveth itself aright in the cup," that it might give him courage to plunge the stiletto into the vitals of his adversary.

But of all the inebriates who are a menace and a terror to his country, it is the brusk, heavy-shod Russian, who drinks the intoxicating vodka that he might more easily carry the heavy yoke of oppression until, in his fiery frenzy, he revolts at oppression, and hurls the bomb at the carriage of the passing Despot.

The nervo-sanguine Irishman feels that it is his first few drinks that sharpen his Mother wit, but he usually closes the scene with a drunken broil with fist and skull fight, even on the occasion of celebrating the anniversary of "St. Patrick's Day in the morning." Through his good nature he becomes one of the most helpless inebriates.

The sanguine Bonnie Scotchman will drink and sing, and sing and drink his intoxicating Scotch whiskey, until he reels and falls to sleep, the prolonged sleep of a Rip Van Winkle, or ends his pitiful career by the sad termination of alcohol paresis.

In considering the Jew and alcohol, his racial identity and traditional peculiarities eliminate, in a measure, the effect of alcohol as it relates to his temperament. The question has been asked, "Is the Jew immune to alcohol?" "According to some authors, the influence of race has more to do with immunity to alcohol than temperament or religion." They say that the Jew must possess a hereditary immunity to narcotic poisons, and in particular, alcoholic beverages. It is pointed out by those who have studied the question: First, the Jews form a small, very compact community, and because of this intimate cohesion, of their isolation from the rest of the population, they are

distinguished by very rigorous customs. Second, they never adopt occupations necessitating great physical effort. "Judaism, generally, has preserved, up to the present, that character of a collective and social bond, which other nations and races have lost somewhat, and it is this very force of cohesion and concentration of the compact community that preserve the great mass of Jews from alcoholism."

Come with me, if you please, across the Atlantic into one of the greatest countries that has been populated by a civilized people—the United States of America. Here we find a heterogeneous enterprising people, with the highest mark of civilization and progress. It would be practically impossible to classify this heterogeneous people with a specific temperament, but here we find a blending of all the temperaments that can be found separate and distinct in each of the European countries, and, as might be supposed, it is here that every type of inebriety is conspicuously evident.

We know that alcohol heredity has not had as long a period to develop in America as it has had in European countries. Yet, on account of environment and the heterogeneous temperaments, we believe that we have it here in this country marked even with more heredity and neurotic tendencies.

Such an abnormal condition seems to be contradictory, for those who came over in the "Mayflower" and those who came later, had all of the elements of heredity acquired from the Mother countries. But it is a historical fact that on account of the deprivations, suffered by those who were to settle a new and undeveloped country, the tendency was to modify the habits of high living and much wine drinking. As a consequence, for quite a long period people of this, then new country, enjoyed comparatively sobriety long enough in a measure, to overcome the ancestral alcohol heredity. But, as indicated before, the environments and the flattering inducements for fortune and fame, together with heterogeneous temperaments, have prematurely precipitated a people of the highest type of American achievement into an alarming state of drunkenness and inebriety.

In considering the effect of alcohol manifested in temperament of race and nationality, we must include the North American Indian and the Negro, which are two races distinct from the Caucasian. Without special investigation, we doubt very much if there could be found a typical inebriate among our Indians; but no doubt, on account of his ancestral proclivities of hunting for the purpose of killing and slaughtering game, he has the deep predominating spirit of murder in his heart. This being true, he becomes a serious menace when his restraints are released by alcohol intoxication.

When we attempt to consider the effect of alcohol in regard to the temperament of the negro as a race, we are necessarily, in a measure, confronted with the much perplexed question—the negro problem. As a native of the South, I have never been able to find a confirmed inebriate among the negro race. While the negro is immune from dipsomania, yet he seems to have a special thirst for all kinds of intoxication. He is an easy victim to cocaine, probably from an economical standpoint, for he can obtain the intoxicating effects from cocaine at a smaller cost than from alcoholics. This thirst for intoxicants may be explained on account of his recent savage state, upon the principle that there is constant strife between his savage state and the civilized state; intoxication having a tendency to relieve the tension between savagery and civilization. The reason that he is immune from dipsomania is that he did not drink alcoholics to excess during his slavery, and that there has not been time, in a little over forty years since slavery was abolished to produce hereditary conditions. I will admit that it is a common occurrence to see the negro drunk but a debauch does not affect him as it does the white man, for the negro can lay all of one day in extreme drunkenness and resume even hard manual labor with very little inconvenience the next day. I have never known *delirium tremens* among the negro race, which also strengthens the theory that the negro is not a victim to alcohol heredity.

Another interesting feature is that the mulatto, even with great excess of white blood, seems to have all of the

characteristics of the full blooded negro in this respect. Just how he should be immune from dipsomania or *delirium tremens* with a very little negro blood in his veins is more than I can account for.

In order to appreciate some facts that are evident it will be necessary to consider some peculiarities that are characteristic of the negro. The negro seems to have three attributes, that predominate in his makeup—Emotion, Imitation and Lust. It is through his imitative faculties that he can easily acquire education, which is more perceptive than reflective. Higher education does not obliterate his three attributes, but seems only to change their manifestation. For instance, higher education will curb his lust while it engenders a fond hope of social equality and miscegenation. We of the South are heartily in favor of educating the negro, but we believe that the time required to educate him correctly, should be hundreds of years, instead of forty. His religious tendencies, which are easily called into extreme action, come through his characteristic emotional nature. It is remarkable, to those who do not understand the negro, that he of the middle class will, without hesitation, exhibit great religious enthusiasm soon after leaving the scene of the chicken roost.

The lustful proclivities of the negro come through his predominating animal nature, and with the lower class when under the influence of alcohol intoxication, he will at times attempt to commit the unnamed crime when almost in sigh of the lynching mob.

Mr. President and gentlemen, who can marvel at the wave of State-wide prohibition through the South, for it has come to that period that without it the safety of our Southern womanhood is in jeopardy.

I will close with the remark that I wish it was practical for this august body of honest, hard-working, scientific men to memorialize Congress to pass laws for the purpose of curbing the shipment of whiskey into prohibition States.

THE EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL ON CHILDREN

"The effects of alcohol on the mind of the child has recently been very fully discussed by Dr. Leopold Lang of Vienna, who has arrayed a considerable body of evidence, proving, first, that drunkenness in parents tends to produce grave mental defect in the offspring, whether one or both parents are intoxicated only at the time of conception, or are habitual drunkards; and, secondly, that the drinking by juveniles of alcoholic liquors even in moderate doses seriously affects their mental capacity and development. These two questions belong to different departments of inquiry and differ in complexity, the first being a biological question, beset with great difficulties and impossible of solution by statistical methods alone, whilst the second does very largely admit of statistical proof if supplemented by psychological observation and experiment. This difference in the orders to which these two questions belong is reflected in the opposing views held regarding the first question, whereas on the second there is, we believe, general agreement.

In support of the ancient belief that children conceived in drunkenness are, as Burton said, "never likely to have good brains," Dr. Lang adduces the evidence of Lippich, who found that out of 97 such children, only 14 were normal; of Bourneville, who out of 1,372 idiot children in whom the circumstances were known, found that 321 or 23.4 per cent. were so conceived; and of Bezzola in Switzerland, who found that of 68 idiot or profoundly imbecile children, the conception times fell in one half the cases, in New Year Carnival or Vintage—all of them periods of alcoholic excesses while the conception times of the other half were evenly distributed over the remaining 38 weeks of the year. These figures refer only to one canton, that of Grisons. To broaden the basis of his inquiries, therefore, Dr. Bizzola plotted a conception curve for the whole 8,136 weak-minded children in Switzerland who in the year 1897 were unable to attend school on account of their mental condition, and contrasted this with a general conception curve obtained from almost a million birth-days of the ordinary population.

The result, Dr. Lang says, proved highly significant. In February the curve of the weak-minded reached far above the general curve, sank slightly in March and then rose again in April, to reach a first maximum, which lasted up to June. Thereafter

the curve sank and remained low during the summer months—periods of hard work with no time for excessive indulgence—and then rose steeply in October, to fall again below the general curve in the last two months of the year. February, therefore, in which falls Carnival; April to June, the chosen months for weddings and feasts; and October Vintage time, showed notable elevations of the weak-minded over the normal curve and satisfied Dr. Lang of the truth contained in the observations of an Austrian elementary school-master, who said that when in a first class they found many feeble-minded scholars, they knew that six years before there had been a good wine year. Fluctuations exactly similar to those recorded by Bezzola were observed by Hartman in plotting the conception curve of 214 criminals in Zurich. Mainly on the above mentioned grounds Dr. Lang bases his belief in the special poisoning of germ cells—what Forel has termed blastophthoria—by alcohol at the time of conception, a belief which was perhaps embodied in the Spartan nuptial laws of Lycurgus.

On the wider question of the habitual and excessive consumption of alcohol producing a defective progeny, Dr. Lang does not bring forward any new evidence, but quotes the well-known statistics of Bourneville, who showed that of 2,891 juvenile first admissions (idioty, epilepsy, weak-mindedness and hysteria) to the Bicetre and Vallee 43.2 per cent. had drunken fathers, 3.6 per cent. drunken mothers, in 1.9 per cent. both parents were drunken, and in 51.3 per cent. the parents were abstainers. According to the statistics of Bleuler of Zurich, 70 per cent. of the epileptics of Burgholzi Asylum had an alcoholic heredity. Lamiar asserted that 50 per cent. of the idiot and imbecile children of France had drunken parents, and much evidence supporting the opinion as to the baneful action of alcohol, has been published by Schmid-Monnard, Fletcher, Beach and Hitzig. Dr. Lang recalls the fact, frequently commented upon by other writers, that in Norway, where in 1816, the distillation of spirits was declared *legis*, drunkenness subsequently greatly increased, followed in the years 1825 to 1835 by an increase in the number of idiots amounting to 150 per cent., whereas after the restrictions placed upon the consumption of spirits in that country the number of idiots fell in 10 years by more than 16 per cent., notwithstanding an increase in population of 14 per cent.

In discussing the effects of moderate drinking by juveniles, Dr. Lang gives the results of considerable numbers of experiments upon students and others as to the mental output of work with alcohol and without. Most of these experiments, conducted by Drs. Fuiter, Smith, Demme, Rudin, Kurz and others are already widely known, and do not require further mention, as they only corroborate what is already well known from investigation in this and many another country—namely, that alcohol, even in moderate doses, acts as an immobilizer of nervous functions, beginning with the highest and latest acquired, enfeebling the power of voluntary attention, retarding the power of calculation, and reducing ideal associations from logical and complex to less complex associational levels. Dr. Lang, however, gives one or two particulars worthy of notice. The experiments with students showed that on the day following the drinking of small quantities of alcohol, even though they appeared to themselves to have slept better than usual, the output of work was less than the normal. Another interesting point concerned the relative number of marks earned by school children, arranged according to whether they never drank alcohol, only exceptionally or every day. The tables furnished by Dr. Lang taken from the results of Dr. Bayer of Vienna, and those of the Association of Abstinent Teachers in Holland, give parallel results. They show that in the "very good" and "good" classes the abstainers head the list by considerable proportions; in those giving "moderate" or "sufficient" results the proportions are about equal, and in those giving "inadequate" or "bad" results the proportions of those who drink is more than twice as great as of the abstainers. A surprising fact related by Dr. Lang is the considerable proportion of school children in Holland, Austria and Germany who drink beer, wine and even spirits. To take only one example; Inquites in Vienna disclosed the fact that in that town more than 53,000 or over 32 per cent. of the whole number of school children regularly drank beer; nearly 20,000 or over 20 per cent. wine; and nearly 6,000 or 3.5 per cent. spirits. To what extent juvenile drinking obtains in our country we do not know. Accurate information on this point would be valuable, particularly if at the same time the educational results could be obtained and compared from this point of view. We imagine, however, that in this country juvenile drinking is of infrequent

occurrence and that in this matter, at least, we can say, "Let the galled jade wince, our withers are unwrung."

The policy of this Journal is not to enter into any criticisms or controversies on matters where there are wide differences of opinions. We have received a large number of inquiries concerning two papers which were published in *The Journal of the A. M. A.* and have been asked to comment on them critically. The first was on *The Treatment of Delirium Tremens*, in which the author advocated a particular plan of treatment in which the mortality was over 30%.

All we have to say is that this study has the far-off sound of one who is not familiar or in touch with the best teachings and work of to-day. The difference between 2% mortality by modern methods and 30% by the means suggested is evidently a very wide difference of means and measures, that should be corrected. The second paper on *Obliteration of the Morphine Craving*, and the painless withdrawal of the drug in a very brief time, is only another phase of a very old subject, which every few years comes to the surface by authors who are evidently not familiar with the experience of experts in the years gone by. It is simply a revival of the two methods, one the rapid substitution one, and the other the gradual withdrawal.

The former plan opens a wide field for mystery, credulity and empiricism and no advocate of this system has ever contributed anything that has been accepted as an advance in science. No man of any experience has discovered any specific plan or system of the treatment of drug taking, that has come into general use.

It is hardly possible to suppose that any form or combination of drugs can be used in a condition so complex and so variable as the morphine addiction. Each case must be treated according to the conditions present, and the questions of sudden or rapid withdrawal, and the substitution of other drugs are matters of special study, and application according to the conditions present.

Many persons express great astonishment at the wave of local option and prohibition that is sweeping over the country. They do not realize that it is not a transient movement of the hour,

but is simply a recognition of the tremendous injuries which date to alcohol, that are becoming more and more apparent everywhere.

This movement with all its excitement, intensity and rapid progress is simply an awakening of public sentiment to the evils, and an effort to find some means to overcome it. Preventive medicine has made it clear that many of the evils which afflict mankind are preventive, and that the alcoholic problem is no exception.

The thousands of inebriates, who are going down rapidly, a burden to civilization, can be halted and restored. Hospital and sanitary measures will as certainly check this vast army of degenerates, as educational and preventive measures at the beginning.

The inebriate is curable by the use of means and measures in the same way as other diseases are cured. Inebriety is preventable in the broadest sense of the word, and yet hosts of people deny these propositions, empirics prove its curability by the coarsest and most fraudulent means, and moralists by suggestion and the dominance of certain ideas, restore a certain number.

Everywhere the air is full of illustrations of the possibilities of prevention and cure, by the use of means and measures, but it is not sentiment or theory. It is with the application of positive remedial forces applied along scientific lines.

This Journal and this Society are the great teachers of this new field which will sooner or later occupy the attention of every medical man in the country.

During the last few years practical men have found a great field of new measures for the treatment of inebriety in electro-therapeutic remedies, particularly the static breeze, the radiant light bath and the concentrated light, together with massage, vibration and various hydropathic measures.

Patients recover more positively by the use of these means, and when administered by discretion and judgment, are followed by the very best results. There are excellent reasons for believing that these means are very powerful in the pathological conditions of drink and drug neurotics, especially where poisoning, starvation, imperfect nutrition, congestion and paralysis are present.

Hydropathic measures, including baths, showers and packs

and various like means, that have a powerful influence on elimination, must be valuable. Many of the electric modalities are mysterious, and do not work uniformly. Their influence on organic cell structures are unmistakable, and their sedative and stimulant action are equally marked.

When these means are combined with hydropathic remedies and drugs, the very best results follow. All experience shows that the institutional care of drug neurotics must combine electro-therapeutic modalities to be successful.

The inebriate is diseased, but his disease is of such a complicated character that only a great variety of remedial means can be used with the hope of success.

This MEMORIAL NUMBER deserves special attention, not only as a record of a really great man, whose whole life was spent in the effort to teach the world the great truth that inebriety is a disease and curable, but he literally opened a new field of practice and scientific study of an erosis that was unknown before.

Our Society, through the efforts of its distinguished President, Dr. L. D. Mason of Brooklyn, New York, has been able to place a monument over the grave of this great pioneer, and show to the world that we in some slight way take note of the work which he did.

It is a source of great satisfaction to those who knew Dr. Turner personally to be able to see this recognition, and to recall some of the great struggles and battles which he contended, and to make a historical note of them. In the future these matters will be historic, and the student will wonder at the ignorance and opposition which centered with so much fury about Dr. Turner and his work.

It eventually destroyed him, but not until he had left a record and made a name that will go on through the long years to come.

Dr. Jennings in his recent book on "The Morphine Habit" thinks that one physician in every four are morphine takers, and that 1-5 of the mortality in the profession is caused by this drug. This arraignment coming from a distinguished authority is simply startling.

In some studies which I made some years ago, I estimated one

physician in ten as an addict to drugs. In some sections this is larger. Perhaps this is a maximum statement. It can be said with great confidence that at least 20% of the profession are drink and drug takers.

They are so frequently associated that it is very difficult to separate them. This is the direct result of bad teaching in colleges, of delusions concerning the stimulant value of alcohol and the harmlessness of opium. Evidently a reform is needed in the profession as much as among the laity.

Items:

Mrs. M. M. Allen, Supt. of the Dept. of Medical Temperance of the W. C. T. U. has compiled two very suggestive tracts entitled *Danger of Soft Drinks and Coca Cola a Drug Drink*.

In the first she gives a summary of the Bureau of Chemistry Investigations of nearly 40 soft drinks containing caffeine, cocaine and extract of coca leaf. These are sold all over the country, and some of them are very largely advertised.

Nearly all of them contain caffeine, hence their popularity. The second tract on Coca Cola is equally startling in its revelation of the possible dangers from its use. Both of these tracts can be had of the author and their value as contributions to reform work is very great.

The fifty-first annual report of the Washingtonian Home at Boston, Mass., is a record of one of the largest hospitals for the treatment of inebriates in the world. Eight hundred and twenty-five patients were treated during the past year, ninety-five for delirium tremens with a mortality of less than 2%.

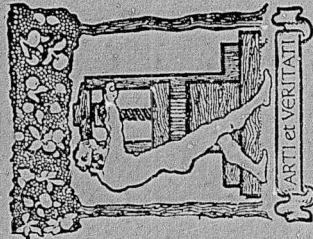
The Superintendent, Dr. V. Ellsworth, concluded his excellent report with the following very significant statement.

"There is no disease more prevalent to-day than inebriety, and it is of the utmost importance that its real nature be understood and that we make use of such remedial agencies as science and experience directs. I believe firmly in the use of drug medications, and I believe the action of all remedial remedies will be aided and the cure facilitated by a proper application of the *psychical materia medica*. Then, in addition, we must not forget the importance of hygienic and diateutic means. With the co-operation of the patient a beneficial result will soon be apparent, and, given a sufficient time, the work of restoration may be quite certain.

THE JOURNAL OF INEBRIETY

EDITED BY T. D. CROTHERS, M. D.

VOLUME XXXI



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Editorial

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Senate Document No. 48

Alcohol: How It Affects the Body

RICHARD G. BADGER, PUBLISHER
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3. To compile and make available the studies and experiences of physicians in all parts of the country who have given attention to the diseases associated with and following from alcohol and other forms of drug taking.

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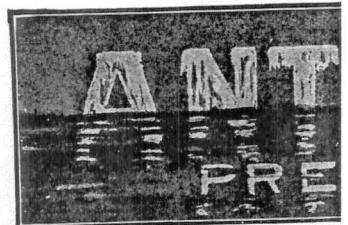
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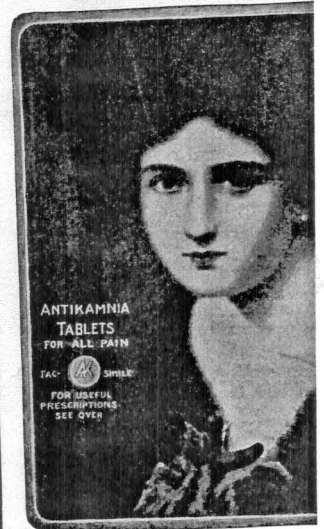
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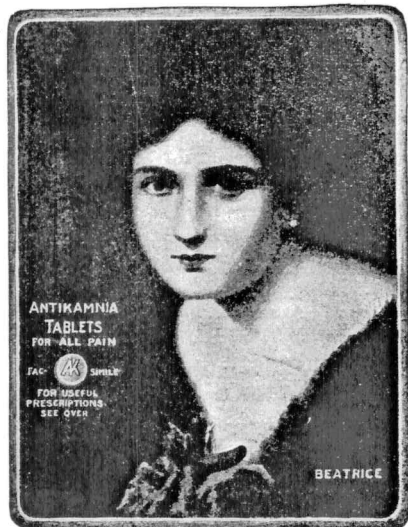
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INDEX TO VOLUME XXXI. 1909

	Page
Alcoholic Psychosis	11
Alcohol and Food a Parallel	30
Arteriosclerosis of the Cerebral Vessels	56
Alcohol in the Treatment of Typhus	58
Alcohol in Gynecological Practice	59
Alcohol, Heredity	60
Alcohol in National Life	61
Alcohol and Suicide	91
Alcoholism, a Report of 600 Cases of	115
Alcoholic Epilepsy,	158
Alcohol Effect of, on Children	246
Alcohol, a Deceptive Poison	172
Alcohol, Effect of, on Temperament as it Relates to Race and Nationality	241
Anti-Alcoholic Congress, International	190
Alcoholic Problem, Conclusions Concerning	191
Beeson, Dr. E. O.	23
Benedict, Dr. J. L.	36
Civilization, The Seven Deadly Sins of	39
Crothers, Dr. T. D.	52, 55, 124, 128, 183, 190, 192
Coffee, Its Effects and Remedy	176
Drink Problem	32
Drunkennes, Causing Inflammation of the Eyes	56
Dipsomaniac, One of Civilization's Problems	145
Editorials	56, 124, 190, 249
Ellsworth, Dr. V. A.	225
Gould, Dr. Geo. M.	39
Grosvenor, Dr. J. W.	239
Horsford, Dr. Fred'k C.	11
Hall, Prof. W. S.	30
Hoisholt, Dr. A. W.	93
Hughes, Dr. C. H.	238
Hultgen, Dr. J. F.	117
Howard, Dr. W. L.	145
Inebriety, Diseases of	1

Index

Inebriety, The Relation of Salt	23
Inebriety and Reformatories, Report on	52
Inebriety, The Sociological Basis of	65
Inebriety Among the Jews	82
Inebriety, A Laboratory Study of	104
Inebriety and Moral Degeneracy, Cured by Trephining	112
Inebriety, Secret Cures of	125
Inebriety and Alcohol, Statistics of	129
Insanity of Inebriety	184
Jennings, Dr. Oscar	101
Kerr, Dr. Norman	1
Kerr, Dr. Norman, Memorial Lecture	188
Kindred, Dr. J. J.	229
Kress, Dr. D. H.	231
Metabolism, Deranged, Causing Use of Spirits	36
Marcy, Dr. D. O.	83, 206
Mason, Dr. L. D.	194
Morphinism, Congenital	101
MacDonald, Dr. Arthur	102, 129
MacNicholl, Dr. T. A.	229
McMillen, Dr. R. M.	172
Nervous Diseases and Phototherapy	39
Northrop, Dr. H. L.	112
Orton, Dr. J. J.	234
Parks, Dr. Willis B.	241
Prohibition in the South	82
Psychological Basis of Inebriety	65
Rockwell, Dr. A. D.	39
Rosenwasser, Dr. C. A.	233
Shepard, Dr. C. H.	32, 237
Society, American for the Study of Alcohol	124
Stern, Dr. H.	158
Turner, Dr. J. Edward	193-240
Williams, Dr. Tom A.	65
Wesselhoeft, Dr. W.	176