

BELL (CLARK)

8

Medico-Legal Society

OF NEW YORK.

VALEDICTORY ADDRESS

—BY—

CLARK BELL, ESQ.,

On Retiring from the Presidency of that Society,

NOVEMBER, 1875,

With Appeal for Library and Statement of Library
Contributions.



New York:

RUSSELL BROTHERS, PRINTERS,

17, 19, 21, 23 ROSE STREET.

1876.

The Daily Register

[MONDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1875.]

THE NEW YORK MEDICO-LEGAL SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of this society took place on the evening of Thursday, October 28th, at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, corner Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue, at 8 o'clock, the president, Mr. Clark Bell, in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. The following gentlemen, on recommendation of the executive committee, were unanimously elected resident members of the society:

Charles M. Hall, Esq., No. 5 Dey street, N. Y.; Hon. Horatio Ballard, Cortland, N. Y.; Thomas J. Rush, Esq., 51 Wall street; Dr. C. H. Thompson, South Amboy, N. J.; Dr. A. E. Macdonald, Ward's Island. Also, on motion of Mr. Max F. Eller, Leo Schwab, Esq., 87 Centre street, and Chas. E. Lane, Esq., of 99 Nassau street.

This being the occasion of the annual election, the executive committee, through the secretary, reported the recommendation of the following gentlemen as officers of the society for the ensuing year:

For *President*, Clark Bell, Esq.; *First Vice President*, T. S. Bahan, M. D.; *Second Vice President*, Mr. Geo. H. Yeaman; *Recording Secretary*, G. W. Wells, M. D.; *Assistant Recording Secretary*, D. S. Riddle, Esq.; *Corresponding Secretary*, W. A. Hammond, M. D.; *Treasurer*, J. J. Lyons, Esq.; *Librarian*, R. S. Guernsey, Esq.; *Curator and Pathologist*, Meredith Clymer, M. D.; *Chemist*, R. Ogden Doremus, M. D.; *Trustees*, Prof. L. A. Sayre, M. D.; J. E. Janvrin, M. D.; F. C. Nye, Esq.; J. R. Dos Passos, Esq.; C. S. Wood, M. D.

After a very animated debate (the recommendation of the committee not being acted upon), it was moved that the society proceed to the next order of business, namely, the election of officers for the year 1875-6. Considerable delay followed in determining whether the officers should be voted for seriatim or otherwise. It was finally decided that the whole list of officers be voted for at once. The inspectors appointed were Dr. Simon Fitch, Mr. H. F. Averill, Dr. J. C. Thomas, and Mr. Francis Forbes. The first ballot resulted as follows:

For *President*—T. S. Bahan, 21; Clark Bell, Esq., 18; Prof. F. H. Hamilton, 10; others scattering, no choice.

First Vice-President—Mr. G. H. Yeaman received the highest number of votes, but not having the majority of votes cast, a second ballot became necessary.

Second Vice-President—Dr. R. L. Parsons received the highest number of votes, but not having a majority of votes cast, a second ballot became necessary.

Recording Secretary—Dr. G. W. Wells elected.

Assistant Recording Secretary—Dr. M. N. Miller elected.

Corresponding Secretary—Dr. Chauveau received the highest number of votes, but, not having a majority of votes cast, a second ballot became necessary.

Treasurer—Highest number of votes cast for Dr. J. E. Janvrin, but for above reason a second ballot became necessary.

Librarian—R. S. Guernsey, Esq., elected. No opposing candidate.

Curator and Pathologist—Dr. F. D. Weisse received the highest number of votes, but a second ballot became necessary for above reasons.

Chemist—R. Ogden Doremus, M. D., elected. No opposing candidate.

Trustees—The following gentlemen, having the highest number of votes, were declared by the president elected, namely: Dr. C. S. Wood, Dr. J. E. Janvrin, Mr. John R. Dos Passos, Dr. Lewis A. Sayre, Dr. John C. Peters.

The second ballot was confined entirely to the candidates for president and resulted in no choice. The vote stood as follows: Number of votes cast, 37. Dr. T. S. Bahan, 18; Mr. Clark Bell, 14; Dr. F. H. Hamilton, 5. The other candidates were not voted upon.

Before proceeding to the third ballot Mr. Bell withdrew his nomination, and requested his friends to cast their votes in favor of Prof. Frank H. Hamilton. It was objected to, on the ground that Mr. Bell had no right to instruct any member how to vote. Mr. Bell replied that he did not instruct members how to vote. Indeed he did not wish to influence them. The nominations were before them, and they could vote for whom they pleased. He merely withdrew his name in favor of Prof. Hamilton. Mr. Lyons

moved an adjournment. It was lost by a standing vote—yeas 14, nays 19. The balloting then proceeded, and the inspectors announced the result as follows: Dr. T. S. Bahan, 14; Prof. F. H. Hamilton, 20; whereupon Prof. F. H. Hamilton was declared duly elected president of the Medico-Legal Society of New York for the year 1875-6.

The remainder of the candidates were then balloted for and elected, as follows, the secretary in each case being instructed to cast an affirmative ballot in behalf of the society, with the exception of treasurer:

First Vice President—Hon. Geo. H. Yeaman.

Second Vice President—Dr. R. L. Parsons.

Corresponding Sec.—Dr. J. F. Chauveau.

Curator and Pathologist—Dr. F. D. Weisse.

Treasurer—The balloting resulted in the re-election of Dr. T. S. Bahan.

On account of the lateness of the hour, the second order of business for the evening, as announced—namely, the discussion of the paper of Professor John Ordranax—was not taken up. The society then adjourned.

The Executive Board for the ensuing year is as follows: *President*, Dr. F. H. Hamilton; *First Vice President*, Hon. George H. Yeaman; *Second Vice President*, Dr. R. L. Parsons; *Recording Secretary*, Dr. G. W. Wells; *Assistant Recording Secretary*, Dr. M. N. Miller; *Corresponding Secretary*, Dr. J. F. Chauveau; *Treasurer*, Dr. T. S. Bahan; *Librarian*, Mr. R. S. Guernsey; *Curator and Pathologist*, Dr. Fannul D. Weisse; *Chemist*, Dr. R. Ogden Doremus; *Trustees*, Dr. C. S. Wood, Dr. J. E. Janvrin, Mr. John R. Dos Passos, Dr. Lewis A. Sayre, Dr. John C. Peters.

Members ex-officio being Ex-Presidents of the society (Art. VII of the Constitution), Dr. Thomas C. Finnell, Mr. J. F. Miller, Dr. Stephen Rogers, Mr. Clark Bell.

Medico-Legal Society

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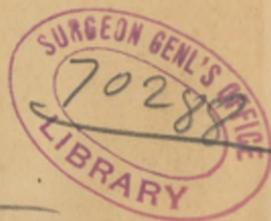
in box 35.

New York:

RUSSELL BROTHERS, PRINTERS,

17, 19, 21, 23 ROSE STREET.

1876.



The Medico-Legal Library.

Mr. Clark Bell, President of the Medico-Legal Society of New York, has written an appeal to the lawyers and librarians throughout this country and Europe to contribute either books or cash for a complete library of medical jurisprudence. The society began in 1872 the organization and maintenance of a complete library of all accessible works upon medical jurisprudence in the English, French and German tongues, and the present appeal is for published proceedings of all medical societies of the various States and for reports of various asylums.

AIDING AND ABETTING SUICIDE.

In the paper lately read before the Medical Library and Journal Association in this city by R. S. Guernsey, on "The Penal Laws Relating to Suicide in Ancient and in Modern Times," the following is an extract relating to this subject:

"When self-killing ceases to be entirely voluntary; in other words, when it is executed under another's compulsion, then, at common law, that other is guilty of homicide, though the deceased himself struck the fatal blow.

"Under the New York Revised Statutes (2 R. S., 661, § 7) assisting another in committing self-murder is declared to be manslaughter in the first degree.

"At common law, if a man encourages another to murder himself, and he is present abetting him while he does so, such man is guilty of murder as *principal*. It is otherwise, however, at common law when the suicide is consummated in the *absence* of the adviser. In such cases, as the adviser is only an accessory *before* the fact, he cannot, according to the old technical rule of law, be convicted until after a conviction of the principal, who, being on this hypothesis dead, is out of the reach of legal process. This, however, has been in many of the States corrected by statute, and where it is not, the advising another to commit suicide, who afterwards does so, is indictable at common law as a misdemeanor.

"Under the Anglo-Saxon laws a person present at the death of a man who was murdered or had committed suicide was regarded as *particeps criminis*, and as such was liable to a fine. Every man's life had its value called, a *were* or *capitis estimatio*. This had been varied at different periods in the time of King Athelstan; in A. D. 926, a law was made to settle the *were* of every order of persons in the State. If the fines were not paid the punishment was death.

"In some countries accessories to suicide are punishable, even though suicide itself is not a penal offense.

"Among the German States, Brunswick, Thuringia, Baden and Saxony alone punish those who are accessories to suicide. The penal code of France has no penalty against accessories in such cases. The penal code of India has a penalty.

"The general principle of law, however, prevails in all civilized countries that when any act is declared and punished as a crime, aiding and abetting another in it is also punishable. This was so under the Roman civil law as well as at common law."

Medico-Legal Society of New York,

NOVEMBER 30, 1875.

VALEDICTORY ADDRESS

—BY—

CLARK BELL, Esq.,

ON RETIRING FROM THE PRESIDENCY.

GENTLEMEN AND COLLEAGUES:

The time has come when it becomes my duty to retire from the Presidency of the Medico-Legal Society of New York, which I have occupied, through your kindness and partiality, for three terms.

Placed in this position, wholly unsolicited and unexpected at the outset, the duties of which I assumed with grave misgivings as to my ability to discharge properly, I have made it my earnest endeavor to fill worthily, and so far as lay in my power, to discharge its duties impartially.

Becoming greatly interested in the success and prosperity of the Society during these years, so eventful in its history, and anxious for a continued era of success in its labors, I can leave this chair with tranquillity and satisfaction when I remember that the name of my successor is a sure guarantee for your future prosperity.

At the moment when I lay aside these responsible duties, it may not be unfitting that brief allusion should be made to some of the leading events which have distinguished your labors during this period.

GROWTH OF THE SOCIETY.—Finding but a few names from the legal profession upon your roll of members at the moment of my first election, I made such personal efforts as brought into the Society some of the most distinguished members of the Bar of the City of New York, and made the two professions more nearly equal in numbers upon your roll.

Believing that the usefulness of this Society would be greatly enhanced by interesting prominent members of the medical profession, from among those especially who had devoted careful study to the subject of Medical Jurisprudence, I labored for an increase of membership from this class of the medical

profession with such success that but few alienists of prominence or physicians of eminence in this branch can be found in the city whose names are not now upon your roll of membership.

From a small roll of names in 1872, we have swelled the list until we now number upwards of 425 members.

A marked change in another aspect can also be observed in this body. Its labors upon the various topics that have occupied your attention have embraced a far wider field, and attained a more complete and thorough publicity than before.

This has been due to causes which have been two-fold in their action :

1. The public press, animated by a laudable desire to diffuse the result of scientific research and inquiry, has with great kindness and favor noticed our proceedings with more care and fidelity than would be tolerated by merely medical societies; and medical men, united here with men of other professions in a society which is purely scientific and in no sense a medical society, have not been embarrassed in this respect by questions arising from publications, especially in the public press, which might otherwise have been regarded as objectionable from a purely professional and not a scientific standpoint.

2. The selection by the Society of an organ which has published its principal papers, and the republication of all its important contributions, not only for the benefit of members, but for the public libraries and kindred associations throughout the world, have ennobled and dignified the labors of the Society; and these causes have been completely crowned by the successful publication of a bound volume of our principal papers in a series which cannot fail to be regarded by students of Medical Jurisprudence everywhere as a most valuable acquisition to the contemporaneous literature of our times upon these topics.

The first of these volumes has already appeared from the press of McDivitt, Campbell & Co., of No. 79 Nassau street, New York, during the year 1874. The second volume, now in press and shortly to be issued, will bring the work of the Society down to the year 1874, and it will be ready for delivery, as our publisher announces, early in February next.

LIBRARY.—Immediately upon assuming the office of President of this body, I ventured to recommend, in my first inaugural address, the founding of a complete and comprehensive

Library upon Medical Jurisprudence in this city, under the auspices of this Society, which should afford the student of either profession an opportunity of access to all the learning of the world upon questions now daily becoming more interesting and prominent.

These recommendations, having met with so cordial an endorsement from the Society, have encouraged me to continue the same from time to time, and with such results that we may now safely regard the Library as an assured success.

I have corresponded during the past year with many of the public libraries of Europe, and with a large number of the booksellers of the Old World, as well as of our own country, to secure every accessible work in print, with favorable results.

I submit herewith an appeal, which, by direction of the Executive Committee, has been made to the generosity of both the professions of Law and Medicine, and which, through the kind courtesy of the public press, has been given a wide publicity.

I also append a list of the contributions which have been made to the Library since my last announcement, both in cash and in volumes, with the names of the donors, and a statement of such purchases as I have made for each donor respectively.

I must not take leave of this subject, now that I am retiring from active participation in this particular field, without thanking the many gentlemen who have encouraged me in this labor by their countenance and donations, and especially Mr. David Dudley Field, Mr. John H. Watson, Mr. Carlisle Norwood, Jr., for their generous gifts; Dr. Frederick Billings, of the Surgeon-General's Office, for his valuable exchanges and kind interest, and last, Mr. L. Del Monte, for the most valuable single gift yet made to the Library, being a complete set of "*Annales d'Hygiène Publique et de Médecine Légale*;" a gift which is of great value.

This gift from a gentleman of culture and taste, not a member of this Society, has deeply touched me, and entitles him to the thanks and good wishes of every member. I ought to say that it has been my earnest wish to create as deep an interest in the success of the Library in the members of the medical profession, as that which has been shown by the legal; and I am not without hope that my honored and talented successor will be more successful in that respect than it was possible for me to be. If this Society shall credit the retiring administration with the founding and establishment of such a library, I

shall never regret my labors in this chair, nor recur to them without honest pride.

As a means of awakening an interest in both professions in the Society, and of enlarging the sphere of its usefulness in the new and comparatively untried fields of labor constantly opening before it, an Annual Dinner was inaugurated in the first year of my presidency, with such success and public recognition that it has been annually repeated, and I hope will remain a feature of the Society, to the success of which, so far as increase in numerical strength goes, it has notably contributed.

THE MEDICO-LEGAL SOCIETY OF FRANCE.—I had the honor, in my last inaugural address, to recommend the name of Monsieur J. A. Guerard, late the President of the "Société de Médecine Légale de France" for Honorary Membership in this body. The honor, though well deserved, came too late. M. Guerard was no more, at the moment of our action, the mournful intelligence of which had not then reached us. The eloquent and touching oration pronounced before the Paris Society by that warm personal friend of the deceased, Monsieur T. Gallard, Secretary-General of that Society, brings to us a lively remembrance not only of what the French Society suffered in the loss of their President, but that which the science we are organized to investigate sustained throughout the world.

Volume 3 of the published transactions of the French Society, which we have received, illustrates the singular value of the labor of the French Society under M. Guerard's presidency during the year 1874, in a series of papers, discussions, and reports of cases of great interest, not the least important of which is the report by M. Dolbeau to the French Society upon the subject of "Chloroform as an Agent in the Commission of Crime," in which the whole subject is critically examined and reviewed. The views of our late President, my talented predecessor, Stephen Rogers, M. D., are critically analyzed, and a record made of a series of experiments of very great interest and value.

I commend this paper and the subject to your thoughtful attention, and recommend that it be made the subject of critical tests by experiment by a Committee of this body.

The French Society called to the chair, made vacant by the death of M. Guerard, one of its most distinguished names, Monsieur Devergie, an Honorary Member of this Society, an author of distinguished renown in Forensic Medicine, and a former President of that Society.

An event of great moment to the French Society, contemporaneous with his inauguration, was the installation of the Society in the Palace of Justice in Paris, where it will henceforth hold its sessions.

We can but take a lively interest and feel sincere pleasure at these signal marks of the increasing usefulness and power of our sister Society of Paris.

The French Government has placed a high estimate upon the usefulness, importance and value of the science of Medical Jurisprudence by its action in decreeing that Society necessary for the public safety and welfare of France, which the French tribunals have wisely followed in providing for its sessions in the Halls of Justice.

RECOMMENDATIONS.—The advance and progress made by this Society make certain changes in its organic law necessary, which could not have been contemplated by the earlier framers of its code, before the Society had attained that growth and importance which has characterized its later labors.

While the Society is open to men of science in all the professions, it is necessarily composed, or is now likely to be, mainly of the two professions of Law and Medicine.

The main labors of the Society, aside from its public discussions and contributions from members, fall, and very properly, upon the Executive Committee, in whom nearly all power is vested.

The usefulness, the prosperity and permanency of the Society therefore depends upon the selection of men of acknowledged and recognized position in their respective professions, as members of the Executive or Governing Committee.

From the medical side, those should be selected who have made medical jurisprudence a specialty, and who are recognized authorities and experts in matters of Medical Jurisprudence, and the same rule should obtain, though perhaps not so strictly, in the other professions.

The Paris Society have made this the distinguishing feature and characteristic of their body, and to this is greatly due their wonderful success.

Again, in selecting members of the Executive or Governing Committee, the prosperity and usefulness of the Society depends in a large measure, in my judgment, upon selecting, as near as may be, an equal number of the officers from each of the professions of Law and Medicine. I recommend, therefore, such a

change in the Constitution or By-Laws as will provide that at least five of the fifteen members of the Executive Committee annually elected shall be selected from each of the two professions of Medicine and Law. I also recommend, for the purpose of more effectually securing this result, that each office be balloted for separately at the annual election.

I may say that the most important, the most distinctive feature of the French Society, is its

PERMANENT COMMISSION.—It is composed of the President, the Secretary-General, and of nine members, chosen especially for their scientific attainments and superior knowledge as experts in matters of Medical Jurisprudence, from either profession.

These members are elected three each year, are selected with great care from the most eminent names in France in this regard, and they hold their office for three years each.

A majority of this Commission decides a question, and four voices are necessary to a quorum.

This permanent Commission is charged with the solution of any question that may come to the body from the Courts or other sources during the interim between the sessions of the Society, and its action is subordinate to and always under the review of the Society itself.

Its especial value is that it is composed of men of such character and standing, that its decision upon an obscure question of Medical Jurisprudence is of the highest value, and is usually conclusive. To this Commission questions arising in the courts, in the administration of criminal law, and various other questions, are constantly referred, and its usefulness and practical value cannot be well overestimated.

M. Devergie, on the occasion of his last assuming the chair of the French Society, in speaking of the labors of this Commission and its results, says :

“We make an appeal, or rather we make an entirely disinterested offer to magistrates, to advocates, to medical experts, surgeons and chemists, and we say to them, if any difficulty presents itself to you in the discharge of your duties, if the solution of any question embarrasses you, or if you feel any doubts upon your mind, come to us, and with a very little delay you will receive the response from a body of men accustomed to interpret such cases, and deduce their consequences.” He continues : “This appeal, gentlemen, has been largely heard in all

parts of France. Tribunals, magistrates, advocates or physicians have for six years submitted to us their most difficult questions, and in the generality of cases the Society has had the good fortune to see its advice taken in the decisions and judgments which have been rendered."

This is a remarkable statement, and is the testimony of the ablest Medico-Legal jurist of France as to the practical value of such a properly organized "Permanent Commission."

I venture to recommend this subject to your careful consideration, and should regard it as a great advance if such a Commission could be established by this Society, provided such safeguards could be thrown around the selection of its members as would ensure the selection of men of the highest scientific attainments in Medical Jurisprudence. Without that it would prove an injury rather than a benefit to the progress of scientific research and truth, which should underlie all your investigations.

OBJECTS AND AIMS.—The Medico-Legal Society is and should be studiously regarded and kept as a purely scientific society. Composed as it must necessarily be of men of various professions, united for the common purpose of careful scientific research upon abstract scientific questions, it cannot be called or regarded in any sense as a Law or Legal Society.

It is not in any sense, and should never become a Medical Society.

As the Paris Society opened its doors to men of distinction and eminence in Philosophy, in Chemistry, in Pharmacy; to Naturalists, Physicists, Scientists, and even Veterinary Surgeons, so have we opened ours, not quite so wide perhaps as our Paris *confrères*, who admit pharmacists and veterinary surgeons, but we do admit chemists and scientists, and men of eminence in letters, which must be wide enough to take all the brain and capacity that can aid us in the careful and scientific search after truth.

Danger would threaten the integrity of this body if any ill-advised or thoughtless person should attempt to enforce in it, or engraft upon it, on the one hand, any of the usages or ethics peculiar to strictly medical societies, which only medical gentlemen can explain, much less justify; or on the other, any questions or ethics peculiar to lawyers, as such.

We escape all these vexed and confusing questions, and our permanency and safety lies in standing squarely on the broad

platform of a strictly scientific Society, allowing each profession to govern itself, outside of our Society, in its own way and manner.

I shall leave to my honored successor the discussion upon the advancement which is being made in the various fields of scientific research and inquiry, and shall pass without comment the various topics upon which I have freely spoken to you on other occasions.

Your interests in these important regards could not be placed in abler or safer hands, and he will bring to the discharge of the duties of this chair a ripe experience, which cannot fail to add lustre to your Society under his skilful direction.

In conclusion, let me thank you, one and all, for that kind and cordial support which has been constantly extended to me upon this floor, and in all the varied duties of this chair, and which I shall never forget.

It is not unlikely that in so extended a term of service I may have given offence or have made mistakes. If so, I know of no more fitting occasion than the present to express my regret, and to assure all that it has not been intentional, and to request that it should be overlooked and forgotten.

And now, permit me to congratulate you, gentlemen, and the Medico-Legal Society of New York, upon that peculiar good fortune which enabled you to secure as your President, for the ensuing year, Prof. Frank H. Hamilton, who has won his way by an industry equaled only by his ability, into the very front rank of his profession, whose name is an authority upon his specialty wherever the English language is spoken, whose writings have met the critical approval of the students and savans of modern scientific research in all countries, and whose successes in his professional life are not greater than the talent he has shown in the chair of the professorship of his choice.

It was meet and proper that such a man should be chosen as the President of this Society; and it is a source of the highest pleasure and personal gratification to myself that you have so generously seconded my own wishes in transferring the honors of this distinguished position into such worthy and capable hands.

THE APPEAL.

Office of the President of

THE MEDICO-LEGAL SOCIETY OF NEW YORK,

120 BROADWAY,

New York, October, 1875.

THE MEDICO-LEGAL SOCIETY OF NEW YORK has voluntarily assumed the labor of organizing and maintaining a complete Library of all accessible works upon Medical Jurisprudence—especially in the English, French and German tongues.

This labor, commenced in 1872, is fairly inaugurated, and may be claimed to have proven a success; and it only remains to call the attention of members of the professions of Law and Medicine in the United States to the claims and merits of the enterprise, to insure its complete accomplishment in the very near future.

There is not at the present time any notable collection of such works in the United States. The great Law Libraries in the City and State of New York, and indeed in the United States, have only a few standard works of this character, and there is no reason to suppose any change is likely to occur presently in this regard. The Medical Libraries of the Nation are nearly as poor as the Law Libraries in works upon Medical Jurisprudence. The Library of the Surgeon-General at Washington, D. C., under its present intelligent and enterprising management will, I am glad to be able to state, probably show a memorable improvement in this respect in future, as it is the present purpose to add largely of this class of works to that very valuable collection.

The great value to both professions of a collection which shall embrace every known work upon Medical Jurisprudence, for reference alone, cannot well be over-estimated, and the growing importance of the subject, coupled with the great fact that such a Library does not exist upon this Continent, suffices to commend the purposes and aims of this Society to every thoughtful member of either profession.

Such a Library could not well be called complete unless it contained, besides all the works extant on the subjects embraced within the whole realm of Medical Jurisprudence:

- 1st. The proceedings of all the Medical Societies of the various States, because their proceedings contain, in many instances, papers and discussions of the highest value upon these topics, which can only be reached through these very published transactions.
- 2d. The Reports of the various Asylums for the several States of the Union, as well as those of England and the Continental countries, and the Reports of Legislative Committees or State Officials upon the subject of the Insane, Insane Asylums, or kindred topics.

- 3d. Those papers, pamphlets or publications contributed by either profession, which, published by societies or individuals, are inaccessible to the student or the practitioner, except through the aid of such a library.

The Executive Committee of the Medico-Legal Society believe that it will be only necessary to remind the members of the Legal and Medical professions of the existence of such a resolute and determined effort on the part of this Society to insure an early completion of its labors.

This Society, by a general resolution, unanimously adopted, voluntarily assumed the obligation on the part of each of its members of contributing one volume per annum to this Library. A membership which has grown from a small list to upwards of four hundred in three years, and which bids fair to be the strongest, numerically, of any of the kindred Societies, makes this means alone likely, in time, to furnish a collection of great value. Liberal contributions of money have also been made by individual members, which have been invested by the undersigned in volumes, obtained by correspondence with all the dealers and most of the Librarians of such works throughout the world.

A Catalogue of the names of all works ever published on these subjects is in course of preparation by members of this Society, is now far advanced towards completion, and the time has now come, in the judgment of the management of this Society, when it is justified in making this statement and appeal to all those who feel an interest in such a movement, to help it by contributions of cash or volumes to the collection.

If money is contributed it will be expended for volumes, on which the donor's name will be inscribed, and the annual statement of the Society will announce the names of the donors of cash, or of volumes, with the names of such volumes as are contributed.

It is proposed, in case a contribution is made by any person not a member of this Society, which is acceptable to and is received by the Society, that such contributor shall have the right of access to the Library for reference, under such rules and regulations as the Society shall from time to time establish.

The Equitable Life Assurance of New York has kindly offered to furnish a home for this Library, in their new and elegant building, which offer is now under consideration by this body.

The aims and claims of the enterprise are respectfully commended to Librarians of the various Libraries of this country and of Europe, who are invited to exchange works or pamphlets on these subjects for the publications of this Society, the greater part of which can only be thus obtained, and are not for sale by dealers.

The undersigned, in the name of the Medico-Legal Society of New York, begs to thank the public press of the city and country for the kind aid heretofore given to second the Society's efforts to form and establish this Library, which have so largely contributed to its past success, and through whose courtesy and active aid this appeal can only be made successful and complete.

Contributions may be made either through the Librarian, R. S. GUERNSEY, Esq., No. 150 Broadway, or the undersigned, at No. 120 Broadway, New York.

CLARK BELL.

LIST OF DONORS
TO THE
LIBRARY OF THE
MEDICO-LEGAL SOCIETY

For the Year ending November, 1875.

MONEY.

J. E. JANVRIN, M. D.,	\$10
AUSTIN ABBOTT,	10
JOHN S. LAWRENCE,	15
HON. GEO. B. BRADLEY,	10
JOHN SHRADY, Esq.,	10
W. B. WINTERTON,	10
H. RAPHAEL, M. D.,	3
D. B. WILLIAMS, Esq.,	15
M. B. DuBOIS, M. D.,	10

*The following volumes have also been donated to or purchased by me
for the Library of the Society since my last announcement in 1874 :*

J. E. JAMISON, M. D.

Dr. L. Poppenheim's Handbuch der Sanitatz-Polizei (Zweite Auflage),
Zweiter Band, A-G & H. 2 vols. *Valuable.*

Catalogue des Instruments de Laboration, par V. Wiesnegg, Paris, 1874.
1 vol.

ELSWORTH ELIOT, M. D.

1 vol. Tracts on Medical Jurisprudence.

SOCIETE MEDICINE LEGALE DE FRANCE.

Transactions for the year 1872. 1 vol.

D. S. RIDDLE, Esq.

Practishes Handbuch der Gerichtlicher Medicin. By Johann L. Casper.
2 vols. *Very valuable.*

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THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 16.

1876
SUICIDE.
Its Justification by the Ancient
Philosophers.

The Modern Plea of Insanity.

HEREDITARY PREDISPOSITION A CAUSE.

The History of Some Remarkable Cases.

There is scarcely a day that the public journals do not chronicle one or more cases of suicide and this predisposition to self-slaughter, which was formerly confined principally to our foreign population, is becoming quite a common affair among our native born people, and many of the cases with the latter class are of the most horrifying description. Medical science has been searching out the cause of this prevalence of suicide, and it has been determined that in the majority of cases it is hereditary insanity, and that the victim to self-murder, the same as the victim to drunkenness, has had this predisposition transmitted to him from his progenitors.

Modern science has destroyed many of the pet theories of the Ancients, and among them their theory of suicide. The ancient philosophers, so far as looking upon suicide as an evidence of insanity, considered it a manifestation of the strength of the intellectual faculties, and observed that since "neither the infants, nor boys, nor lunatics fear death, it is shameful if reason will not inspire that indifference which folly commands." Plato said the act should be committed only under the visitation of great sorrow, inevitable misfortune, shame and extreme poverty.

Pliny, the elder, was an advocate of suicide, and blessed the benevolence of Mother Earth, who, in compassion to human miseries, has placed in the hand of man so many poisons which would deprive him of life without pain. It is therefore clear, from these various doctrines, held forth at various periods, that suicide was considered to be permitted by the Deity under peculiar circumstances, and we have reason to believe, from the records of ancient history, that it was seldom resorted to except under the influence of misery and superstition; but it was never maintained for one moment that self-destruction was an act of insanity. In the present day and generation, however, science has pronounced it to be the result of hereditary insanity, in most cases, and that the period of the attack of the disease depends upon circumstances attending the life of the victim. The Christian

Church has pronounced against suicide as an unpardonable sin, and in the early days of the Church the bodies of suicides were refused Christian burial, but in this enlightened age we are more charitable, especially as in the principal cases recorded, there seems to be no question as to the insanity of persons committing the act.

It is true, where we attribute insanity to the self-slayer there is a stigma cast not only upon the dead but upon the living; for if the commission of suicide be an act of lunacy, the surviving family of the deceased must be considered as predisposed to insanity, and to shield its memory from the charge of cowardice, and a defiance of divine and human laws, its innocent and already injured offspring and relations are to be exposed to the sad report of being members of a family subject to mental hallucinations. We have now the recollection of three brothers who have inherited this terrible predisposition to commit suicide, in fact, two of them have already suffered the penalty. The first brother, one night after he had closed his place, a few years since, and after bidding his friends his usual good night, turned the gas off and hanged himself behind his bar, and his dead body was found the next morning with the face horribly eaten by the rats, and presenting a most frightful spectacle. The second brother, who had been well known in our local politics and once elected an Alderman, two Summers since, went to a secluded place some distance beyond one of the well known Summer resorts and shot himself. The third brother keeps a place at one of the most fashionable Summer resorts, and is popular and prosperous, and it is to be hoped he may escape the terrible fate of hereditary suicide.

Among the distinguished men of history who were advocates of self-homicide may be named Donne, Hume, Gibbon, Montaigne, Montesquieu, and lastly, though not least, Hugh Miller, the great geologist, who one night destroyed himself in his library.

Robert of Normandy, surnamed the "Devil," committed suicide, and left behind him a manuscript defending the act, maintaining that there was no law that forbids a person to deprive himself of life, that the love of life is to be subservient to that of happiness; that the body is but a contemptible machine, the preservation of which we ought not to so highly value; if the human soul be immortal, it receives but a slight injury; but if not, the greatest advantage.

Montaigne was of opinion that pain and the fear of suffering a worse death, seem to be excusable excitements to suicide. Montesquieu attributes the great enterprises and the valor of the Romans to the power they assumed over their own lives, which enabled them to escape from every other power. Shakespeare keenly

appreciated this, and makes it a great point in his play of Julius Cæsar, and Larry Barrett and Davenport, as the noblest Romans of the cast, bring to bear the dramatic climax of suicide, every night at Booth's. Without murdering the play itself, Rousseau advocates self-homicide

in his Heloise; Beccaria maintains that the suicide does less injury to his country than the emigrant. The former leaves his property behind him, whereas the latter carries with him part of his substance.

We have the record before us of various remarkable suicides, where may be deducted the different motives that drove the unfortunate victims to despair.

L— was a young flour dealer on Broadway, in this city. On the afternoon of his marriage, while his bride and guests were in an adjacent room, he lay upon a bed, and placed a pistol to his head and blew his brains out. He had professed great love for his bride, and yet the alleged reason for his rash act was that he didn't want to get married, and the fact that he was actually married prompted him to shoot himself. His bride, within an hour, was made a wife and a widow. Verdict in that case temporary insanity.

M—, a young man of twenty-seven years of age, was married to the object of his affections. Six months afterwards he attempted his life. The motive to this desperate step was the low spirits he had observed in his wife, and which he could only attribute to some involuntary offense he might have given, which convinced him that he could not make her happy. We know a good many wives, who with their husbands, would come to the same conclusion, and *vice versa*. Verdict insanity.

The following was found in the diary of a suicide, taken from his coat pocket by one of the Deputy Coroners :

"It has pleased the Almighty to weaken my understanding, to undermine my reason, and to render me useless for the discharge of my duty. My blood boils in billows of despair. It must have vent—how? I possess a place to which I am a dishonor, inasmuch as I am incapable of discharging its duties properly. I therefore prevent some better man from doing it more justice. I live in luxury, eat in sin, and yet I live! I have a wife, also a son. Alas! And yet, it is better that I yield myself to a timely sacrifice, rather than to permit a delusion to continue longer. It is the duty of every one to do that which his situation requires, reason commands and his conscience approves. My life, such as it is, is a mere animal life, devoid of reason; a life which, in my opinion, stands in opposition to duty, is moral death, and worse than that which is natural. In favor of the few whose lives I cannot render happy, it is at least my duty not to become an oppression. I ought to relieve them from a weight, which, sooner or later cannot fail to crush them."

Had such a letter been found in Secretary of War Belknap's desk, and his body in the Potomac, in view of the events which have just transpired, would the verdict have been suicide—cause, insanity? In the case in question the unfortunate writer sent his wife to church on Sunday, then cut his throat without killing himself; he then opened the arteries of his wrist, and again failed; he staggered to the window and saw his wife returning home, upon which he seized a large dirk-knife and stabbed himself to the heart. He was a man of learning and was incorruptibly honest, and had been a judge. His mother had once been deranged—a circumstance that warranted the verdict that was rendered, "suicide while laboring under temporary insanity."

Recd Feb 7th
1876.

in box 35
