

Journal, those for January and May 1880, no fewer than nine cases are recorded, would be enough to prove it. Of these, the two most interesting are,—one mentioned by Mr Gray, where a boy came under his care, who, with perfect vision in both eyes, had the globe of one protruded two inches and a half from the edge of the orbit. A puncture permitted the escape of the characteristic hydatid fluid. The opening was then enlarged, and fourteen cysts removed from the back of the orbit. The cavity was then washed out with carbolic acid lotion. Soon after another cyst was taken away by Dr Moloney, and then the eye regained its normal position. The other was a case under the care of Mr Fitzgerald at the Melbourne Hospital, where recovery took place after abdominal section had been performed for the removal of a hydatid tumour connected with the omentum and liver. The patient was a widow, aged 47, who had, since her second confinement twenty years before, been troubled with a lump in her side, which appeared suddenly, but of late had grown large. Occupying the whole of the lower part of the abdomen was a large pyramidal tumour, elastic and freely movable, except anteriorly, where it was adherent to the abdominal walls. The superficial abdominal veins over the surface of the tumour were tortuous and dilated; an indistinct succession wave was felt on palpation. The lateral boundaries of the tumour were best indicated by a line drawn crescentically from a point about two inches above the umbilicus to the anterior spinous process of the ilium on each side. When aspirated, purulent fluid was drawn off, without cysts or hooklets, and an ovarian cyst was diagnosed. When, however, Mr Fitzgerald operated, ten pints of thick puriform hydatid fluid came away through the canula, with many daughter cysts. The parent cyst had many and strong attachments to the omentum, transverse colon, and right lobe of the liver, from which latter it seemed to have originated. A pedicle was made of the portion attached to the left lobe of the liver, and this was ligatured and fixed by means of hare-lip pins. The whole operation was conducted with antiseptic precautions, and the peritoneal cavity washed out with a tepid carbolic solution. Some hæmorrhagic oozing had eventually to be restrained by the actual cautery. The patient was convalescent on the twentieth day. In course of some remarks which were made, Mr Fitzgerald said that in his last six cases of operation for ovarian tumour he had employed warm carbolic lotion (1 in 150) very freely, and recovery took place in every instance. In no case did symptoms of poisoning occur, though the urine was carefully examined.

OBITUARY.

DR WILLIAM LAUDER LINDSAY.

WE find it a melancholy task, after writing an obituary notice of James Lumsdaine Bryden for the December number of this *Journal*,

to have to perform a similiar duty for William Lauder Lindsay. He was, like Dr Bryden, a native of Edinburgh, and educated at the High School. He showed an early disposition for the sciences, especially geology. He took the degree of M.D. at the University of Edinburgh in 1852, gaining a prize for a thesis upon lichens. His experiments upon the communicability of cholera to the lower animals, made in the Cholera Hospital in Edinburgh, and published in the *Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal* (April and October 1854), at once attracted the attention of the scientific world both in this country and in France. We think that he has the first claim to have communicated cholera to animals, dogs and cats, through the rice-water evacuations.

In 1853 Dr Lindsay became Assistant Physician to the Crichton Asylum at Dumfries, which at that time enjoyed a great celebrity under the superintendence of Dr W. A. F. Browne, afterwards Commissioner in Lunacy. Quick and generous in his appreciation of talent and worth, Dr Browne at once recognised the intellectual powers of Dr Lindsay. Speaking of his assistant in his annual report, Dr Browne wrote, "He is to psychology a coming man."

Dr Lindsay was not long at the Crichton Institution before he was offered the post of Physician to the Royal Murray Asylum at Perth, where he went towards the close of 1854. He used to say that he would never become a candidate for any situation to obtain which begging for testimonials and canvassing were required, and we doubt not that he kept his word; though he was careful in collecting and reprinting the favourable notices which his works, lectures, and services had obtained. When he first came, the Murray Institution was an hospital for the treatment of insane of all ranks, but in 1863 the pauper patients were removed. We believe that it was at that time proposed to add to the existing buildings a pauper asylum, such as had been done at most of the Royal Asylums, and that there should be an asylum for the richer and poorer classes under one superintendent. But this did not meet with Dr Lindsay's approval. He would never have an assistant, and acted as his own secretary.

Dr Lindsay never sought any other post. He remained at the Murray Institution for twenty-five years, leaving in November 1879 on account of failing health. Unhappily the ease and retirement of which he had often spoken did not bring back his strength, and he died at Edinburgh on the 24th of November last, aged fifty years. We have been told that the death of his wife, about four years after their marriage, made a very deep and lasting impression upon his mind. He leaves one daughter. His only surviving brother, Dr James Murray Lindsay, is now superintendent of the Derby County Asylum. The last time we saw Dr Lauder Lindsay he lamented that bad health, which had oppressed him so long, had prevented him concentrating his energies on some great work. Nevertheless his scientific labours, though somewhat frag-

mentary, are really astonishing. His first separate publication was, we think, *A Popular History of British Lichens*, published in 1856. He received in 1859 the first Neill prize of the Royal Society of Edinburgh for original investigation into the structure of lichens. He scattered the results of his multiform studies in papers sent to a great variety of periodicals. His literary activity was enormous. He wrote not only upon insanity, but also on botany, natural history, geology, chemistry, education, even upon the diseases of animals.

During a long leave which he gained to recruit his health he made a voyage to New Zealand, and on shorter holidays he visited Norway, the Faroe Islands, and Iceland. He wrote papers on the botany, natural history, and geology of these regions. He had also seen most countries of Europe, and crossed the Atlantic to America. In 1875 he published a carefully compiled pamphlet on *The Superannuation of Officers in British Hospitals for the Insane*, in which he advocated the duty and expediency of allowing liberal retiring pensions for the servants of every grade in lunatic asylums. In 1877 was published his long-promised work on *Mind in the Lower Animals*. It was announced to appear in the International Scientific Series, but the publishers recoiled at the size of his MSS. This was quite characteristic of Lauder Lindsay. No novice in literary undertakings, he could not be ignorant that people nowadays are averse to read long books; but so full was he of the importance of his subject that he would not abate one page. The work appeared in two thick octavos, and is full of learning, research, and observation. It contains a great deal of interesting matter; but the desire to exalt the intellectual and moral qualities of the lower animals leads him to depreciate the surpassing powers of the human mind to a degree which is clearly paradoxical. One would think he was writing to gain the praise of beasts, or that he expected them to become extensive purchasers of his book. Since the time of Swift no one has, comparing man with beasts, given harder hits at human selfishness, brutality, and stupidity. But Dr Lindsay had neither the wit nor the misanthropy of the Dean. It was not that he disliked men, but that he liked animals. He felt very deeply the cruelty and oppression inflicted upon them by the thoughtlessness, selfishness, and ferocity of human beings. He proposed to have an hospital erected for sick animals, and offered a prize for the best essay on the Moral Education of the Anthropoid Apes. The most novel and valuable part of *Mind in the Lower Animals* was the chapters on the varieties of insanity that are met with in beasts. An American edition of the book appeared in New York. He announced his intention of writing as a sequel, a work entitled, *The Soul and its Immortality in Man and other Animals*. Clearly it was the logical outcome of his opinions on the identical character of the mental faculties in man and the lower animals that immortality could not be possessed

by the one without being extended to the other. This view seems to have been held by Agassiz.

It is likely that Dr Lindsay has left a number of MSS., and he occasionally promised works which never appeared. We regret that the world has not yet seen the volume which he announced a few years ago, *On Popular Errors concerning Insanity and its Treatment*. As announced in a printed syllabus, he was to show that an improved knowledge of the pathology of insanity has led to no improvement in methods of treatment nor added to the number of recoveries. He promised to expose the faults of asylum attendants, the shortcomings of lunacy boards, and the too frequent meddlesomeness, stupid blunders, and injustice of directors. It is not likely that the reason why the work failed to appear was the fear of provoking a number of people who had peculiar opportunities of retaliating. Some of what was promised saw the light in the *Edinburgh Medical Journal* for April and June 1878, in a communication on the "Theory and Practice of Non-restraint in the Treatment of the Insane." In these articles Dr Lindsay pointed out with great force and clearness the shallowness of "the principle" that mechanical restraint should never be used in treating the insane, and showed that in some cases it is preferable to manual restraint, and, indeed, could not be omitted save to the prejudice of the patient. Dr Lindsay acknowledged that such cases were rare, and he himself had seldom recourse to restraint or seclusion in any form.

Dr Lauder Lindsay was very eccentric. It was not an occasional flight of originality, but eccentricity was the natural course of his orbit. He possessed moral courage to an extraordinary degree, and, though very kind-hearted, did not shrink from telling the truth because it was unpalatable. "That is my goddess," said he to me, pointing to a framed engraving of a female figure hanging above the mantelpiece of his library, "Nuda veritas." "The truth gives offence to some people," he added, "but I cannot help it." He was always in earnest, and had a passionate energy which coloured everything he did and said. It is likely that many of his retiring habits were owing to ill health and dislike to have his regimen commented upon. Though latterly a recluse, he was always fond of a tough debate. His curiosity, the desire to know, was great, and his intellect very acute, but his talents and taste tended strongly to the perceptive sciences. With all this he did not want practical good sense, was a careful superintendent, and a good physician. His asylum, which was not a large one, was a perfect model of good taste, order, and neatness. Altogether, William Lauder Lindsay was a very remarkable man. The sphere in which he moved was hardly commensurate with his abilities, but he did good and true work, spent his leisure in the study of nature, and passed away unstained by the world.