a l'autorité d'un comité." And again, further on, M. Renaudin thus states the contrast in our limited jurisdiction: "Tandis qu'en Angleterre les médecins n'ont aucune action sur les differents sciences en France le directeur médecin jouit d'une autorité réelle, est responsible de tous ses actes et offre des garantis qu'on chercherait en vain dans l'irresponsabilité anonyme des comités d'Angleterre."

What could the distinguished members of the "Comité de Rédaction" of the 'Annales Médico-Psychologiques' have been about when they allowed M. Renaudin thus to disport his ignorance and Celtic prejudices in the civilised world?

Dr. Erlenmeyer on the Non-restraint System.

Our esteemed colleague, Dr. Erlenmeyer, has not had the wisdom to profit by the advice we gave him in the last number of this Journal, personally to investigate the facts of the non-restraint system as practised by English physicians before venturing again to recommend to the notice of the profession his own antiquated methods of treatment in mania and melancholia, to which we had occasion to refer when noticing his prize essay on the treatment of insanity in its early stages.

In the April number of the 'Correspondenz Blatt,' in his notice to correspondents, Dr. Erlenmeyer observes, in reply to his correspondent Dr. A. in S.: "Your system of entire non-restraint in the refusal of every patient likely to require restraint is the only practicable method. All other systems of non-restraint are founded in deception, error, or even vulgar imposture, with the view of gaining over the public. It is, as Neumann, to the ire of the Editor of the 'Journal of Mental Science,' says, merely an *English swindle*. A strait-jacket or a restraint chair are a thousand times more humane than the abominations of the non-restraint system in that establishment where devilish wickedness reigns" (wo teuflische Bosheit das Regiment führt).

We cannot, of course, guess the name of this establishment, regarding which Dr. Erlenmeyer and his correspondent Dr. A. in S. thus discourse. "Wo teuflische Bosheit das Regiment führt" are awkward quarters, even when conducted on non-restraint principles. But be that as it may, we really must again protest against Dr. Erlenmeyer's presumption in thus passing editorial judgment on the non-restraint system, which he has never once seen in practice, and the theory of which he evidently does not understand.

It is either a fact that we, at Hayward's Heath, treat (as in every other public asylum in England) 500 lunatics of every description—

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we having no choice or power of selection—without any means of restraint, without strait-waistcoats or strong chairs or other means of coercion, with a rare case of seclusion, and with no penal discipline, or if not a fact, our assertion, which we boldly repeat, is certainly an English swindle.

The first German writer on psychology, Dr. Griesingen, confirms our statements of the entire success of the non-restraint system; and Dr. Mundy, of Moravia, who has repeatedly inspected at all hours the asylum at Hayward's Heath, is fully prepared to endorse the same. Dr. Erlenmeyer's editorial denial, unsupported by any evidence of the facts or personal investigation, is, against such witnesses, worthless.

The English county asylums are open to the profession. Why does Dr. Erlenmeyer not come and examine the question for himself, and thus either keep his practice up to the knowledge of the day, and behind which we accuse him of falling in his use of strait-waistcoats, padded manacles, leg-locks, strong chairs, and such like abominations, or else convict us before the scientific world, by fact of his own observation, of gross imposture and swindle?

A week's visit to Hayward's Heath, to which we renew to Dr. Erlenmeyer our invitation, would settle so simple a matter of fact. At the same time we readily understand how, in the absence of this personal study of the question, any one like Dr. Erlenmeyer, practically acquainted only with the noise, disorder, and coercion which reign in the German asylums, should listen incredulously to the story which reaches him over the sea of the perfect quiet, order, and confidence which pervade the English county asylums. It is, we can conceive, hard for him, in the absence of a careful personal inspection, fully to realise our wonderful advance on the standard of treatment of the German lunatic asylums.

The Naval Lunatic Hospital, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk.

The insane patients belonging to the navy have just been transferred from the crowded wards allotted to them at Haslar to the hospital at Yarmouth. The asylum at Yarmouth is to be under the superintendence of Dr. Rae, Deputy Inspector-general of Naval Hospitals, a member of this Association.

The Yarmouth Hospital was occupied by the lunatics of the army (now, to the disgrace of the department, farmed out in the licensed house at Bow) from 1846 to the outbreak of the Crimean war, when the Lords of the Admiralty took possession of the hospital for the use of the wounded from the Baltic fleet, who, however, as history tells us, did not turn up.

The Yarmouth hospital is in many respects well adapted for the

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