up with the profitable occupation of his inmates. The list of recoveries was decidedly in favour of him who, in conjunction with moral treatment, did not forget to employ the peculiar weapons of the physician. In combating insanity *moral* and *medical* treatment must go hand in hand: they are the twin brothers of the psychotherapeutic art, the Castor and Pollux of mental medicine.

Dr. Winslow's sketch of the medical treatment is enlightened and judicious. He refers briefly to some very interesting points. On Dr. Brierre de Boismont's plan of treating acute mania by warm baths continued for ten or fifteen hours, with a current of cold water continually poured over the head, he says, "The result of my own experience of this plan of treatment has produced a very favourable impression on my mind, and I think it entitled to a fair trial in all our asylums where recent cases are admitted." We have ourselves seen excellent results from such baths of two or three hours' duration, but we have not had the courage or the patience to apply them for the time recommended by the French physician. We have found it exceedingly difficult to administer such baths to a struggling patient.

In dementia, with effusion, Dr. Winslow recommends painting the scalp with tincture of iodine: in dementia, with atrophy, he speaks well of cod liver oil with preparations of iron.

The third lecture, *On Medico-Legal Evidence in Cases of Insanity*, comprises eighty pages, and is a disquisition rather than a lecture. With the exception of Ray's book, there is no treatise in the language on this difficult subject which combines such knowledge of instances with so much philosophical acumen. Ray, though more systematic, has the disadvantage of being somewhat out of date. No medical man ought to present himself as a witness in a lunacy case, without having carefully studied this most instructive lecture. Our limited space alone prevents us from attempting to analyse it.

Conviction of an Attendant for beating a Lunatic.

On the 25th of August last, William Townsend, an attendant in the Nottingham County Lunatic Asylum, was prosecuted before the Justices, at the Shire Hall, for having assaulted, ill-treated, and beaten Samuel Grice, a patient confined in the asylum. From the evidence of other attendants it appeared that Townsend had beaten Grice with his fists, giving him black eyes, and bruising him about the body and legs.

The magistrates found the defendant guilty, and imposed a penalty of £8, in default of payment of which he was committed for two months to the house of correction.

Cholera in the Essex County Asylum.

Within the last fortnight cases of cholera have occurred in the Essex County Lunatic Asylum, and very exaggerated rumours on the subject have got abroad, but upon enquiry we learn that the total number of deaths from the disease is only five. From the 7th August, when the disease first appeared, up to the 31st, there had been eleven cases, of which five proved fatal, two have recoverd, and four remain under treatment, two of them being convalescent. In the same period there have been nine cases of choleraic diarrhœa, which has carried off three of the patients, but five have recovered, and the other, who is convalescent, remains under treatment.—*Chelmsford Chronicle.*

Worcester City and County Lunatic Asylum.

At the Meeting of the Committee of Visitors on the 23th ultimo, the charges made by the late Dr. Grahamsley against the Matron, Mrs. Piaget, were investigated, and after certain facts had been stated by the other officers of the establishment, and Mrs. Piaget had been heard in her defence, the Committe unanimously directed the following minute to be made: "The Committee have come to the conclusion that Mrs. Piaget has been guilty of acts of insubordination; that after having been reproved by the Committee in March last, for writing an improper letter to Dr. Grahamsley, she has on two subsequent occasions written notes to the Doctor inconsistent with their relative position in the establishment; that she several times left the asylum without the permission of Dr. Grahamsley, and refused to obey his reasonable request to deliver to him the daily record book; that she allowed the female servants of the establishment, who had combined to give notice to Dr. Grahamsley, to leave the asylum in a body, to present her with a piece of plate the day before the expiration of their services, thus countenancing an act most prejudicial to the interests of the institution: Resolved therefore, that Mrs. Piaget be immediately dismissed, and that a month's salary, in addition to the sum due, be paid to her by Mr. Hume."

Inquest at the Warwick County Lunatic Asylum.

On the 5th of September an inquest was terminated at this asylum on view of the body of a patient named John Frazer Mutone. Our limits prevent us from giving the lengthened details of the evidence, which occupied three days. An attendant named Briscoe swore that another attendant named Woodward threw himself upon the top of Mutone, who was holloing at night, and held him by the throat, and put his knee upon Mutone's chest several times violently. Other attendants denied that Woodward had made use of unnecessary violence. Woodward himself, after being duly cautioned, stated on oath that "hearing the deceased holloing and making a noise, he went into his room. He was standing up by the bed. I caught him by the arms just above the elbow, and laid him on the bed. The deceased fell on his back with his feet out of the bed. I fell with my weight on his two who had the patient removed to the padded room. This arms over him on to the bed." Dr. Parsey was called, occurred on the 12th of August, the day after the patient's admission. Woodward and Briscoe were at enmity, and the latter had threatened to injure the former.

The most important evidence was that of Mr. Ber-

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