(Mr. Dalgleish) did not profess to offer any very positive opinion. He stated that on one particular day of the week—Friday morning, he thought—the patients were roused up out of their beds before daybreak, stripped all of them naked in one room, and washed by the keepers—any poor creature that made the slightest resistance being beaten, knocked down, and kicked into submission. When one of the lunatics died, no decency was observed, but the corpse was carried naked from the place in which the death had occurred, in the presence of the inmates, having a most exciting effect on their minds. The man stated that although the commission had declared him to be perfectly cured, it was some time before he could obtain a release from the asylum; also that when he was released he was sent out without a cover on his head or a place of shelter to go to, and without a morsel of food to eat. What was to be expected from a man placed in such a position? Was he to steal to obtain a livelihood? He had given the name of the man, in order that the matter might be fully considered. He had seen the certificate which stated that the man was perfectly cured. The man had, in relating these circumstances, drawn a comparison between Parramatta and Tarban Creek, and stated that at Tarban Creek every attention was paid to the inmates, although there was a great want of room and accommodation, and although patients who were raving were often placed in the same place with those who were nearly sane. But with regard to the asylum at Parramatta, as the man described it, suicide would be preferable to going there again. He believed that all that the man said was true, and that he was not in the slightest degree touched with insanity when he made the statement."

## *The Roman Bath as a Curative Agent.*

"In the 'Fifth Annual Report of the Sussex County Lunatic Asylum,' just issued, Dr. Lockhart Robertson publishes some important remarks on the Roman Bath as a curative agent. He relates a case in which a patient was admitted with symptoms of mania, complicated with dropcy and albuminuria of the most severe character. The patient was in a desperate state, menaced with dementia and paralysis, and apparently dying from the extent of kidney-disease. Dr. Robertson states that the bath saved the patient's life and restored him to reason. Dr. Robertson observes that the therapeutic uses of the bath have yet to be studied. He believes them to be very great. Of its curative power in the early stages of phthisis he has had several examples, and he can confirm all that Dr. Leared reports of its action in the early stages of that disease. He (Dr. Robertson) longs to see the bath fairly tried in zymotic diseases. He believes, if used at sufficiently high temperatures (170° —200°), the results will astonish us all. If anything ever can cure hydrophobia it will be the Roman bath at 200°, continued for many hours. He has published previously some cases of melancholia, with refusal of food, successfully treated with the Roman bath, and has since then regularly used it in his practice at Hayward's-heath. We believe that the Roman bath employed as a curative agent will lessen, and in some instances successfully arrest disease. Details of confirmed secondary syphilis treated by the Roman bath with mercurial fumigation at Messrs. Pollard's establishment at Brompton have been sent us, in which it is stated that the eruptions subsided, and the general symptoms were ameliorated, after the use of a few baths. Mr. Henry Lee, we learn, has found this mode of treatment beneficial in many instances."—*The Lancet*, March 19th.

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