

supervision is believed to have cured this evil; and we see no reason why what now works well in Scotland should not be introduced into this country. But, if lunatics are kept at home, one of the characteristics of the home which Englishmen prize—its privacy—must be surrendered.—*British Medical Journal*, December 22.

Increase of Insanity.

It need not excite surprise to read that the three large asylums for the county of Middlesex are full, and that extended accommodation for the insane poor is urgently required all over England. The subject is now under the serious consideration of the Commissioners in Lunacy, who will advise the Home Office. The question before them is not so simple as it may seem. A very general feeling has arisen that the system of building enormous and expensive asylums has been carried far enough, and that the lunatic and idiot poor may be better cared for, at less expense, in smaller buildings or in private dwellings. It must not be thought that insanity is increasing because more asylums are required. The improved modern treatment has done much to diminish the number of lunatics, who are not now in greater numerical proportion to the population than they were ten years ago.—*The Lancet*, December 15.

Circular by the Commissioners in Lunacy.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY,
19, WHITEHALL PLACE, S.W. ;
15th December, 1866.

SIR,—Referring to the enactments of the Legislature for the protection of lunatics against ill-treatment by attendants at lunatic asylums, registered hospitals, and licensed houses, I am directed to call the attention of the authorities at such institutions to the enclosed copy of a pernicious document which has lately been put in circulation. The Commissioners direct me, at the same time, to intimate that all statutory notices to them of dismissal of attendants should contain the full particulars of any ill-treatment assigned as the cause of such dismissal, inasmuch as, in the absence of those particulars, the notices have been found to be practically useless. I am also to remind you, that a list is kept at this office of all attendants dismissed for misconduct from asylums, registered hospitals, or licensed houses, and to suggest that more frequent reference thereto by medical superintendent and proprietors would be found useful.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
CHARLES PALMER PHILLIPS,
Secretary.

1, DEVONSHIRE PLACE, TURNHAM GREEN,
MIDDLESEX ;
November 29th, 1866.

TO ATTENDANTS.—A subscription has been opened on behalf of Henry Burton and Edwin Morgan, two attendants at the Surrey Lunatic Asylum, who are undergoing a sentence of imprisonment for violence to a patient in that establishment. Reports of the case will be found in the London papers, October 24th.

Those attendants who consider that at any time and no fault of their own, they may find themselves under similar circumstances, are earnestly besought to contribute their *mite*.

The smallest sums in stamps, or P. O. O, made payable to G. POWELL, Post Office, Turnham Green, Middlesex, and at the above address, will be thankfully received and acknowledged by post. At the close of the subscription, the amount will be advertised in the 'Standard,' 'Weekly Times,' and 'Lloyd's Weekly London Paper.' Any further information will be gladly given on writing to the above.

Yours faithfully,
GEORGE POWELL, *Attendant*.

Publications Received, 1866.

(Continued from the 'Journal of Mental Science' for July.)

'A Manual of Practical Hygiene. Prepared especially for Use in the Medical Service of the Army.' By Edmund A. Parkes, M.D., F.R.S., Professor of Military Hygiene in the Army Medical School, &c. London: Churchill and Sons. 1866. Pp. 624. Second edition.

'Army Hygiene.' By Chas. A. Gordon, M.D., C.B., Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, Army Medical Department, Member of the Sanitary Commission for Bengal. London: Churchill and Sons. 1866.

We notice with great pleasure the appearance of a second edition of Professor Parkes' admirable treatise on Practical Hygiene; a work, of the first edition of which we took occasion to express a most favorable opinion (see 'Journal of Mental Science,' April 1866). Dr. Gordon's work is more specially confined to Army Hygiene. It is printed, we observe, in Calcutta. We shall recur to the subject of Hospital Hygiene in our next number.

'A Practical Treatise on Apoplexy (Cerebral Hæmorrhage); its Pathology, Diagnosis, Therapeutics, and Prophylaxis; with an Essay on (so-called) Nervous Apoplexy, on Congestion of the Brain, and Serous Effusion.' By William Boyd Mushet, M.B. Lond., Physician to the North London Hospital for Consumption, &c. London: Churchill and Sons. 1866. Pp. 194. (*See Part II, Reviews.*)

'Observations on the Pathology of some of the Diseases of the Nervous System.' By Samuel Wilks, M.D. From the 'Guy's Hospital Reports,' vol. xii, 1866.

'Remarks on some of the Functional Diseases of the Nervous System.' By Samuel Wilks, M.D., &c.

We are compelled to defer to our next number an analysis of these remarkable papers.

'Diarrhœa and Cholera; their Nature, Origin, and Treatment through the agency of the Nervous System.' By John Chapman, M.D. Trübner and Co. 1866. Second edition.

In this work Dr. Chapman applies to cholera his well-known views of the pathology of disease, and of its treatment through the agency of the Nervous System. Our readers have had the opportunity of seeing these views expounded in this Journal by the author himself, and it is not necessary, therefore, that we enter here into an exposition of them. We may say, however, that they are now applied by