

the part of the person bringing the patients, would he be liable to an action for damages at the instance of the proprietor of the house? Mr. Justice Kennedy thinks that this question should be answered in the affirmative. It certainly ought to be.

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*Adelaide Asylums.*

The recommendation of a coroner's jury that additional medical assistance should be given in these asylums is one that should command the immediate attention of the Government of South Australia.

The Parkside Asylum, containing upwards of 700 patients, is under the sole charge of Dr. Cleland, who is also the responsible head of the Adelaide Asylum, with more than 200 patients, and a resident medical officer. The admissions are entirely dealt with at the Parkside Asylum, which must therefore yield an amount of work that one man cannot possibly deal with satisfactorily.

The prison for lunatics idea of an asylum is gradually dying out in England, and it is with regret that we find it lingering in the colonies. That an asylum should be a hospital for the medical treatment of mental diseases is not only true from a humanitarian point of view, but is a fact which tends to economy: and if the authorities concerned could be convinced of this, there would probably be little delay in granting the additional medical assistance so obviously needed in the Adelaide asylums.

The reports of the English Commissioners on Lunacy would afford the colonial authorities valuable assistance if they gave definite information of the proportion of medical officers to patients in the asylums under their jurisdiction.

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*The Abolition of Asylums.*

The *New York Herald* (June 11th) devotes its front page to a report of the Pathological Institute, with head-lines on the "reversal of the treatment of the insane," and the statement