

were given to the Master in Lunacy of New South Wales. The Master claimed to have the accumulations, which were in England, paid to him."

Appeal heard before Lord Justice Cotton, Lord Justice Bowen, and Lord Justice Fry.

Lord Justice Cotton. Extract from judgment.

"We have been referred to the Lunacy Act of New South Wales, passed in February, 1879, and undoubtedly that Act contains provisions which make it practically impossible that anyone should be in an asylum without sufficient reason."

Lord Justice Bowen, in *re* Barlow's will. Extract from judgment.

"I desire most emphatically to add my voice to what has been said by the Lord Justice as to the provisions of the colonial legislation being above all comment and criticism as regards these insane patients. We have the most ample confidence not only in the legislation, but in the officers of the colony who administer the law, and I myself feel no doubt that the interests of the lunatic would be as well cared for by the Master in Lunacy in the Colony as they would be cared for by the Master in Lunacy here if she was here, and that she is surrounded by all the protection and safeguards that could reasonably be invented for the purpose of taking care of her and of her property."

THE STOMACH-PUMP SUPERSEDED.

Under the above heading, Dr. Yellowlees writes a letter to the "Lancet" advocating the use of a bottle which has evidently much to recommend it in cases requiring forced feeding. It has been used by Dr. Yellowlees for some years at Gartnavel, where we have seen it. It must be remembered, however, that the stomach-pump has been already superseded by various other contrivances, such as the simple tube and funnel, without using the pump; the single or double nasal tube; and, simplest of all, the introduction of liquids by a tea-spoon or funnel into one of the nostrils. We should say that few asylums now resort to the pump itself. Under the "German Retrospect" will be found a mental physician's reasons against using any mode of forced alimentation whatever.

The following is the letter referred to:—

To the Editors of the 'Lancet.'

SIRS,—The recent correspondence as to the use of covered funnels in feeding by the stomach tube leads me to give greater publicity to a far better contrivance, which I devised many years ago, and constantly use here. An ordinary twenty-ounce bottle, perforated near the bottom by a small tap for the admission of air, and a long stomach tube bearing a cork which fits the mouth of the bottle, constitute the whole apparatus. The food being mixed in the bottle, the tube is introduced, the cork placed in the mouth of the bottle, the bottle inverted and raised, and the air-tap opened, when the food passes quickly into the stomach in a continuous stream. Great injecting force can be at once applied if required by *blowing* through the air-tap, to which a small rubber tube is attached for this purpose. For simplicity, cleanliness, efficiency, and perfect inspection this plan leaves nothing to be desired, and solid nourishment can be thus given in many forms, as there is no tap to obstruct its passage, and as the food can be kept in agitation within the bottle during administration. No one who has used this contrivance will wish for any other. It is equally available for emptying the stomach by lowering the bottle and establishing a syphon action by suction. Messrs. Hilliard and Sons, Glasgow, supply the apparatus.

I am, Sirs, yours truly,
D. YELLOWLEES, M.D.

Royal Asylum, Gartnavel, Glasgow,
May 12th, 1888.