The average number of men under restraint was two; of women, four. The average number of men in seclusion was five; of women, eight.

The foregoing are the principal points of interest referred to in the Report.

There are probably some of our readers who are wont to regard the Dutch as a people

"That always ply the pump, and never think

They can be safe, but at the rate they sink,

That feed like cannibals on other fowls,

And serve their cousin-Germans up in dishes!" — Hudibras

This, however, is but a travesty; and that the Dutch are capable of high emotions and benevolent designs they have proved, by the means they have taken to provide for the care and the cure of their insane population.


**Treatment of Cholera.**

Essex Lunatic Asylum, Nov. 6th, 1844.

My dear Sir,—In compliance with your request, I send you a short statement regarding the cholera cases which have taken place in this asylum.

The disease first appeared on the 8th day of September last, and has caused considerable mortality among the unfortunate lunatics.

Two wards, one on the male, and another on the female side of the house, were immediately set apart for those attacked, and attendants were appointed, whose duty it was to attend entirely upon the cholera cases.

The epidemic, however, spread, and from the day of its first appearance up to the 15th October, nineteen cases of Asiatic cholera and ten cases of choleraic diarrhoes took place; of these, twelve recovered and seventeen died. During the same period, about seventy cases of diarrhoes without collapse were under treatment.

My treatment of cholera was to give two grains of calomel every fifteen minutes for the first five hours, then two grains every half hour for three hours, and afterwards two grains every hour for from twelve to fifteen hours, with cold spring water to drink. Mustard sinapisms were applied to the extremities and abdomen, and friction was also used. In four of the cases stimulants were administered, which seemed to aggravate the symptoms.

Having had considerable experience when in India in treating the disease, the mode which I then considered and found most successful was calomel in small doses frequently repeated, and although the deaths have been large here in proportion to the number attacked, this circumstance arises in a great measure from the weak state of many of the patients previous to the attack.

I have no hesitation in saying, that I would again adopt the same mode of treating the disease, should this institution be again unfortunately visited by cholera.

Yours faithfully,

D. C. Campbell.

We are informed that there has been a severe outbreak of cholera in the Hexton Asylum. All the cases, with one exception, happened during the first week in October. Nineteen male and seven female patients died. We do not know that the pestilence has hitherto invaded any other asylum.—Ed.

**Inquest at the Norfolk County Asylum.**

On the 23rd ult. an inquest was held at Thorpe, before Mr. Clagney, one of the county coroners, on the body of William Sizer, a man aged 36, who died suddenly that morning, in the County Lunatic Asylum. Evidence was adduced to the effect that the deceased was admitted on the 15th of July last; that